

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHY WE MUST STILL PAY WAR-PRICES

A BIGGER QUESTION THAN PEACE TREATIES or the League of Nations to many of us is the continuance in peace times of the war-time scale of prices, thinks a Western editor, and the serious concern about this in the East was shown when twenty-six Democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature not long ago cabled this message to President Wilson: "The citizens of the United States want you home to help reduce the high cost of living, which we consider far more important than the League of Nations." In February some authorities saw indications that prices were beginning to decline, but to-day the evidence, as displayed in the news columns and interpreted on the editorial pages, seems to show that prices are again tending upward and that there is no immediate prospect of any conspicuous lowering of the colors of the ancient foe known as the High Cost of Living. But "what the eating, sleeping, and dressing world wants to know," according to the *Detroit News*, "is whether the cost of necessities is justified." The consumer, as the *Buffalo Evening News* observes, finds it hard to understand why, six months after the end of fighting, "prices, instead of taking a fall, are forever rising."

Before quoting some of the interesting explanations that have been offered from authoritative sources it may be well to note the figures and actual facts of the price situation. The wholesale price-level of basic commodities, as estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and based on the average for 1913 as 100, was 197 for the month of February this year, 200 for March, and 203 for April. As the Bureau's figures are reported from Chicago, retail food-prices reached their peak last December with slight declines in January and February, and advanced in the two succeeding months. Food-prices were 18 per cent. higher last April than in April, 1918, and 85 per cent. higher than in April, 1913. *Bradstreet's* brings the figures a little closer to date. The June index-number, it says, "shows that prices on the whole faced about after declining steadily since December 1, 1918, the current number being the highest since January 1, 1919." *Bradstreet's* index-number is based on the combined prices of thirteen groups of commodities. Of these groups "two (live animals and provisions) declined in May, one (building materials) is unchanged, and ten advanced, led by textiles and hides and leather." The following table from *Bradstreet's* is interesting as giving the range of prices shown by the index-number since the signing of the armistice and as compared with prewar prices:

August 1, 1914.....	9.8495
November 1, 1918.....	18.8885
December 1, 1918.....	19.0151
January 1, 1919.....	18.5348
February 1, 1919.....	17.6344
March 1, 1919.....	17.2244
April 1, 1919.....	17.2795
May 1, 1919.....	17.2376
June 1, 1919.....	18.0900

The figures of the National Industrial Conference Board showed a very slight sag after the armistice, average prices

in March being three per cent. lower than for last November, but still 65 per cent. higher than the prewar-level. The Board's estimate of some of the changes between armistice day and March are reprinted as follows in the *New York Times*:

Food.....	4.4 decrease
Shelter.....	1.7 increase
Clothing.....	6.2 decrease
Fuel, heat, and light.....	1.3 increase
Sundries.....	No change

The Industrial Conference Board has also formulated a budget for the workingman and his wife, showing the average price of clothing before the war, before the armistice, and last March. It should be remembered, of course, that there have been a number of price changes in the last three months. This is the "man's budget":

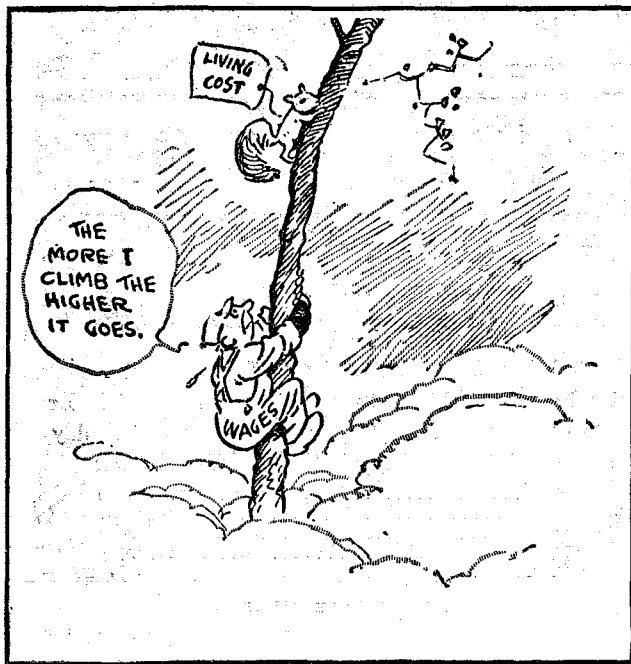
Article	Cost in 1914	Cost in Nov., 1918	Cost in March, 1919
Suit.....	\$15.00	\$26.50	\$26.00
Overcoat.....	10.00	20.00	18.50
Heavy trousers.....	3.50	6.50	6.00
Two shirts.....	2.00	3.60	3.25
Three work shirts.....	1.70	4.40	4.10
Three pairs overalls.....	2.25	6.45	5.55
Shoes and repairs.....	9.00	15.00	15.50
Eight pairs hose.....	1.20	2.25	2.00
Five sets underwear.....	3.50	8.05	7.00
Two nightshirts.....	1.50	2.70	2.60
Collars and ties.....	1.50	2.75	2.65
Hats, caps, gloves.....	5.00	8.50	8.50
Sundries.....	2.50	5.00	4.50
All articles.....	\$58.65	\$111.70	\$106.15

And this is the Board's "woman's budget":

Article	Cost in 1914	Cost in Nov., 1918	Cost in March, 1919
Coat or suit.....	\$15.00	\$26.25	\$24.00
Woolen dress.....	5.00	10.00	9.50
Woolen skirt.....	2.00	3.75	3.25
Two cotton skirts.....	2.00	4.00	3.75
Four waists.....	4.00	6.60	6.20
Two house-dresses.....	2.00	3.75	3.50
Three aprons.....	.90	2.85	2.25
Shoes, overshoes, and repairs.....	6.65	12.50	13.00
Hosiery.....	1.50	3.00	2.75
Corsets.....	2.00	3.50	3.50
Six union suits.....	3.25	7.25	6.50
Muslin underwear.....	3.20	5.85	5.15
Three petticoats.....	1.75	3.50	3.00
Three nightgowns.....	2.40	4.50	3.85
Hats.....	2.00	3.60	3.60
Gloves.....	1.50	3.00	3.00
Sundries.....	3.00	5.50	5.00
All articles.....	\$58.15	\$109.40	\$101.80

Such are present prices. What of the future? The Information and Education Service of the United States Department of Labor has been trying to answer this very question by sending out queries to a large number of business men of all classes and in all parts of the country. In general the replies indicate, as summed up in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "a very large sentiment that there will not be any immediate reduction in prices and that the decline will be very gradual." J. Ogden Armour, General Goethals, Theodore N. Vail, Julius Rosenwald, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Darwin

P. Kingsley, W. L. Douglas, and several others expect no material decline in wages and prices in the next few years. Almost every answer is said to acknowledge that labor has achieved a permanently higher scale of wages. The president of a Georgia national bank sees "no reason ever to expect a



WHAT'S THE USE?

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

return to the prewar price-level." A very moderate and gradual decline in the price-level is expected by President James B. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, John D. Ryan, and bankers in a number of large cities. A banker in a canning and dairy-farming center in New York State is convinced "that we shall see little or no recession in food-prices for at least twelve months." One banker puts his own opinion in these words of Prof. Irving Fisher: "To talk reverently of 1913-1914 prices is to speak a dead language to-day." President A. Barton Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank of New York, expects some drop in prices due to a lowering of the wage-scale "in the smaller industries and in various localities." Secretary Wilson himself thinks that the cost of living "will go down some," but adds that "we have now reached price-levels that are not likely to be disturbed for some time to come," and his "economic viewpoint is that it really makes little difference to the public, to the people at large, whether the price-levels are high or the price-levels are low if the price-levels are maintained at some degree of stability." Newspaper readers have noticed that coffee is now at its highest price since 1887, that there is an enormous price advance and possible shortage predicted in the leather market, and that clothes are to be still more expensive in the fall. The president of the National Association of Clothiers is quoted as saying: "This generation will never see the prices of 1914 again, and I believe that this fall's prices will be about the usual standard in the industry for the next fifteen years." Mr. William L. Sweet, president of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, said, in a speech delivered at the recent grocers' convention in Cincinnati and reprinted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that he has talked with many manufacturers and finds that they do not anticipate lower prices. While "there may be reductions in some instances, as a general condition," he says, "there is nothing to warrant the expectation of general downward quotations for some time to come." Mr. S. W. Straus, the New York investment-broker, predicts that building costs will continue upward, for the following reasons: "Tendency toward better standards of living among the masses; constantly increasing scale of wages; shortage of unskilled

labor; inflated credit conditions; present abnormal shortage of buildings; tremendous amount of necessary public construction work." In an article in the Chicago *Tribune*, Mr. Thomas S. Holden, an expert investigator for the Department of Labor, declares that "the cost of living is still increasing and the dollar is still on the decline," and that "the question to-day is not whether prices will fall or how much they will fall; it is, rather, how much higher will they go?" Mr. Holden reminds us that "it took thirteen years after the Civil War for wholesale prices to get back to the prewar-level," and "as compared with the war just ended, the Civil War was a purely local affair."

Journalistic representatives of various sections and interests have come to agree with such authorities as we have just quoted that the new price-level is more or less permanent. It seems to *The American Coal-Miner* (Indianapolis), for instance, that the war has created such a condition as exists when a ball in play is lost outside the park or lodges in a gutter or tree-top—

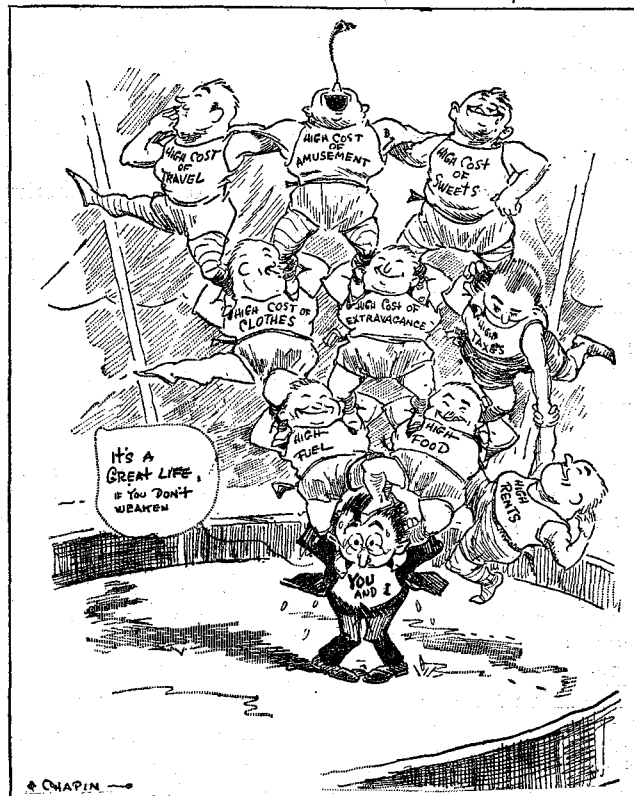
"Prices and wages have 'lodged.' The only thing to do is to get a new 'ball' and continue the play as if nothing had happened."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives exactly the same advice, and adds:

"What may happen in the future we can not tell, but no well-informed person desires any speedy return of the dollar to its former purchasing power. It would mean that to get a dollar we should have to produce so much more than we now produce to get one that it could not be done, and the shrinkage of values would produce general bankruptcy, individual and public, and a very dangerous financial and social upheaval.

"Therefore, let us go ahead as we are and trust that whatever changes the future may have for us they will be very slow."

The New York *Evening Post* agrees that "there is no reason for expecting any great reduction in the essentials of the working-



SANDOW THE STRONG.

—Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

man's budget—food, shelter, clothing, fuel, and light." And it explains why:

"The world has barely enough grain, and the channels are ever opening wider for the export of America's surplus. It will be long before new building can make up the time lost during the war, and even then the high level of rents is likely to remain, since they will have already affected the values of real estate. Clothing



WHERE IS THAT DOGGIE?

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco Chronicle.



"HERE COMES THE BRIDE —"

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.

PEACE HATH ITS DEFEATS NO LESS THAN WAR.

may possibly become a little cheaper on account of larger supplies of wool, but any such change will be long in developing. Coal, however, is likely to go higher rather than lower, since America is now the cheapest producer in the world. As for sundries, such as car-fare, movies, and ice-cream soda—they certainly will not tumble with the signature of peace."

To expect materially cheaper prices by way of cheaper labor, therefore, *The Evening Post* argues, "is to expect workmen will accept less real wages than they did before 1914." But with an actual shortage of labor "likely to exist" and with American labor becoming more and more conscious of power, "our workers will expect not a smaller but a larger share of the wealth of the nation." And with this conclusion, it may be said in passing, practically every labor leader and labor editor who discusses the situation quite emphatically concurs.

In an editorial entitled, "Is There Reason for High Prices?" the *Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter* gives this affirmative answer:

"As a matter of fact, there is about every reason that can be imagined. High prices have always followed wars to some extent, and of course it is trite to repeat that the war, which is still technically in effect, involved the expenditure of money in amount out of proportion to any previous conflict.

"The inevitable consequence of this greatest of all wars, was to destroy billions of dollars' worth of merchandise and property, and at the same time to induce the creation of \$36,000,000,000 of new paper money. Thus commodities have become scarcer and dearer, while money has become more plentiful and cheaper.

"This enormous inflation of the world's supply of money when the wealth of the world was being destroyed automatically inflated prices in all the markets of the world. It is not alone in the United States and Europe, but in Asia and Africa, in the Orient and the Occident and in the islands of the sea. Prices are higher in Hongkong and Singapore, in Manila and Sydney, as well as in ports where shipping was affected by the torpedo warfare. . . .

"It is a pity that the American public is being misled regarding the high level of prices. Much of the misunderstanding would be removed if people could be made to realize that because of the war money has declined in purchasing power. Take, for example, a business house which has made a profit of a round million of dollars, and is compelled to carry the onus of unconscionable profiteering, but discovers that its million has only the purchasing power of \$500,000 when it is desired to buy machinery, real estate, raw material, labor, etc.

"In considering the price question we must begin to think in

terms of depreciated currency rather than in terms of higher commodity-prices."

But despite these numerous and impressive assertions that we are simply the victims of irresistible natural law, we find papers like the *Buffalo Evening News*, *Tacoma News-Tribune*, *Capper's Weekly*, of Topeka, and Mr. Brisbane's *Wisconsin-News*, of Milwaukee, crying out for deliverance from the profiteer. The whole difficulty, as the Milwaukee daily sees it, "is that there are a lot of persons who do not care what trouble comes to the country as long as they keep up their profits." And it predicts that "one of these bright days Washington will be compelled to deal seriously with the situation."

There have been a large number of newspaper protests against the Government's plan to sell the War Department's surplus stocks of food and other necessities abroad. And the War Department has finally announced it will, "if possible," dispose of 2,000,000 pounds of canned meat and 100,000,000 cans of vegetables to consumers in the United States. After noting this fact, the *Detroit News* comments on it as follows:

"If this meat and the vegetables are disposed of at prices comparable with those secured by the nation for other unused war-material, the purchasers are certain to acquire needed foodstuffs at ridiculously low prices, and even tho the sale should cause the regular markets to wobble and quotations to drop there will be less gnashing of teeth than shouts of rejoicing. A few vigorous shocks of this character might result in a general improvement in prices from the view-point of the consumer."

Mr. P. Q. Foy, the New York *Evening World's* market expert, is inclined to think that there will be a drop in food-prices following this action of the Government. "The accumulations of fresh meats are reported on the increase, while there is a material increase in the supply of steers on foot, and this in connection with the diminished demand for export makes lower prices for the immediate future inevitable." Mr. Foy expects now "a gradual decrease in food costs in nearly all lines," especially with fresh vegetables and fresh fish coming into the market. He notes that the wheat harvest is progressing rapidly in Texas, and concludes that with such large holdings of old wheat in this country "the consumers of the United States are entitled to a five-cent loaf of bread."

THE NEGRO ENTERS THE LABOR-UNION

NOT SINCE THE ABOLITION of chattel slavery, says the *New York Age*, a leading Afro-American weekly, has any step been taken toward the industrial freedom of the race so important as that of the American Federation of Labor when it voted to open its doors unconditionally to the negro. This means, as the *New York Times* points out, that "all over the country the negro worker will have, as he has not had hitherto, a chance to enter all of the skilled, and therefore better-paid, trades, and in them to be judged on his merits." It wipes out "the part of the color-line which most impeded the progress of the black race," says the *New York World*, which reminds us that colored wage-earners now constitute about one-seventh of our industrial population. The *New York Tribune* interprets this victory for the negro as "a by-product of the war."

One of the colored delegates to the Federation of Labor Convention in Atlantic City, pleading for the resolution which was afterward adopted with only one opposing vote, exclaimed: "If you can take in immigrants who can not speak the English language, why can't you take in the negro, who has been loyal to you from Washington to the battle-fields of France?" And he went on to say:

"We ask for the same chance to earn bread for our families at the same salary our white brothers are getting. The negro is ready to live for you and to die for you, with all his dirty treatment in this country, if you give us equal rights the same as you have to earn bread for our families."

The connection between the Federation's action and war and reconstruction conditions is emphasized by Mr. Fred R. Moore, editor and publisher of the *New York Age*, who is quoted by the *New York Tribune* as saying:

"The exodus of Italians and other southern Europeans from the United States, the imminent restriction of immigration by Congress, and the great need of labor during the reconstruction period have combined to bring about this action."

"With the large influx of colored labor into the Northern States during the last three years there was danger to the Federation of Labor from colored strike-breakers. This danger was recognized by the Federation, and was one of the impelling causes leading to the Federation's action. With equal opportunity and equal wages and membership in the Federation, the colored man will not lend himself to strike-breaking."

In the editorial columns of his own paper Mr. Moore says that the action of the convention "was largely due to the progressive policy of Sam Gompers." And he adds:

"The real extent of this forward movement on the part of organized labor can only be gaged by the spirit in which it is carried out. With good faith and fair dealing on both sides, the industrial progress of the race should now be assured."

And in *The Amsterdam News*, another New York negro weekly, we read of the Federation's action—

"It is one of the most far-reaching advantages that has come to Afro-Americans in recognition of their labors in essential industries during the world-war. No one studied with closer interest the employment of Afro-Americans in war and essential industries than Mr. Samuel Gompers and the able men who surround him in the councils of the American Federation of Labor; and no one looked with more concern than they upon the considerable migration of large masses of Afro-American workers from the Southern to the Northern and Western labor vintage-ground. This interest and study convinced Mr. Gompers and his associates that the only safe way to deal effectually with this labor force was to open wide for it the door of membership in the American Federation of Labor, qualified membership in which it has enjoyed for some time with more or less dissatisfaction to all concerned. This dissatisfaction has led to a concerted movement among Afro-Americans to effect labor organizations of their own, the most pretentious being the National Brotherhood Workers of America, with headquarters at Washington, of which Louis J. Brown is president and Miss Jeannette Carter is secretary. Mr. Gompers and his associates have taken, therefore, the wiser and more politic course in seeking the cooperation rather than the organized opposition of Afro-American labor."

"It is of the greatest importance not to lose sight of the significant part the industrial educational policy of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington played in the preparedness of Afro-Americans to do the work during the war, and which has convinced the American Federation of Labor that it is the part of wisdom and policy to give it equal membership opportunity with white wage-workers rather than bar it out and make a 'scab' working force of it."

Mr. John Mitchell, editor of *The Planet*, a negro paper published in Richmond, Va., also comments on the "far-sightedness" manifested by the American Federation of Labor. For—

"The greatest menace to organized labor as opposed to organized capital is the black multitude that entered the industrial plants of the country and demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that they could execute and master the tasks assigned to respective members thereof. It was organized capital and not organized labor that gave to black labor the position that it now occupies. Will the colored men accept the invitation and join the white labor-unions or will they stand out as independent units under their own leaders and from their respective platforms deal directly with the moneyed interests of the country? On this decision will depend the fate of the white laboring interests of America as represented by the American Federation of Labor."

"It is also an interesting question as to whether the American Federation of Labor can hold in leash its own membership should the invitation be generally accepted by the colored men of this country. We see, or think we see, a changed condition of affairs, which must necessarily benefit the colored laboring elements of America."

The Federation's action "opens the gateway to real American life for the first time within the last half century," says the *Boston Guardian* (negro), which continues:

"The decision may establish so great a hope within our youth that it may save even a greater exodus from this country, the land of colored people's birth, to any other country that might bid for them than any other favor."

In still another negro paper, the *Nashville Globe*, we read:

"In a number of the Southern States the negro constitutes the greater factor in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining industries, so to admit him into the trade-unions will not only vouchsafe to the negro a better opportunity for promotion and advancement along these industrial lines, but it will give to the manufacturer a higher degree of efficiency in labor. We hope that his admission into the union will mean his promotion as he fits himself for the work. Too long America has delayed justice to the negro along industrial lines, and the step now taken is welcomed by thirteen millions of real Americans."

A "striking contrast" between the attitude of the American Federation of Labor and that of "the alleged Christian Churches of the United States" is dwelt upon by *The Appeal*, a negro paper published in St. Paul, Minn., which goes on to say:

"Some of these orthodox Christian churches asked the colored members to get out and form segregated bodies, and in some cases legislation was enacted to compel segregation. The action of America's great labor body is a strong confirmation of the attitude *The Appeal* has always maintained; that the real advancement of the colored people will come through economic forces and never through hypocritical religious bodies."

"The American Federation of Labor has sensed the absolute necessity for organizing negro workingmen along with white workingmen in order to face capital with a solid front in working out the serious problems of the new era," remarks Mr. Eugene Knickle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, an organization for social service among negroes.

Labor-leaders, we are told in an Atlantic City dispatch to the *New York Tribune*, regard the Federation's action in this matter as only surpassed in importance by its declaration of 1917 supporting the Administration in its conduct of the war. Mr. Gompers himself is quoted as saying:

"It is one of the most important steps taken by the Federation in many years. In the past it has been difficult to organize the colored man. Now he shows a desire to be organized, and we meet him more than half-way."

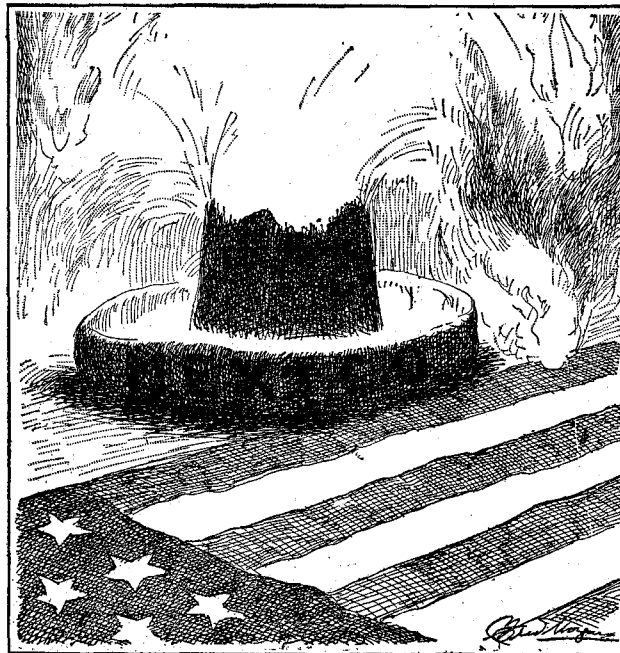
NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO

MEXICO'S WORLD-CELEBRATED non-stop revolutionary movement, we gather from the chorus of our editorial experts, is facing areas of depression that may bring it to an untimely end. Pancho Villa, it seems, was not wise in laying his course once more to the American border. Bullets whistled across into El Paso, affidavits were taken to prove that said bullets came from Villista rifles, and ten minutes after the order had been given 3,600 American troops were over the Rio Grande. Their return, after pursuing Villa's revolutionaries south of Juarez at the cost of some hundred Mexican casualties and a dozen American troopers killed and wounded, does not mean that the United States is prepared to stand an indefinite amount of further revolutionizing. "So far as the United States Government is concerned," telegraphs David Lawrence from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, "officials generally are tired of what has been happening below the Rio Grande." He is convinced that sentiment in Washington "in favor of protecting Americans on both sides of the boundary is growing stronger." Moreover, he says:

"The situation is being made plain to Mexico that America doesn't want to go into Mexican territory to pursue anybody, but unless the recognized Government of Carranza is capable of punishing the bandit leaders who have preyed on Americans inside and outside of Mexico, the Mexican Government will have to bear the consequence of whatever policy of self-defense is determined upon. That's the way things are looking with respect to the Mexican situation."

Outside of government circles there is much enthusiastic agreement with the opinions discovered by Mr. Lawrence. So staunch a supporter of the Wilson policy of watchful waiting as the *Charleston Mail* observes that "it is a very serious question as to the ability of the Mexicans to support any kind of Government," and admits, altho with forebodings, "the possibility

Indian people out of lethargy, or hold down the hot-tempered, footless revolutions to which such people are prone as the sparks fly upward," asserts the *Toledo Blade*, which advocates a "President" for Mexico who will "understand that the people must be led much, driven some, and followed little." Even if



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HOW LONG WILL YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL STAND FOR THIS?

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

that is not "pure democracy," concludes *The Blade*, "it is sound Mexican political doctrine."

A week after Dr. Juan B. Rojo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, mentioned in Washington that Mexico had always paid what she owed, and promised that all foreign investments there would be protected, the New York *Tribune* and *The Wall Street Journal* are strongly demanding a new régime more complaisant to American capital. "Our own Irish problem on the southern border," *The Journal* calls it, by way of introducing an argument that England has a better right to demand that we make Mexico safe for investors than we have to demand different conditions in Ireland. While the Chicago *Tribune* suggests that the United States may have "an obligation to perform the same service for Mexico which it performed for Cuba," and the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* complains that "our Administration has fixt views on the Dobrudja and the Russian constituent assembly, but has never had anything to offer for the trouble in our own back yard," several other editors suggest the possibility of a United States mandatory over Mexico. Thus the Buffalo *Evening News*:

"This idea is beginning to get attention in the Senate, and when the League of Nations Covenant comes up for debate, serious consideration will be given to the possibility of a demand for such service being made upon the United States. . . . 'Watchful waiting,' so long the reliance of the Administration, will hardly be acceptable to France and England, which have suffered heavy financial loss through the recurring troubles which beset the Carranza régime."

Thus far non-interventionists at any price have not shown as much vigor in combating all these demands for interference in Mexico as they did when American troops crossed the Rio Grande some two years ago. The careful and reflective Springfield *Republican* ventures the remark that "if Villa and Angeles are secretly backed by any American or foreign financial interests in their attempt to overthrow the Carranza Government, the military action of the United States Government is full of significance." This authority finds "the ultimate effect" of our latest border-crossing "still indeterminate." The San Francisco



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MEXICO SEEMS TO BE THE FIRST COUNTRY TO GET BACK TO A PRE-WAR BASIS.
—Darling in the New York Tribune.

that this country may be drawn into taking a part in the bringing of order to Mexico, a problem which is the more difficult from the fact that the Mexicans are a people so utterly distinct from us and Anglo-Saxon conceptions and forms." "It is extremely doubtful that any form of government will serve to lift any half-

Chronicle joins the *Buffalo Evening News* in the speculation that Villa and his Presidential candidate, Gen. Felipe Angeles, may set up a stable government. Even tho Villa is a bandit pure and simple, he is a good fighter, argues *The Chronicle*, and "time should be given to see whether Gen. Felipe Angeles has a really workable governmental program."

In the meantime, the *Boston Post* and the *Syracuse Post-Standard* find consolation in the fact that General Obregon, who seems to be slated to be the next President of Mexico, displays superior qualities, as Mexican Presidential timber runs. "He is well educated, wealthy—and so not tempted by the need of money—and a cultured and likable gentleman," says *The Post*. The *Post-Standard's* analysis of the situation includes this reassuring quotation from Obregon's political platform:

"We shall completely acknowledge all legitimately acquired rights in our country, with absolute adherence to our laws, by all foreigners. We shall guarantee all resident foreigners in Mexico that they can enjoy in a most ample manner all the guaranties and prerogatives given by our laws."

The General is Carranza's candidate, and as Carranza controls the election machinery, *The Post-Standard* points out, it should not be hard to pick the next Mexican President. As for his qualifications we are informed:

"General Obregon is ingratiating, where Carranza has been gratuitously repellent. If the General, who will probably be President, sticks to his text, Americo-Mexican relations will improve."

OVER THE ATLANTIC AT ONE LEAP

ENGLAND AND AMERICA are now only sixteen hours apart, one editor remarks, as the result of the splendid daring, skill, and good fortune of Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown, of the British Royal Air-Force. Their magnificent achievement in driving a Vickers-

Vimy bomber in a no-stop flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, covering the 1,960 miles at an average speed of 120 miles an hour, establishes another great reference-point in the history of man's conquest of the air. But, as the *London Daily Chronicle* generously reminds its readers, the honor of making the first transatlantic flight remains with Lieut.-Com. Albert C. Read, of the United States Navy, and the gallant crew of the American seaplane NC-4. This clean-cut victory over the elements by a British plane and British pilots "doesn't eclipse the glory of the Americans' achievement," remarks the *London Telegraph*, which adds: "There's no question of eclipse, because there's no question of jealousy." "One great stunt!" was Lieutenant-Commander Read's exclamation



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"WE DIDN'T DO SO BADLY, DID WE?"

Said Lieutenant Brown, in smiling response to the congratulations of a *Daily Mail* representative. This picture shows Lieutenant Brown on the reader's left, and Captain Alcock on the right.

when he heard of the Vimy's safe arrival, and Captain Alcock, when asked by an American correspondent whether he thought his exploit excelled that of the seaplane NC-4, replied, perhaps rather irrelevantly, "I could not say anything but good of the Americans; I have been treated very kindly by the Americans since I have been over there." In fact, many editors see in these successive conquests of the Atlantic



A REVISED MAP OF THE ATLANTIC.

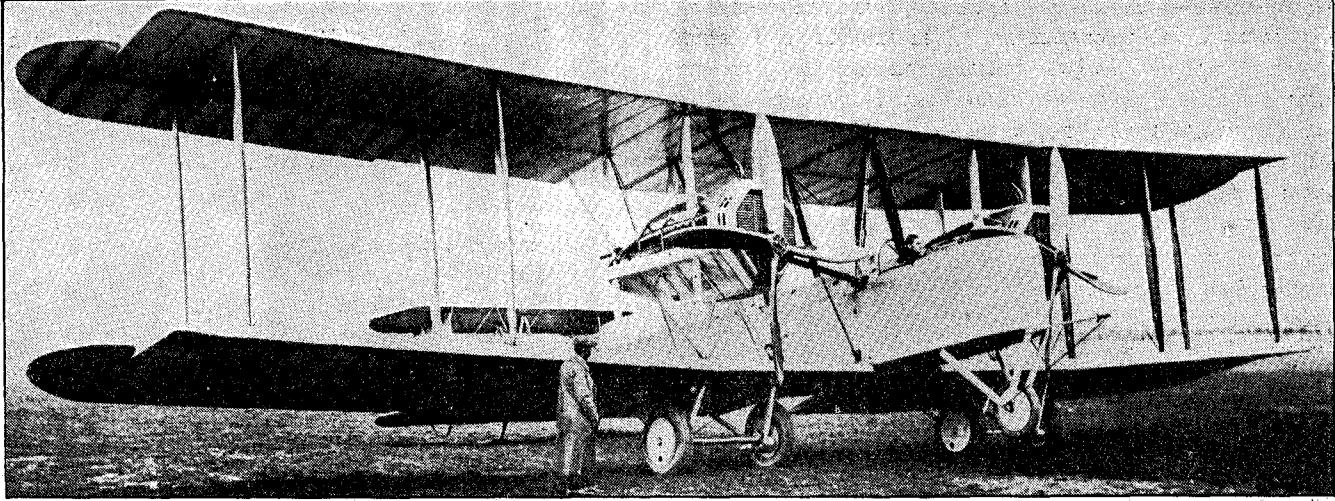
—Ket in the *Oakland Tribune*.



"SKEETER-TIME."

—Bronstrup in the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

"HOPS" THAT WILL BE PERMISSIBLE AFTER JULY 1.



THE FIRST PLANE TO FLY DIRECT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO IRELAND.

This record-breaking plane is a Vickers-Vimy bomber, designed originally to drop bombs on Berlin. It is equipped with two 375 horse-power Rolls-Royce Eagle engines. Its wing-spread is 67 feet and its length 42 feet 8 inches.

barrier by American and British airmen a symbol and omen of a closer spiritual approach between the great English-speaking nations; and they welcome with particular approval the discovery that Lieutenant Brown, altho born in Scotland and wearing the King's uniform, is an American by parentage. Lord Northcliffe, whose *Daily Mail* prize of \$50,000 supplied a material incentive to the flight, expressed special pleasure when he learned of Brown's nationality, saying, "there is nothing I rejoice in so much as cooperation between the British and American peoples—the only combination that in my opinion can maintain the peace of the world." The exploits of Read and Alcock, remarks the *New York Evening Sun*, are each "refulgent in the annals of prowess," and "the two nations pay hearty tribute to each other, and find a new bond in the comradeship of courage and skill." Comparing the two achievements, this paper goes on to say:

"The American venture was a triumph of organization and method; the British feat a victory of daring, coupled with perfect adaptation of means to the end. The one is rather a scientific success, the other a sporting achievement. The former is rather more national in its quality, the latter personal. The methods and the results are so different that each feat stands on its own merits and each adds something that the other missed to the world's stock of knowledge and power."

The *New York Times* makes the comparison statistically:

"A comparison of the records shows that the *NC-4* carried five men 2,150 nautical miles in twenty-six hours and thirty-seven minutes, while the Vickers-Vimy plane flew with two men 1,650 nautical miles in sixteen hours and twelve minutes. The achievement of the British fliers sets a new record for distance covered in a single flight, the longest single jump of the *NC-4* having been approximately 1,200 nautical miles from Newfoundland to Horta, in the Azores."

The crossing by Alcock and Brown at a single leap is hailed by the *New York Sun* as "the greatest sporting event the world has ever known," but others see in it much more besides. Thus Mr. Henry Woodhouse, secretary of the Aero Club of America, declares that it "advances the science of aviation at least five years," and predicts that "within two years regular aerial express- and passenger-planes will be flying between the continents." And Lord Northcliffe, in a letter to Captain Alcock, does not hesitate to say:

"I look forward with certainty to the time when London morning newspapers will be selling in New York in the evening, allowing for the difference between British and American time, and *vice versa* in regard to New York evening journals reaching London the next day.

"Then we shall no longer suffer from the danger of garbled quotations due to telegraphic compression. Then, too, the

American and British peoples will understand each other better as they are brought into closer daily touch."

Captain Alcock himself is quoted as saying that while his Vickers-Vimy has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, "it should be done not with an airplane or a seaplane, but with a flying-boat." "Nothing now is impossible," exclaims the *New York Commercial*. The *New York Globe* reminds us that "airplane travel across the Atlantic is not yet in the stage that will attract the timorous"; but it goes on to say:

"Every few weeks a new altitude record is set. We shall have new records for distance flight, and every experiment will give clues for larger, steadier machines. It was four centuries between the *Santa Maria* and the *Mauretania*, but it will not be long between the tentative Vickers-Vimy and a flying-boat so large and powerful that it can afford to laugh at storms. It is only another step toward an international joining of hands. Miles are shrinking. Soon we shall be living in the same house with all mankind, and curious scholars will read with academic chuckles the records of senatorial opposition to a League of Nations."

The Vimy plane, piloted by Captain Alcock, D.S.C., and with Lieutenant Brown as navigator, left St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 14, at 4:28 P.M. Greenwich mean time (12:13 P.M. New York time), and landed at Clifden, Ireland, on June 15, at 8:40 A.M. Greenwich mean time. In his first report of the flight to the *London Daily Mail* Captain Alcock says:

"We have had a terrible journey. The wonder is that we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun or the moon or the stars. For hours we saw none of them.

"The fog was very dense and at times we had to descend to within three hundred feet of the sea. For four hours the machine was covered in a sheet of ice, caused by frozen sleet. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed-indicator did not work, and for a few seconds it was very alarming.

"We looped the loop, I do believe, and did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I had no sense of the horizon."

And in a later statement he adds:

"It is curious to be able to say that I had no sense of remoteness. I have done considerable night flying, and any sense of loneliness has worn off long ago. I do not think that either of us had any thought of what we were flying over, being merely intent on getting across.

"We wanted to get the job done, and I can tell you that we were jolly well pleased when we saw the coast."

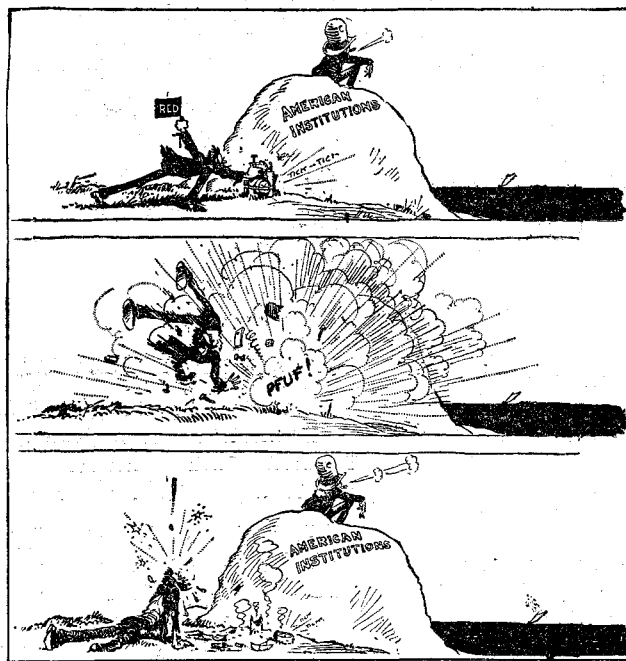
Already aviation enthusiasts are talking of transpacific flights and round-the-world flights. But the *Springfield Republican* reminds us that "technically the flight across the Atlantic is still to be made, for Newfoundland is an island, and so is Ireland."

THE SOCIALIST PARTY SPLIT

THE UNSOCIABILITY OF SOCIALISTS, often noted, has now reached the point of rending the party apart and making two parties grow where only one grew before. In this cleavage the Bolshevik sympathizers are to be put out of the regular party until no "lefts," as they are called, are left. The recent expulsion of radical elements from the Socialist party membership by the National Executive Committee is looked upon by the *New York Times* as the start of a fight to settle whether the party "shall remain Socialist or shall become Bolshevik," the beginning in the United States of that same fight between "majority" and radical Socialists which became "a fight in the literal and bloody sense" in Russia, Germany, and Hungary. Other conservative dailies variously call this action "The Socialist House-Cleaning," "Purging the Socialist Party," or "Overboarding the Socialist Jonah." One Socialist leader looks forward to "months of turmoil within the party." Another advises a complete separation and the carrying on of Socialist propaganda through two party organizations. In the meanwhile, remarks the *Springfield Republican*, "the situation will be observed with good cheer by the new Labor party." The "row," as *The Republican* notes, reached the beginning of the end about a year ago, when radical members of "local New York," including Jim Larkin and John Reed, issued a "manifesto" of the "left wing" denouncing Socialist cooperation with "capitalist government," the chief offense being the vote of New York Socialist aldermen in favor of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The National Executive Committee this spring expelled or "temporarily suspended," first, seven branches of the party's foreign-language federation, including Russians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Letts, Poles, South Slavs, and Hungarians; then the entire party organization in Michigan. The Cook County organization in Illinois has also been ousted, together with twenty-two branches in Manhattan and the Kings and Queens County organizations in New York. *The Republican* sees the Socialist organization "split almost exactly in the

of a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. One wing is frankly defiant of American sentiment; the other fatuously hopes in some way to win it over in spite of constant affronts."

In one of several articles explaining the Socialist schism the *New York Tribune* notes the chief differences between the right



—Williams in the *Indianapolis News*.

and left wings. The "left wing" wants "direct action," "a dictatorship of the proletariat," the "dropping of all immediate demands," and "open war on the American Federation of Labor" because of its "reactionary tendencies." The "right wing," on the other hand, would continue to use the weapons of modern democracy to better the lot of the working people and to cooperate as far as possible with all labor organizations. In a general way, according to this writer, the "right wing" would have the Socialist movement develop "in accordance with American conditions, with American reality and American psychology," whereas the "left wing" would follow the policies of the "International." But, after all, continues the *Tribune* article, "the whole battle between the right and left wings is one for and against the unqualified recognition of Bolshevism."

The Socialist *New York Call*, which stands with the conservative forces in the party, says in one editorial:

"The Russian revolution is the great tragedy; the 'left wing' is either a farce or a burlesque. We are not certain which."

In the same paper Mr. Morris Hillquit, one of the most energetic and influential leaders of the party, thus defines the issue:

"The 'left-wing' movement, as I see it, is a purely emotional reflex of the situation in Russia. The cardinal vice of the movement is that it started as a 'wing,' i.e., as a schismatic and disintegrating movement. The 'left-wing' movement is a sort of burlesque on the Russian revolution. Its leaders do not want to convert their comrades in the party. They must 'capture' and establish a sort of dictatorship of the proletariat (?) within the party. Hence the creation of their dual organization as a kind of *Soviet* and their refusal to cooperate with the aforesaid stage 'Centralists' and 'Right-wingers.'

"But the performance is too sad to be amusing. It seems perfectly clear that, so long as this movement persists in the party, the latter's activity will be wholly taken up by mutual quarrels and recriminations. Neither 'wing' will have any time for the propaganda of Socialism. There is, as far as I can see, but one remedy. . . . Let each side organize and work in its own way and make such contribution to the Socialist movement in America as it can. Better a hundred times to have two numerically small Socialist organizations, each homogeneous and harmonious within itself, than to have one big party torn by



THE PATRIOTIC AMERICAN.

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

middle, with small chance left that the two parts will reunite." As it says:

"All these suspensions are to come up for approval or rejection at a national convention in August, but there seems to be no doubt that the split is complete and final. The regulars claim that they are as much the 'left' as the other fellows, and their official utterances during the war bear them out. It's a good deal

dissensions and squabbles, an impotent colossus on feet of clay. The time for action is near. Let us clear the decks."

The "left wing" takes up this challenge. To quote, for instance, from its Boston organ, *The Revolutionary Age*:

"Clear the decks? Yes!

"Revolutionary Socialism in the party accepts the challenge. If in a minority, we are not afraid to organize a new party; we are not afraid to act precisely as the Bolsheviks and Spartacists did. American Socialism shall be represented in the Communist International, it shall respond to the Bolshevik-Spartacan call for solidarity and action!

"We refuse to turn over the Socialist party to the moderates. We shall not abandon the struggle to revolutionize the party, for the bulk of the membership is overwhelmingly revolutionary."

Special articles and editorials in the New York "left-wing" weekly, *The Communist*, edited by John Reed, take the same attitude. The executive committee is classed by *The Communist* with the "Scheidemanns and Kautskys of Germany, the Hendersons of England, and Socialist-patriots the world over," and the radical American Socialists with "the Lenine and the Liebknecht Socialists of Europe." This journal insists that the "left" is by far the larger wing, that the radicals will stay in the party, and that the national convention will be forced to repudiate the acts of the executive committee. A "left-wing" conference has been called and a group of leaders of this faction write in *The Communist*:

"Rally to the 'left wing,' comrades, for to the 'left wing' belongs the future of Socialism.

"The slogan of the 'moderates' is: 'Split the party for moderate, petty, bourgeois Socialism.'

"The slogan of the 'left wing' is: 'Conquer and unite the party for revolutionary Socialism, for the Communist International.'"

Foremost among the causes contributing to the "open warfare within the Socialist party" is, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, the "advent of the American Labor party, which is soon to hold its first national convention." As we read:

"The Socialist party sees itself confronted with serious competition. And the great advantage with which the new rival sets out is that it has no such record of liabilities as that accumulated by the Socialist party in the course of the last five years. The Labor party has no antiwar reputation to live down, nor suspicions of flirting with Bolshevism. By the very fact of its entrance upon the political scene, it declares in favor of progress through political democracy as against the philosophy of direct action. In other words, with the approach of world-appeasement, the new Labor party might claim to be more truly socialistic than a Socialist party which had wavered toward the heresies of the Syndicalists and the Communists. . . .

"It is precisely because the leaders of the Socialist party would do away with such suspicions that they are now purging the party of its 'violent' elements. The Socialist party means to compete with the new Labor party for the suffrage of those who are discontented with Republicans and Democrats, but who still think in terms of the political state and of progressive changes by law."

The leaders of the American Federation of Labor, writes Mr. Louis Seibold in the New York *World*, intend to do all they can to split the two Socialist wings farther apart. This, we are told,

"Is to be accomplished by building a progressively constructive program designed to attract to the Federation many hundreds of thousands of radicals who permit Bolshevik propagandists and the exponents of force to sweep them off their feet and incite them to revolutionary devices in order to secure the reforms which the organized groups will endeavor to convince them can be secured by more peaceful but equally effective methods."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's an awful pill, Heinie, but it will cure what ails you.—*Cleveland Press*.

"Don't give up the ships" is likely to become a modern slogan also.—*Savannah News*.

"EVERYTHING changes. Even high prices. They get higher."—*Hopkins Journal*.

SZISBOMSKAIA must have been captured by sky-rockets.—*B. A. in The New York Tribune*.

THE trouble with the Senate is that people who don't know it may take it seriously.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

SIGN up, Heinie. Eating husks with the swine was what reformed the Prodigal.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THE next President is rapidly increasing in numbers.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

EVEN the wets declare that John Barleycorn should be behind the bars.—*Los Angeles Times*.

THE way Count Rantzau describes that Treaty it seems to be pretty nearly what most of us wanted.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THESE are piping times of peace, but news from the various fronts seems to indicate that the pipes need fixing.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

SECRET counsels are a thing of the past, says the President. This is construed to mean simply that the Peace Conference is over.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

THE doctors hold out some hope that John Barleycorn's life may be prolonged until the first of the year, but the patient has begun picking threads off the counterpane.—*Newark News*.

PERHAPS after all we don't realize fully the terrible conditions in Germany. It is said, the German small boys are left without circuses, all the menageries having been eaten up during the war.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

It is a simple case of the Huns' signing the pact or receiving the impact.—*Toledo Blade*.

You can grin and take it, Heinie. Or you needn't grin.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

NICARAGUA has appealed to us for help against Costa Rica. Boy, page Sergeant York.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

WE don't mind feeding the small nations, but we should like them to stop fighting between meals.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE United States is a country of quiet majorities and vociferous minorities.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

WE fear there will be nobody left to keep the League of Nations out of war.—*Toledo Blade*.

EVERY bomb-explosion is preceded by a brain-explosion.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

THE Hun mind works in mysterious ways its wonders to perform.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

EVER and anon there are indications that the seat of government in Mexico is a semidetached villa.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

It is now possible to ship gold abroad. We print the information for the benefit of our readers who are overstocked.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

THE most notable thing about the "campaign of terrorism" launched by the anarchists is that no one seems to be terrorized by it.—*New York Evening Sun*.

HEREAFTER political orators will have to be careful how they appeal to the "plain people." Women compose a large part of the voting population now.—*Kansas City Journal*.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has made a financial success out of government operation of the railroads. We may catch up with China one of these days.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.



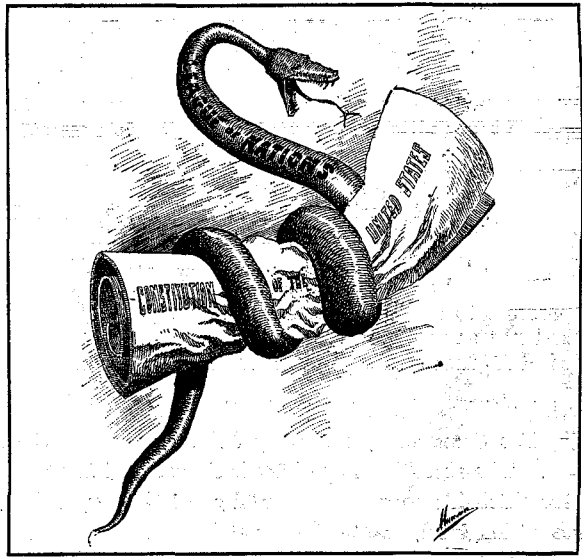
"TWO'S COMPANY, THREE'S A CROWD"

—Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.



"COME ON IN, SAM!"

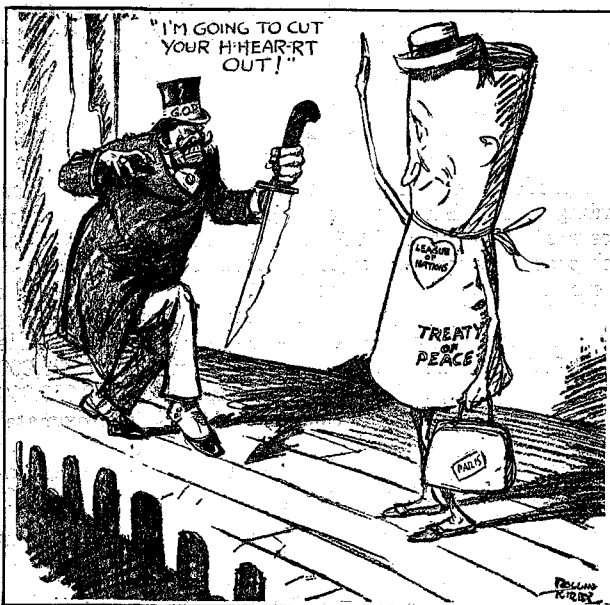
—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.



A SCRAP OF PAPER.

—Munson in The American Economist.

CARTOON RAPS AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.



SENATORIAL MELODRAMA.

—Kirby in the New York World.



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A QUEER SUGGESTION TO MAKE TO A BOY WHO ALREADY HAS SEVERAL MEDALS FOR LIFE-SAVING.

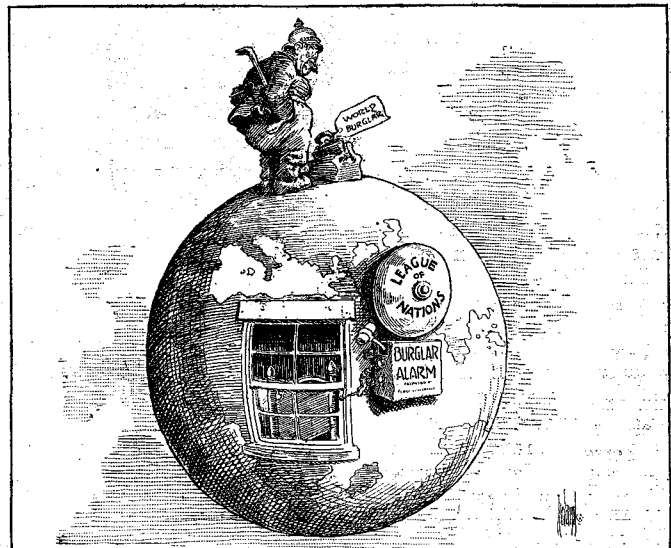
—Darling in the New York Tribune.

RAPS AT THE LEAGUE'S CRITICS.



"NOT WITH THOSE MUDDY FEET."

—Knott in the Dallas News.

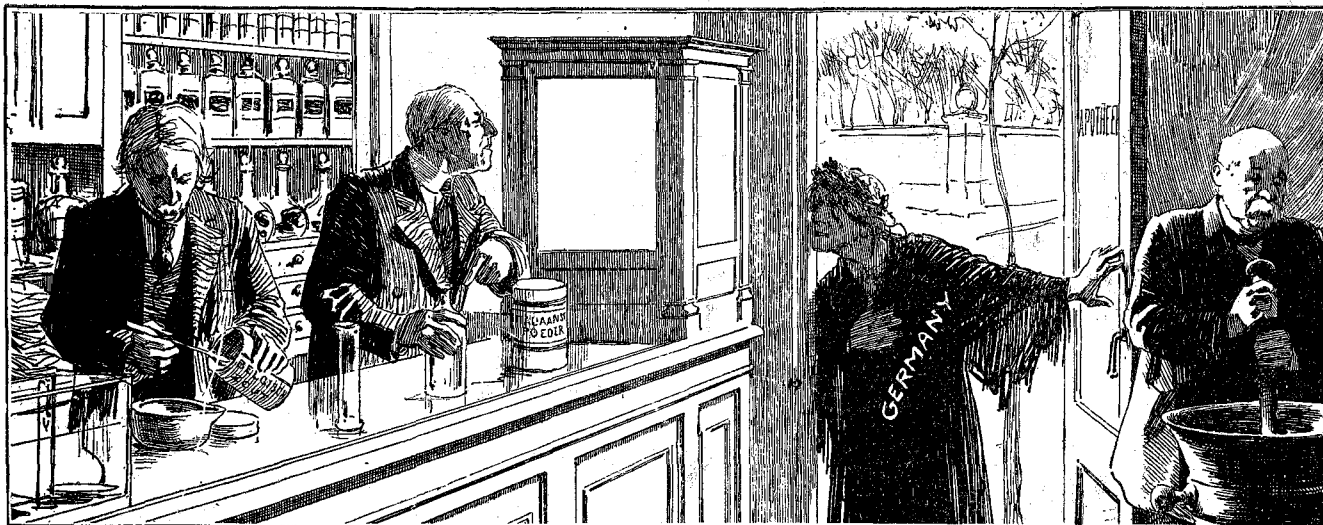


WHEN IT IS WIRED UP WE'LL PROBABLY REST EASIER.

—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

WHERE GERMANY COMES IN.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



GERMANY—"Do you think you can cure me with a dose that would kill a horse?"

—Amsterdamer.

IS FRANCE RUINED IN VICTORY?

THE TERRIFIC PRICE in life and wealth paid by France for victory is now causing grave concern among her statesmen and publicists, who hope that the Allies who stood by the Republic in her darkest hours will crown their efforts by helping her to rise to a firm footing again. Since Germany can not pay the Allies the cost of the war, then it must fall on the victors, for somebody must pay it, and it has been actually figured out that the French, with their smaller population, may have to pay more per capita for the war than the Germans. Thus far the French have preserved a dignified silence on this subject, while the Germans have filled the world with a din of groans and shrieks that they were being ruined by the very moderate demand that they pay to restore the wanton damage they had needlessly and lawlessly done. The Teutonic outcry very properly leads the French to state their side of the matter. A French financial authority writes in the *Écho de Paris* as follows:

"Our friends and allies must not forget us. Our situation is a difficult one, and our fighting comrades command the only solution. The financial team-work of the war-period must be continued. Through her habitual efforts France will attain to her former prosperity and rise from the ruin and exhaustion of war with this cooperation. But if left to herself France will inevitably fail. New advances must be made by Great Britain and the United States in order to avoid delay in the economic relief of the republic."

More bluntly the *Paris Matin* avers:

"The war cost France \$63,000,000,000. Of the \$25,000,000,000 demanded by the Allies from Germany, the share of France will amount to about \$13,000,000,000. Consequently France will

have to produce from her own resources about \$50,000,000,000. According to Mr. Bertillon's calculations the war has reduced France to a population of 35,000,000. On these 35,000,000 of the French people the war-cost of \$50,000,000,000 is imposed.

"Germany has not been invaded and her industries can be immediately put in running order. Her Minister of Foreign Affairs has said officially that the German nation expended \$34,000,000,000 in the war. When the indemnity of \$25,000,000,000 is added to this figure, the total amounts to \$59,000,000,000. The population of Germany to-day is approximately 68,000,000.

"But Germany counts on the annexation of a part of Austria, which will mean a German population of at least 80,000,000."

Le Matin consequently points out that the war will cost the French more per capita than it will cost the Germans.

The size of Germany's population, however, is a matter of dispute. That eminent authority on European affairs, Dr. E. J. Dillon, foreign correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, says:

"It is maintained that Germany's population, as well as her wealth, is being grossly exaggerated by the Allied appraisers for the purpose of increasing the indemnities. It is false, the German Government experts contend, that Germany has even 70,000,000 inhabitants. When hostilities opened she numbered 68,000,000. Down to last January 4,800,000 births were registered, as against 1,800,000 who fell on the battle-field and 3,500,000 who died, besides which about 1,000,000 foreign

residents quitted the country: therefore Germany, within the geographical boundaries of five years ago, has 64,500,000. Deducting 3,600,000 inhabitants for Alsace-Lorraine, Posen, and the three Schleswig districts, there remain to Germany somewhat less than 61,000,000. Austria, if one subtracts her war-losses and the populations of German Bohemia, of the three districts of Austrian Silesia, and of German Tyrol south of



CROCODILE TEARS.

What creature is so free from guile
As is the German crocodile?
(Although he's red in tooth and claw,
And blood is dripping from his jaw.)
He weeps, "Oh, this is too, too cruel!
To want to make me take my gruel!"

—Reynolds's Newspaper (London).

Brenner, will total only 6,500,000. I record these estimates, complaints, and judgments as matters of public interest, without any comment of my own."

A rather lofty German attitude toward repairing the damage in France and Belgium appears in an article which Minister Gothein contributes to the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, where he declares that—

"The Allies always base their reckoning of German ability to pay on conditions before the war. They fail to see how greatly

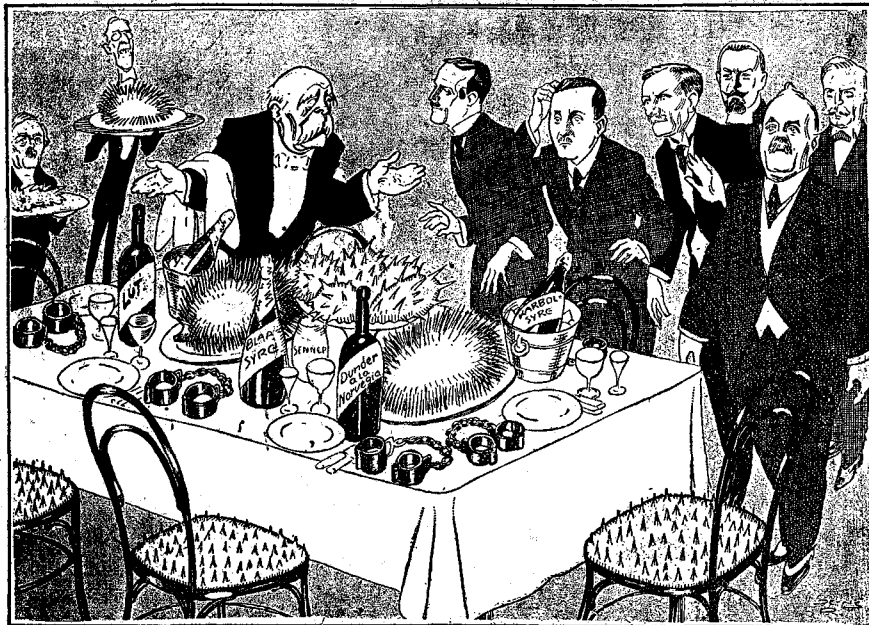
the 314,000 posted as missing. But these are not the greatest part of the French losses: account must also be taken of the alarming decline in the birth-rate, an effect of the war which will be felt for at least the next sixty years. In 1913 the births exceeded the deaths by 17,366, while in 1917 the deaths exceeded the births by 269,838. The invaded districts are not included in these latter figures. The difference between the two sets of figures is not due to any great increase in the civilian death-rate, but to the decline in the birth-rate, which is now only half that of normal times.

"There are also the statistics of the ten invaded departments to consider. In peace time the population of these departments amounts to 6,523,255 inhabitants. The number of refugees from the invaded regions is estimated at 1,200,000, and the births and deaths among this number are included in the figures given above. But 5,323,000 others remained under the harsh rule of the enemy, subjected to the most severe privations, and treated with abominable cruelty. There are no figures available of their mortality, which must have been very high, or of their birth-rate, which must have been greatly reduced. But even supposing that the figures do not differ from those of the rest of France, it still works out to a loss of 43,000 inhabitants of these districts for every year after 1914, and of roughly 320,000 yearly for the whole of France.

"These statistics do not include the figures for 1918, which will be about the same as for those of the three preceding years, and there can hardly be any improvement before 1920. When the number of French prisoners of war who have died in Germany is added to the already formidable total, it will be found that the reduction in the population of France as a result of the war is hardly less than 3,500,000 inhabitants. Altho in every country, even including neutral countries, there has been a certain rise in the death-rate and decline in the birth-rate, it is France which has suffered most. In 1915-1916 the number of births

per 1,000 inhabitants was: In France 10, England and Wales 21, Norway 25, Spain 29, Germany (large towns only) 17.

"The heavy toll which the war has levied on the manhood of France is sad enough, but sadder still is the blow dealt at the children, the might-have-beens of many homes now desolate. No indemnity, no compensation for this is possible, and the Peace Conference is powerless before this greatest loss of all. France, and, in fact, all the nations, can only suffer in silence."



THE PEACE BANQUET.

CLEMENCEAU (to German delegates)—"Take your seats, gentlemen."

—Heepsen (Christiania).

we have been impoverished by war. A people and its wealth do not remain unscathed after four and a half years of war against murderous enemies. . . . We will of course try to restore the devastated regions by the free work of our own men and by supplying building material and machinery. [But we can not assume permanent burdens of debt.]

Similar is the tone of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which cheerily informs us that Germany wishes "loyally to fulfil, in so far as our resources permit, what we have undertaken in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points." This includes, we are advised:

"Compensation to civilians for damage sustained in our conduct of the war. But the enemy governments, and France in particular, has abused our pledge. . . . With what can we pay? One of our most important sources of wealth, our trade and industries abroad, has been stifled by the very forces that to-day seek enormous indemnities."

Thus also the *National Zeitung*, a Radical journal, warns the Allies that even if one is convinced Germany was responsible for the outbreak of war and its savagery, it is obvious that—

"No one can pay more than he has . . . and every creditor knows that he hurts himself by driving a debtor to an impossible condition of existence. It is not possible to appraise the cost of the war, which is certainly much greater than the wealth of Germany; if she has any wealth at present. Furthermore, damages in the past and the present are continually in mind, altho there are future damages beyond measure due to health losses, diminished ability, and will to work, and riots, strikes, and revolutions. In their great charge-account, if the Imperialists thought correctly, they would include these items."

An informing analysis of the French loss of population appears in a Reuter dispatch from Paris to the London *Daily Telegraph*, which in part reads as follows:

"The number of French soldiers killed in the war amounts to 1,071,300. To this figure must be added nearly the whole of

NEUTRAL FRIENDS OF GERMANY

PROGERMAN PROTESTS against the Peace Treaty are now coming from those neutral neighbors that were rumored to be under Teutonic influence all during the war. In fact, we have seen no more bitter criticisms in the German press than in these newspapers within easy reach of German propaganda. It is not necessary, of course, to impute any improper or corrupt action to the Berlin apostles of *Kultur*—they would only have to impress strongly upon the astute editors of Holland and Scandinavia that a ruined Germany would be a poor customer, and a moment's thought would place the journalist in the right frame of mind. Thus the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* analyzes the League provisions for ending war and calls the document "a treaty for the continuance of war." But, it explains:

"In future there is to be only one belligerent, for the other must be powerless. The weapons are limited to those by which the victors won their victory and which are also the simplest to use, namely, the economic arm. . . . The only relation between the treaty and President Wilson's fourteen points is that it contradicts each of them. Only one conclusion is possible—the true aims of the Entente were not those announced, but were in effect the same as the aims of German imperialism."

This daily says that compared with this the treaties of Frankfort, Bucharest, and Brest-Litovsk are child's play in so

far as violence and injustice are considered. Germany is "territorially maimed and economically murdered, and what remains of the former German Empire is placed outside the international pale." The Amsterdam *Tijd* says warningly that this "peace of violence," if not sooner or later moderated by a more conciliatory spirit, will not guarantee the world's peace. The Hague *Nieuwe Courant* speaks of Clemenceau as belonging to the past when peace was settled on the "old principle of might." In comparison to the French Premier's attitude, that of Brockdorff-Rantzau is called "dignified and sound," while his outlook is "broad." According to this paper it is "an ordinary peace, as so many peaces which preceded it that also meted justice only to the victor and imposed on the vanquished only obligations." The Hague *Vaderland* thinks that "such a treaty leads inevitably to war," and predicts that Germany will sign "with bitterness in her heart because compelled by hunger," and it remarks sharply that "it is unjust to lay such terribly severe conditions on Germany." The Amsterdam *Nieuws van der Dag* sneers that the treaty is "half-work, which can at best result in a half-peace," and the Hague *Nederlander* observes:

"The terms are a mockery of President Wilson's fourteen points. To offer Germany this shameful document which enslaves a nation of seventy millions is a humiliating defeat for President Wilson. The treaty is the protocol of lasting war in which only one party has arms. It is a caricature of a peace treaty."

Despite German war-atrocities, asks the Amsterdam *Algemeen Handelsblad*, "do the Germans deserve such drastic terms?" This journal goes even beyond the German press when it assures us that the French invasion of the Palatinate was as bad as the invasion of Belgium, and tho it can hardly be said to have anything to do with the case, we are assured by the same observer that during the South-African war the French said just as hard things of the British as have been said of the Germans in this war. It proceeds:

"These terms will not effect peace. Germany's feelings will urge her to shake off the iron yoke that the soft-spoken Entente desires to thrust on German shoulders. We fear the opportunity will arise only too promptly. . . . In the outline of its so-called League of Nations, the Entente has recognized plainly the right to conquer and occupy countries for economic or imperialist ends. The matter of Italy and the Adriatic littoral is assuredly not the only case. We shall soon enough hear of bitter disputes between the Entente Powers over imperialist and economic interests."

In Sweden the Stockholm Socialist *Social Demokraten* declares that the "rapacious fangs of capitalism" grin through the financial clauses of the Treaty, and it asks with a significant air:

"Is the League of Nations able to prevent Germany from seeking an alliance in the East to counterbalance the Franco-Anglo-American Alliance in the West? No. The future is full of uncertainty. There is no reason to take the Paris peace too seriously. Russia and Germany will recover and will surely have a word to say. . . . We see now the peace treaty of capital; we are looking forward to the peace treaty of labor. The present treaty degrades not only the German people, but all who hold by the ideals of humanity, equity, and justice."

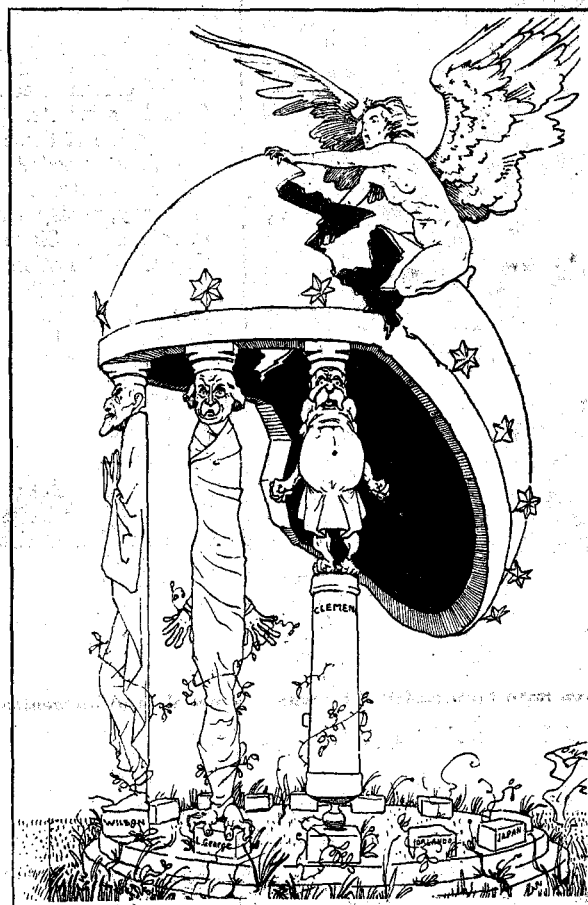
The Stockholm *Dagblad* tells us of a "very pro-Ally Danish paper" which describes the peace terms as "paralyzing," and it says that it agrees with this view. In Norway the Christiania Socialist *Demokraten* observes:

"Those who believed Entente militarism to be of another and nobler kind than the German are now shorn of their illusion. 'The war to end war' has ended with a peace that means a continuance of war. . . . Great as the guilt may be of the German rulers, including the Majority Socialists and the Trades Union leaders, the German people will never feel culpable. They will not feel obliged to become a nation of bees to produce honey for their foreign lords. . . . The peace of Versailles is only the introduction to the revolutionary union and peace of the Franco-German proletariat."

CZECHO-SLOVAK LAND TO THE PEOPLE

NO PARALLEL IN MODERN HISTORY, it is said, can be found for the Czecho-Slovak land-reform bill which was passed unanimously by all parties in the National Assembly on April 16. The bill was welcomed by all Czech papers and all sections of the population, we are told, a typical comment in the Prague *Narodni Listy* running thus:

"The expropriation is proceeding in a legal way, and is taking place on account of social reasons. We want to abolish the large estates having thousands of acres, while there are hundreds of thousands of people, wishing to work on their own land, but who do not possess any land at all. We want to make an experiment in agricultural cooperation, in which all willing to



THE TEMPLE OF PEACE.

—Amsterdammer.

work may take part. Our republic is making an attempt at a peaceful and orderly bridging over of the social differences."

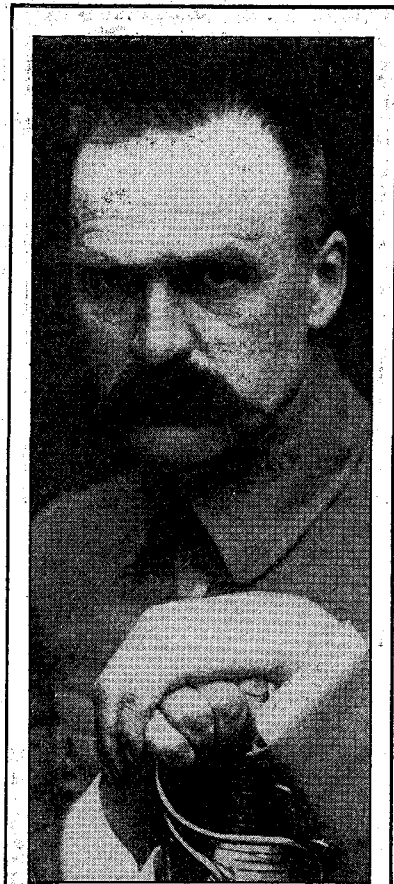
A similar tone of confidence is found in the Social Democratic *Pravo Lidu*, also of Prague, in which we read:

"We are once more fortified in our conviction that our republic will be such as we have wished for while fighting for our liberation from the Austrian yoke. And we believe that we shall attain our ideal republic in a peaceful and natural evolution, and shall be spared those violent conflicts which are taking place around us."

A Czech writer in *The New Europe* (London) advises us that this land-reform measure gives to the Czecho-Slovak Republic about 17,000 square miles of land, which is twice as large as the size of Moravia. The fact that the law was passed by all parties unanimously, including the so-called *bourgeoisie*, will surprise those unacquainted with land conditions in Bohemia, but to those who know these conditions, we are assured, it will appear as a natural consequence of the breakdown of the Hapsburg monarchy and the liberation of the Czecho-Slovak nation, for—

"It should be remembered that since the institution of the Czecho-Slovak Republic there was no question more urgent or

more important in Czecho-Slovakia than the expropriation of the great landowners, who were of German origin, and who received their lands from the Hapsburgs for services rendered to them during the Czech revolution in 1620. In this year



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GENERAL PILSUDSKI.

Commanding the Polish armies.

the victorious Ferdinand II., who defeated the Czechs at the battle of the White Mountain, hanged, imprisoned, or exiled a very large number of the Czech nobility, and confiscated all their fortunes and landed property. Two-thirds of all landholdings and properties of 659 Czech nobles, as well as many towns, were confiscated and became the property of the Hapsburgs and their German officers and feudal servants. The total value of these confiscations exceeded thirty millions of florins; that is to say, nearly a milliard of francs. Since then the Czech nation has been practically deprived of land, and the Czech peasants have had to toil on the land of the Hapsburg conquerors and German feudals who came with Ferdinand II. to Bohemia. But as soon as the Czecho-Slovaks threw off Hapsburg and German domination it became clear to every one that this unlawfully seized land must again become the property of the nation. Thus the expropriation of the German landowners was not

a special demand of a particular social class, but of the whole nation."

That the Czecho-Slovak Government is not rushing headlong into land reform, we are told further, is evident from their mode of procedure. The new law will be supplemented by a series of administrative laws which are being drafted, and we are informed that—

"One of the earliest measures to be passed will be a law specifying the amount of compensation which will be paid for the expropriated estates. The principle has been definitely adopted, that there should be no compensation for those estates belonging to the former ruling house, the subjects of enemy states, of persons guilty of offenses against the Czecho-Slovak nation, etc. In other cases compensation will be given."

"Besides this, there will remain other points to be decided upon, the most important and complicated of which will be the question of what should happen with the expropriated land: whether the land should remain the property of the state, partly with a cooperative working of land laborers, and partly leased to individual agricultural laborers, or be divided and sold to the small peasants and laborers. This question may present many difficulties, and already causes strife between the Socialists on one side and the Agrarians on the other."

WAR-RAVAGED POLAND REVIVING

STRIPT OF ALMOST EVERY COMMODITY—food, clothing, metal, and raw materials—Poland was not among the least sufferers through the war, pillaged by Russia on one side of her and Germany on the other. The privations of the people were almost beyond belief, according to Dr. Bronislaw L. Smykowski, who was sent to Poland as special commissioner to direct the distribution of food and clothing in cooperation with the American Red Cross. But now, thanks to relief efforts, conditions are improving, and the people have taken new heart. Dr. Smykowski reports in *Free Poland* (Washington, D. C.) that shoes cost \$60 to \$70. The average person in Poland barely earns that much money in a month, he tells us, and solves the problem by wearing wooden shoes. Linen, sheets, shirts, gowns for the nurses, soap, coal, wood, medicines, food, and other articles are very scarce. He tells us further that—

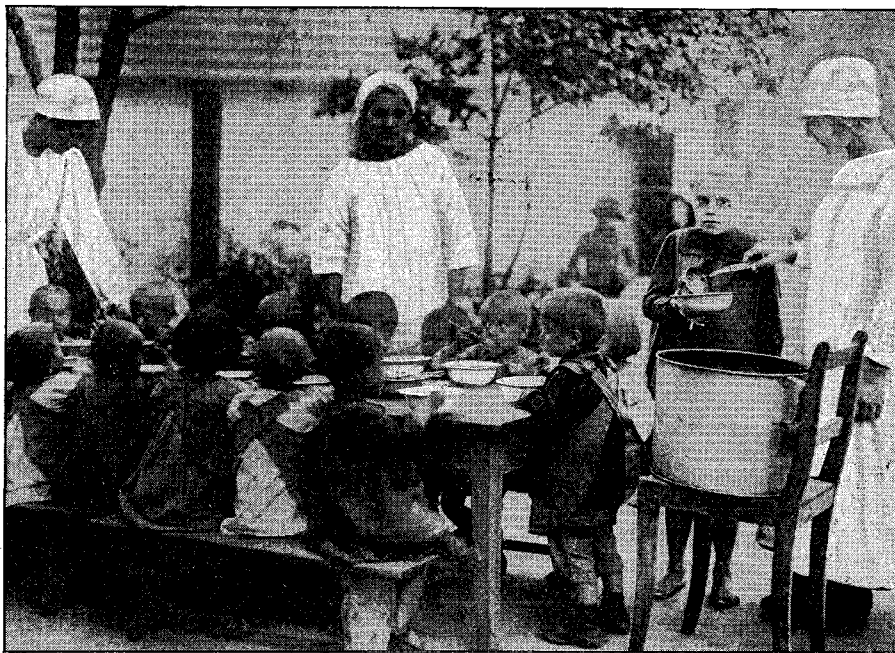
"Fully 150,000 cases of fever were reported during the last week of March in Poland, and sickness is spreading rapidly, thousands dying every day. Wherever one turns he sees a procession of funerals. The illness could not be checked, because there were no medicines or nourishing foods until lately."

"About forty-seven per cent. of the children are ill with tuberculosis and eye diseases, and die at a very high rate. The American nurses and Red-Cross doctors are doing noble work."

Poland's material losses in the war are listed in the following table taken from the official reports of the German Central War Bureau, which shows some of the requisitions of the Germans in Poland from August, 1915, to the end of 1917. This does not include 1918, when the Germans were being forced to leave the country and became more unscrupulous than ever:

Metals.....	18,140 tons
Iron.....	24,292 "
Cowhides.....	296,204 pieces
Sheep- and calf-skins.....	373,237 "
Wild animal skins.....	234,180 "
Prepared leather.....	1,718 tons
Tanned leather.....	6,500 "
Cotton, cotton goods and waste.....	15,900 "
Wool.....	8,986 "
Woolen goods.....	2,322 "
Chemical products.....	4,168 "
Textile fabrics.....	202,700 yards

This table does not contain the cattle, grain, and other agricultural products, or agricultural implements and machinery, says *Free Poland*, which the Germans took from Poland during the four years of occupation. The requisition made in the spring of 1918 alone cost Poland 103,000 head of cattle.



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FREE AMERICAN FOOD FOR HUNGRY POLISH KIDDIES.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "Power," New York.

NOW HERE AS TROPHIES, NOT TERRORS—SURRENDERED U-BOATS IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

BELOW DECKS ON A "U"-BOAT

THE GERMANS did not intend that any American engineer should ever have the opportunity to write such an article as Warren O. Rogers has contributed, under the above title, to *Power* (New York, May 20). That a fleet of German submarines, including the very one that tried to scare us into submission by sinking vessels along our Atlantic coast, should be tied up peacefully in a Brooklyn dock, with their internal fittings open to inspection, was not within the horizon of their plans. Mr. Rogers has been able to write an interesting description of what may be found below the decks of a U-boat without journeying beyond the Narrows in New York Harbor. The fleet in question was sent to this country, to help along the Victory Loan campaign, and the first one to reach American waters, flying the American flag, was the surrendered German submarine *U-111*. This was followed a few days later by the *U-117*. He goes on:

"It is known that the latter craft is one that attempted to strike terror along the Atlantic coast by sinking fishing-boats and coal-barges. This submarine was put into commission by the Germans in 1917, and operated off the North Atlantic coast in that summer and during the summer of 1918. It is also supposed that this boat is the one that laid mines off the shore of Long Island, one of which was responsible for the sinking of the United States cruiser *San Diego*.

"A few days after the *U-111* reached New York, several other submarines with the mother ship *Bushnell* arrived at the same port. They were the *U-117*, *U-140*, *UB-148*, *UB-88*, and the *UC-97*.

"It was the writer's privilege to make an inspection of the *UC-97*, which, altho smaller than some of the others, is of interest. It was used by the Germans for coast patrol in French and English waters. Strictly speaking, it is a mine-layer. It has a single 4.1-inch gun mounted on the fore-deck and is equipped with one stern torpedo-tube. Stepping upon the deck of the submarine, one sees a conning-tower, a forward hatch, a 4.1-inch rapid-fire gun, and an after-hatch. The hull is cigar-shaped so as better to withstand the pressure of the water when submerged. Above the hull a superstructure extends from the bow nearly to the stern and is open to the sea; this forms a deck. Entrance to the interior of the *UC-97* was through the after-hatch, which is round in shape, and the descent was made by means of a flexible iron ladder. This hatch opens into the engine-room, where port and starboard oil-burning, non-reversing Diesel engines, each of 300 horse-power, were found.

"A handle moved over a quadrant regulates the feed of the oil supply to the engine by permitting one or more of several valves to remain closed or open, depending on whether much or little oil is required. When all valves are closed, the cylinders

are getting all the oil that the pump can supply. With one or more of the valves open the oil passing through then is by-passed to the section of the oil-pump. As the pumps had not been taken apart, the construction of the oil-pump is not known, but it appeared as if the movement of the lever over the quadrant opened one or more by-pass needle valves, all depending upon the position of the lever. Of course all instructions and markings are in German, and consequently much is shrouded in mystery to the casual observer. However, it is evident that the method of governing the engine speed was by controlling the amount of oil discharged by the pump, the plunger travel remaining constant."

Under water, of course, the motive power is electricity, from storage batteries charged by generators when the boat is operating on the surface. When submerged, Mr. Rogers tells us, the clutches of the engines are thrown and the generators are operated as motors taking energy from the storage batteries. Air for discharging the torpedoes, emptying submerging tanks, etc., is supplied by a motor-driven, direct-connected, vertical-type compressor. We read further:

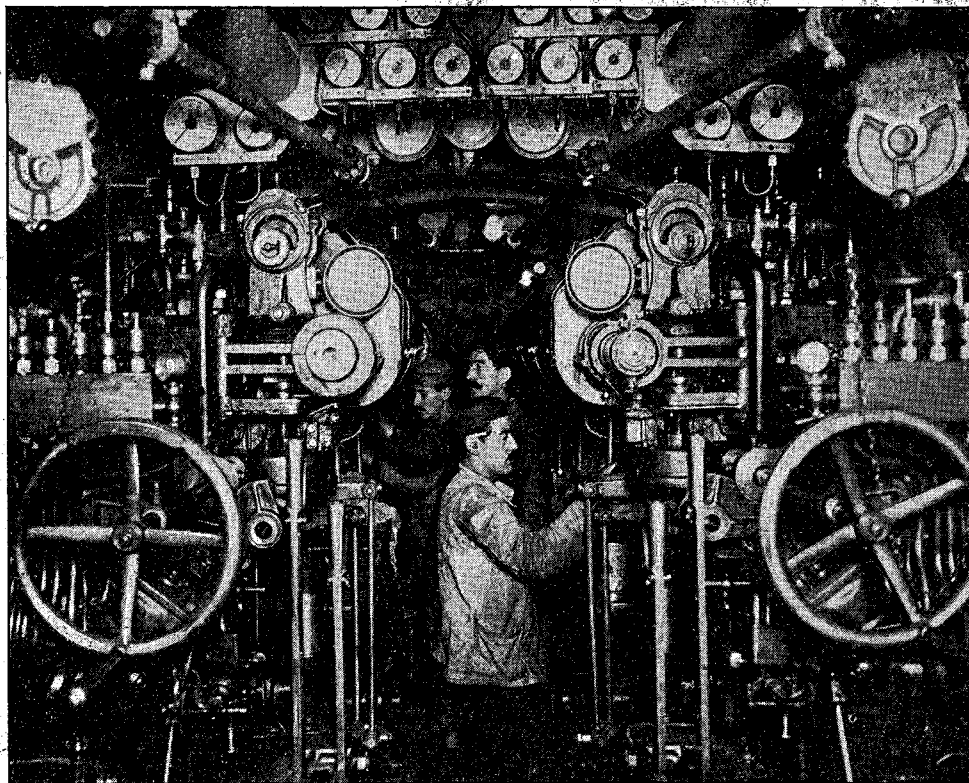
"Forward of the engine-room is the switchboard-room for controlling all electrically operated machines. These are placed on both sides of the passageway that runs from the stern to the forward compartment where the mine-tubes are located. Each compartment bulkhead has a water-tight door so that the compartment can be sealed off from the others. These doors, and, as a matter of fact, the passageway also, are so narrow that a man can pass through with but little room to spare.

"Forward of the switch-room is the control-room, directly below the conning-tower, which is reached by means of an iron ladder. The flooring of the conning-tower is of grating hinged to permit of opening upward. The control-room contains apparatus for steering, firing torpedoes, planting mines, and for emptying or filling the submerging tank. In fact, this room is the brains of the submarine. In the conning-tower many of the control elements are in duplicate, such as the torpedo discharge, steering, etc. As is the practise on most submarines, steering is accomplished by electric motors, arranged in duplicate. One is in the control-room, and in the case of the *UC-97* another motor is located in the stern torpedo-tube room. This permits steering the boat in case of accident to the forward steering gear. The control-room is a mass of valves, levers, gages, and indicators, and every part of the space is utilized. The depth a submarine is below the surface is determined by a depth-gage, and the boat is kept at any desired depth by admitting or discharging water into or out of the submerging tanks. By this means the boat can be held to within two feet of any desired depth.

"The periscope is of the housing type; that is, it can be quickly

raised and then drawn down after the observation. When at its extreme height it extends about twelve feet above the conning-tower. The boat had been equipped with two periscopes, but one had been removed. At the base the periscope is about four inches in diameter, but at the top it is greatly reduced so as to reduce to the smallest degree the danger of detection due to the wake of the moving submarine. A periscope has, when extended, a range of vision of about six miles on a clear day with the boat cruising on the surface. The periscope on the *UC-97* is hoisted and lowered by means of a motor.

"Forward of the control-room are the officers' quarters and a radio-room just large enough for a man to squeeze in. A door shuts out the surrounding noise. Forward of the official quarters, which consist merely of berths equal in comfort to those found on almost any small motor-boat, are the mine-laying tubes."



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"A MASS OF VALVES, LEVERS, GAGES, AND INDICATORS"

In the mysterious interior of the *U*-boat, where delicate machinery responded to the navigator's demands.

These tubes are upright, but slant toward the stern. There were six in this particular boat, each with three mines. These are planted when the boat is in motion, being discharged from the bottom, one at a time, the boat passing over them before they rise to the position in which they are to float. This type of boat caused all kinds of worry, for altho a channel might be clear one day, the next morning might find it strewn with mines planted during the night. To quote further:

"The cook's galley, if it can be so called, is alongside of the mine-tubes. Electric-cooking kettles were used, and the meals must have been of the simplest kind. The cook worked within a foot of the six mine-tubes and was encouraged in his task by being backed up by T.N.T. mines. The crew ate in the cook's room and slept on canvas bunks. The crew of this boat is assumed to have been about thirty men.

"The *UC-97*, of course, is much smaller than many of the German *U*-boats, some of which were really small cruisers which developed several thousand horse-power.

"It was estimated that Germany had built, prior to the armistice, 331 submarines of various types, of which 158 had been sunk, leaving 173, of which only 147 were suitable for sea operation. Either the estimate was too high or more boats were sunk than was estimated, as Germany did not have the 160 submarines demanded by the original terms of the armistice. It is reported that 122 submarines were surrendered to the Allies and that over 200 were captured or destroyed and that

the Germans destroyed 14 themselves. Something like 170 were being built in German shipyards when the German Navy ingloriously surrendered the larger number of its ships without firing a gun."

WHY NOT BE ROUGH WITH BACILLI?

EVER SINCE IT WAS DISCOVERED that a very large number of diseases are caused by the presence and action of organic germs, brilliant thinkers have arisen at intervals to suggest that all infectious maladies might be done away with if we could only find some way of killing the bacteria. Undoubted truth as this is, its value has been somewhat limited

by the fact that most of the things that will kill bacteria will also kill the unfortunate humans on whom they prey. This being the fact, some workers have been inclined to say, "Leave the germs alone, and see to it that you are immune to them"—the defensive as opposed to the offensive style of warfare. Dr. H. W. Hill, director of the Institute of Public Health at London, Ontario, sees no reason, however, why we should forever sit in the trenches. He would go over the top and attack the germ where it is most dangerous. He sees no good reason why virulent strains of bacteria should not be extirpated, and thinks that public-health work should be directed to this end. Says *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., June), commenting on this opinion:

"The essential part played by bacterial infection in epidemics of disease has only very recently been thoroughly understood and acted upon. The so-called 'environmental doctrine' that associated malaria with swamps, prevailing winds, night air, etc.,

and considered that tuberculosis was caused by darkness and damp, has been slowly but successfully superseded. The work of the immunologists has been so energetic and effectual, within limits, that many people are actually looking forward to the glad day when disease will disappear because every one has been immunized. That immunity is not inheritable is understood, but optimists and enthusiasts for the general raising of the racial standard of living and of health are unfortunately prone to labor under the delusion that the longed-for immunity can be cultivated by the use of good food, proper exercise, outdoor life, etc.—ultimately without the need for recourse to vaccines, serums, and other immunizing agents. This belief—while most useful in so far as it stimulates people to seek better living conditions and health for themselves and others—is not justified by the facts as we know them. . . . For each disease a specific agent must be employed, and the resulting immunity appears to be utterly independent of age, sex, color, feeding, habitat, fresh air, or previous condition of body or mind. General vitality, so far as resistance to infectious disease is concerned, seems to be an absolutely insignificant matter.

"The ideal human being of the future, then, carefully bred and raised according to all the knowledge we can accumulate on the principles of eugenics and hygiene, has still to face the perils of infectious diseases. Unnecessarily, Dr. Hill thinks. There are two modes of attaining ultimate freedom from infectious diseases. The one which is working itself out to-day is in substance the practise of isolating severe cases of diseases and neglecting the milder ones. Thus, in the long run, the more

virulent types of organisms tend to be eliminated, while the milder ones remain to propagate and diffuse immunity throughout the population through the medium of mild attacks of the disease. This method may gradually cut down the severity of epidemics and may in time lead to a modification of the disease and to a wide-spread immunity against it. But Dr. Hill would take much more drastic measures. His ideal is the ultimate and complete elimination of the bacteria of infectious diseases. 'Why not make the disease non-existent and do away with the need for immunity? Why not abolish infectious diseases and send the race on, unprotected, but safe, because there is nothing to be protected from?' Dr. Hill draws an analogy from the precarious lives of early settlers in the Indian country. A hundred years ago the Western father who failed to teach his boy to shoot omitted the most elementary and necessary precaution against the ever-present danger of prowling Indians. So now, the father who neglects to have his children vaccinated is treating them equally badly. But, argues Dr. Hill, we got rid of the Indians; why not get rid of smallpox and other diseases in the same way? Granted that we treated the Indian brutally, as a menace to the race, should disease bacteria be treated with more ceremony? Dr. Hill does not give details of the exact methods he would employ in extirpating virulent bacteria, but one may infer that isolation of all cases of infectious diseases, however mild, would be the first step. It may be recalled that the most efficacious measure employed in getting rid of the unfortunate Indians was the systematic elimination of the wild buffalo on the Western plains—thus depriving roaming Indian bands of food and insuring their remaining on the reservations. If effective in the case of the Indian and the recalcitrant European nations, why not bring virulent bacteria to terms by a similar method of limiting their food-supply by a systematic 'sanitary cordon'?"

SPEECHES FROM THE AIR

ADDRESSES made through the wireless telephone and communicated to vast crowds by megaphonic receivers that spoke in giant tones were a feature of the Victory Loan campaign in New York. A writer in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago, May 31), who describes the device used, reminds us that a noteworthy demonstration of the wireless telephone was made four years ago at Washington, in co-operation with the Navy Department. At that time Secretary Daniels talked by this system to all the naval stations in the country and with the commanding officer of a ship of war far out at sea. The wireless telephone played its part in the war, and when the armistice was signed the United States had an efficient system of radiotelephony, by which constant communication could be maintained between stations on the ground and flying airplanes, or between airplanes in motion. We read:

"During the three weeks covering the recent Victory Liberty Loan drive the crowds that daily thronged 'Liberty Way' in New York City were accorded the unusual sensation of having spoken messages come to them out of the air. . . .

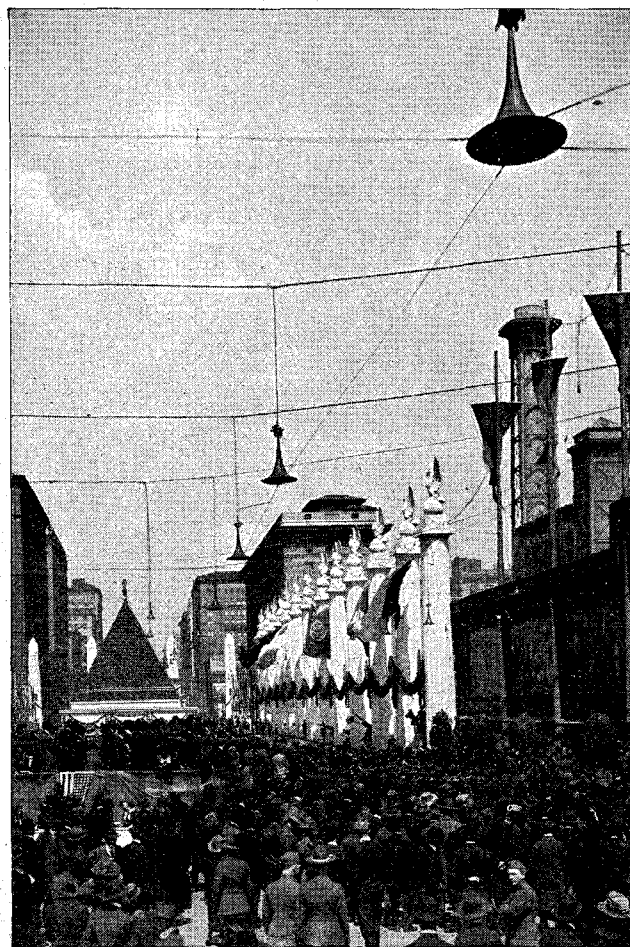
"Having done its bit in winning the war, the radiotelephone was given the task of inspiring the Victory Way crowds to put their dollars into bonds to help pay for victory. It performed its task with great success.

"Roughly, the operation of the radiotelephone was as follows: Radio waves received on the antennae passed to the tuning apparatus in the receiving set, by means of which the desired wave lengths are selected and converted into currents of audible frequencies by the detector-tube, after which they are amplified about 1,500 times and conducted to the telephone control-room, where an additional amplification of from one to five million times is provided. The energy is then delivered to the loud-speaking receivers. The transmitting apparatus consists of a high-frequency oscillator and means for modulating the high-frequency currents in accordance with speech sound-waves, which were impressed upon the diaphragm of the telephone-transmitter by the speaker's voice.

"The source of electrical energy for operating the radiotelephone equipment was a set of automobile storage-batteries used to deliver current to heat the filaments of the vacuum-tubes and run the dynamotor delivering energy to the plate circuits of the transmitting tubes. There was also a panel for controlling and distributing the power to the transmitting and

receiving sets. Special equipment had to be furnished to shield magnetically the control-room in order to eliminate the possibility of disturbances from outside electrical influences. . . .

"Besides the speakers at Washington, many notables addressed the audiences from the speaker's stand. Among them were Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Miss Anne Morgan, Admiral Mayo, Rear-Admiral Plunkett, Rear-Admiral Rodman, Brigadier-General Cole, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, and Martin



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LIKE A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

And the crowd on Victory Way, in New York, listened and heard through the suspended megaphones speeches from a platform blocks away and messages from an airplane a thousand feet aloft.

Vogel. Without the loud-speaking telephone-receivers it would not have been possible for a large part of the Victory Way audiences to hear these speakers.

"More miraculous, however, were the radiotelephone communications both from the Western Electric Company's station on West Street and from a Navy seaplane flying over New York.

"From the land sending-station, a five-minute speech was transmitted across the city by wireless telephone, received at the antenna over Victory Way, multiplied and transmitted to the loud-speaking receivers, and every word was clearly heard by a crowd of 10,000 people. Music was also transmitted by wireless telephone very effectively.

"The demonstration of the speech from a flying plane about a thousand feet above the street seemed the more difficult because the whirring of the propellers would seem to drive out any other sound. In spite of this handicap, which made the hearing of near-by voices difficult, the observer in the seaplane address the crowd through his wireless equipment, the radio message being received by the antennae over the concourse and transmitted to the crowd through the loud-speaking receivers. Not only could the crowd understand the flier's appeal to 'Buy Bonds,' but any one who knew him could even recognize his voice, and when he announced that he would drop a shower of circulars, the crowd waited expectantly until the promised shower appeared.

"The flier did not leave for his headquarters until the officials had assured him by wireless telephone that his message had been received and understood by the assembled multitude."

NEW STANDARDS FOR OUR CHILDREN

A SERIES of conferences in nine cities is now discussing in the light of local conditions the standards for the health, education, and work of the American child drawn up by the Washington Conference on Child Welfare Standards held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau, early in May. Says a press bulletin, issued by the Bureau (Washington, June 1):

"According to the standards, sixteen is the lowest age at which a child should go to work in any occupation. The only exception to this is that in vacation time children between fourteen and sixteen may be employed in agriculture and domestic service. Children between seven and eighteen should have nine months of school, either full or part time, each year. A child must have finished the eighth grade in school as well as reached his sixteenth birthday before he may be employed. If he gets a job when he is sixteen, education must be provided for him during the next two years at daytime continuation schools. The working day of minors should never be longer than eight hours. For children between sixteen and eighteen the working day should be shorter than that for adults. Minors should be paid at a rate which, for full-time employment, would yield at least the 'necessary cost of proper living.' They should not be employed at night or in hazardous occupations.

"In order to protect mothers and babies, the standards declare that prenatal care, trained attendance at childbirth, and adequate nursing and domestic assistance should be made available for every mother. The necessity of prompt and complete birth-registration was pointed out.

"More health centers should be established, and a public-health nurse secured for every two thousand of the population. For the school-child there should be better school-buildings, more recreation, and better care of health. For the adolescent in school or out there should be advice and instruction as to health needs and ample provision for wholesome recreation.

"The State was held to be particularly responsible for the welfare of its defective, dependent, and delinquent children, and for the supervision of institutions or agencies caring for them. Only as a last resort, the standards declare, should a child be removed from his own home.

"The standards set forth the principles of juvenile court organization and methods of care for the mentally handicapped child and the child of illegitimate birth. They urge that more social work for children in rural parts of the country be undertaken. The appointment of State child-welfare commissions and frequent revision of child-welfare legislation are recommended."

ONE YEAR OLD—THE AIR MAIL—The first use of the airplane in commerce was the Air Mail Service of the United States—so it was asserted, at least, by Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in an address before the South-eastern Aeronautical Congress at Macon, Ga. He went on, as quoted by *The Aerial Age* (New York):

"When we started the aerial mail with the assistance of the Army we were told if we scored fifty per cent. of the schedule trip we ought to be satisfied, and that we might be compelled to suspend operation during at least three months in the winter.

"When the first anniversary of the Air Mail Service was celebrated, the same two planes with the same motors that flew the aerial mail on May 15, a year ago, carried the mail on that day, after a year of continuous and strenuous service through sunshine, rain, or gale. The Air Mail Service is a success, both in the efficiency of its flying and as a postal facility. The record of the service is more than ninety-two per cent. of perfect, millions of letters being delivered to the people of New York on the afternoon of mailing instead of on the following morning, as would have been the case if they had gone by rail.

"A total of more than 125,000 miles have been flown in every kind of weather—one in a gale of 58 miles per hour and snow-storms over New York on March 28, and one in a gale of 80 miles an hour on March 29. In our total mileage, covering nearly twelve months of regular service, we have had but thirty-six forced landings, all due to mechanical trouble. We have never

had a plane carrying mail drop out of the sky beyond control. We have never killed a pilot of a mail-plane. There have been six cases of minor injuries, such as contusions or cuts sustained in a plane turning turtle in a forced landing.

"To restrict aviation development and operation to a single bureau of the Government, whether civil or military, would be a blunder, and at this formative state the Army, the Navy, and the Post-office should each be provided with ample appropriations to develop commercial flying, and the whole aviation industry should be given the amplest assistance that our Government can give."

MEDICINE BY INHALATION

INHALATION is now used chiefly as a method of administering anesthetics and in affections of the respiratory passages. No one would think, as a usual thing, of inhaling remedies for digestive troubles or for nervous diseases. This is illogical, thinks Dr. P. David Shultz, of New York, who contributes a paper on the subject to *The New York Medical Journal* (New York, May 3). A cathartic, for instance, acts not always by direct contact with the digestive organs, but rather by absorption into the circulation, and this absorption may take place as well through the tissues of the lungs as those of the stomach. Administration in this manner, Dr. Shultz finds, requires a smaller quantity of the remedy and has many other advantages, which indicate that it should be used, not to the exclusion of other methods, but side by side with them, when desired. Dr. Shultz uses nitrous-oxid gas as a "conveyer," passing it through a tube in which is a sponge saturated with the medicine to be administered by inhalation. He writes:

"At the present time most drugs are administered by way of the alimentary tract, and the giving of medicines in this manner is often impractical, and in some cases impossible. Alimentary medication has so much of the unknown quantity in it that frequently the results are discouraging. It is not easy to determine the alimentary contents when the medicine is given, nor what chemical changes take place after its ingestion. Empiricism has taught us that we are justified in expecting certain results from alimentary medication, but we are often grievously disappointed.

"Hypodermic medication is more prevalent now than ever before, especially since the increased use of serums, antitoxins, and intravenous medication, but this method has its limitations, especially since the patient often objects to the use of the needle. For many years I have experimented with gases as a means of carrying medicine into the system, and am convinced that the method is useful in many cases that do not respond to the ordinary methods of treatment. . . .

"To maintain health, it is not necessary that the body be fed on drugs, nor is it necessary to give drugs in great quantities to restore the body when its health is impaired. In medication by inhalation, if the conveyer is beneficial, we can do greater good when some medicine that will impress the system favorably is judiciously added to it.

"No claim is made for a cure-all, neither is there a limitation of this method to the treatment of some special disease. It is an adjunct to the methods now in use and does not preclude the use of any of the things already accepted. For a condition that requires quinin there is no reason why it should not be given in the usual way and at the same time by inhalation. It should be noted that the inhalation treatment causes the system to absorb the alimentary medication more readily, and therefore a smaller dose is advisable.

"It has been inferred that this method of medication is limited to the treatment of pulmonary diseases because the gas and medicines are inhaled, but such is not the case. All medicines, save a few alimentary sweepers, do not act until they are taken into the circulation, and there is no reason why medicines should not be given by this means to treat any disease for which drugs are given.

"In fact, some of the most striking results have been attained in nervous cases where the alimentary tract was affected. Of course the form in which drugs are used must be liquid, and usually the tinctures or fluid extracts are preferred. Drugs that have to be given in large quantities are not available, tho it may be found that a small amount given by this means will act as well as the larger dose by the ordinary methods."

NEW INSTRUMENTS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

BEFORE THE RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS in overseas aerial navigation, no airplane had ever flown far enough out to sea to warrant the use of the sun, moon, and stars for fixing a geographical position, as is done on seagoing ships. Navigation, therefore, on a transatlantic flight was new and untried, and it was necessary in preparing for this flight to design three new instruments for navigational use: 1. An aerial sextant; 2, a drift- and speed-indicator; 3, a course- and distance-indicator. These are described in an article contributed to *Automotive Industries* (New York, May 22). Says this paper:

"A feature of the aerial sextant, known as the Byrd sextant, invented by Lieut. R. E. Byrd, is that a bubble in a tube takes the place of the sea horizon and observations. . . . This is of especial value, as the aviator is often above the clouds, and even when flying at low altitudes the horizon is too dim to be seen clearly. With this new aerial sextant the curvature of the earth does not have to be taken into consideration in calculating position. The bubble is lighted at night, so that night observations may be taken.

"New methods of astronomical calculations also have been devised which enable the navigator to make his calculations in a fifth of the time that was formerly necessary. A zenithal projection-chart of the Atlantic Ocean has been specially constructed for this purpose. This chart, a new invention, does away with difficult mathematical calculations, enabling the aviator to determine his position in a few minutes.

"Another great problem of the sea-air navigator is the calculation of the speed and direction of the wind, both day and night. In spite of the reliability of the compass, it can only give the course upon which the craft heads, and in determining the true course, proper allowance must be made for the sidewise drift caused by the wind. For example, a wind blowing thirty miles an hour toward the side of the plane will blow it thirty miles an hour out of its course. This fact alone makes the navigation of the air far more difficult than the navigation of the sea.

"To overcome this difficulty, bombs have been invented which ignite upon striking the surface of the water and give a dense smoke and bright light for ten minutes.

"An instrument is used in conjunction with this bomb which enables the navigator to determine the velocity and direction of the wind by sighting on the smoke in the daytime and the lights at night. This instrument has proved successful.

"When the navigator has found the speed and direction of the wind, he must then be able to calculate the course to steer toward the Azores to allow for this wind. To do this, an instrument has been designed to solve the triangle of forces, thus doing away with cumbersome mathematical calculations.

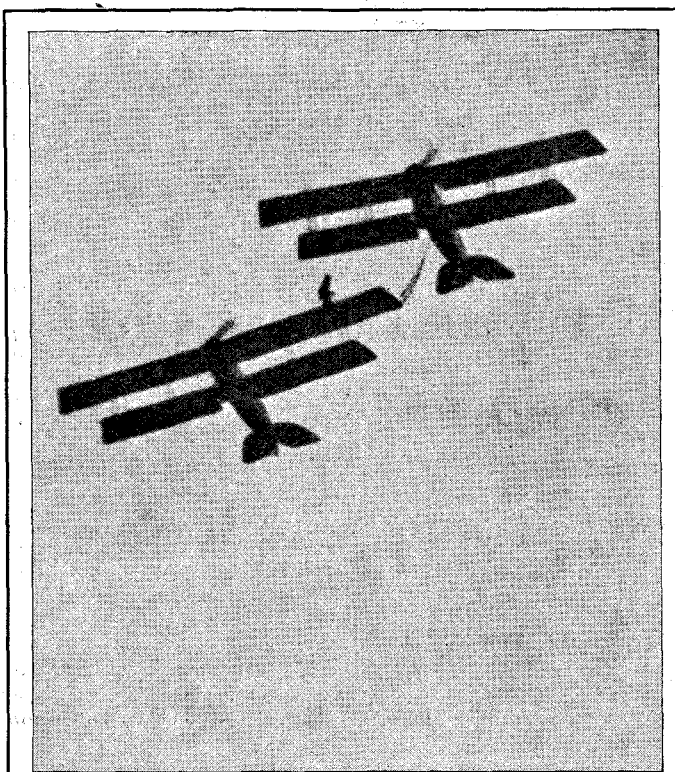
"The navigator also has instruments which show him the altitude of the plane and the time the sun keeps with the Greenwich meridian, because in going to the eastward so rapidly it is difficult to keep the correct time. In going from Newfoundland to the Azores, over two hours are lost in a period of twenty hours, so that the navigator must be very expert in order to allow for this loss in time in making his astronomical calculations.

"In aerial navigation, positions must be determined very quickly. The navigator sits down to work out his 'sights,' to fix his position, and by the time he arrives at results he will be far from his calculated position unless he works out his calculations very rapidly, which these instruments enable him to do."

CLIMBING OUT OF AN AIRPLANE

LIEUT. OMER LOCKLEAR, the first man to leap from one flying airplane to another just below, reversed this feat at the Pan-American Aeronautic Convention at Atlantic City recently, by catching a rope-ladder thrown from an airplane above him and climbing into it. Says *The Aerial Age* (New York, June 2), describing this feat:

"Sensational acrobatics that made even Eddie Stinson, heretofore the most finished of the air-pilots who have been amazing the throngs at the Atlantic City Airport, hold his breath from his 'orchestra seat' a little off to one side in his own airplane, featured when Lieut. Omer Locklear, former Army sky-skipper, mounted five times from one airplane to another by means of a rope ladder swinging clear in the air. Crowds below, who had been told that the lieutenant, who was the first man to jump from a plane above to the one underneath, would attempt to reverse the order, could see him standing upright on the upper wing and reaching for the ladder as one machine maneuvered by Lieut. Melvon Elliott hovered over a second piloted by Lieut. Shirley Short. But it was Eddie Stinson who brought the real story of the maneuvers to the ground. 'I have seen some nice balancing and daring driving of airplanes, but those two pilots and Lieutenant Locklear have shown me something new,' declared Stinson, who himself was chief of aerial acrobatics in southwestern army flying-fields throughout the war. 'While Lieutenant Locklear was swaying back and forth on top of the Short machine, Lieutenant Elliott swooped down from above, and



"THE MACHINES ACTUALLY KISSED EACH OTHER."

Then Lieutenant Locklear, who had dropt and stretched out flat on the top of the lower plane, "flipped upright again and grabbed for the ladder as they pulled away."

so much confidence did those two drivers have in each other that the machines actually kissed each other, making it necessary for Lieutenant Locklear to drop and stretch out flat on top of the plane. Yet with cool daring he flipped upright again and grabbed for the ladder as they pulled away. It was the most remarkable aerial stunt. It was one of the most daring bits of game flying I have ever seen.' Eddie had been up with a photographer, trailing the two planes throughout the trips. Crowds below knew nothing of the aerial kiss, but they saw the machines so close together that they looked as one scooting through the sky over a thousand feet in the air. Lieutenant Locklear, baffled by the wind, made three desperate trips across the field standing up on the wings of the airplane while the throngs below nervously clutched one another fearing that he would be dashed to death at any instant. Just to show that he was still perfectly cool, he proceeded to climb all over the plane as he swooped down within a hundred feet of the ground, once hanging by a precarious hold to the skid at the extreme tip of the right wing and again hanging by his knees from the axle of the landing gear beneath the fuselage, permitting the wind to swing him back and forth head down like a pendulum. The intrepid aviators demonstrated that it would be possible to change to another plane, if the one you are traveling on catches fire."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

"LINCOLN" HOLDING THE LONDON THEATER WORLD

LINCOLN HAS BEEN THE DOMINANT HERO with London theater audiences for six months, and his vogue does not seem to diminish. Thrills that are aroused by words put into his mouth are increased to salvos at the end of the play. Interpreted by some, these demonstrations show that Lincoln is sure to have expressed the deeper longings that fill men to-day. All London, including the King and Queen, have been going religiously to see this play called "Abraham Lincoln." Our parochial sense of ownership in Lincoln may find itself shocked when it reads an American correspondent in London, George T. Bye, who has written for certain Middle West newspapers that "America need feel no especial joy over the production of John Drinkwater's new drama 'Abraham Lincoln,' first shown in Birmingham and then brought to the Hammersmith Lyric Theater, of London." Mr. Bye's odd reason is that "the author has handled his subject as if Abraham Lincoln were a figure of such surpassing greatness that he belongs to the world and not to America alone." In such a spirit he sees Shakespeare extolling the life of Julius Caesar of Rome. Nevertheless, he points out one ground for a responsive thrill:

"America may exult especially and deeply in the reception of the drama by the London audiences that hang on every word, thrill visibly at every situation, and rise to cheer hoarsely and reverently at the drop of the final curtain. Nothing less than a feeling of kinship could move a London audience to such an ovation. I am sure that the departed great of no other foreign nation, represented in a drama of the time, could so stir these people."

We gave a brief account of this play in our issue of December 2, when it was first disclosed to London. Since then the play, tho in a theatrical sense a semiamateur production, has called forth long articles of appreciation in London publications. One comment, by G. R. Malloch in *The Evening Standard* (London), shows how London is beset by the same problems of the theater that trouble us to-day:

"Yet it might be said that judged by English theatrical standards—and it would be said by any ordinary manager—the piece is not a play at all. It consists of six detached scenes from the life of one man, each prefaced by a poem spoken before the curtain. There is no love interest. Sex is entirely subordinated. There is no 'human drama' in the ordinary theater sense of the words. There is no comedian. It is a chronicle, the six chapters of which are linked by a poetic chronicler. What do people find in it so attractive that the 'business' is making theater magnates sit up and wonder?"

"The answer is that the life of the crowd is, as Tchekov said, higher and more intelligent than the theater of to-day. People do not want the vapid stuff that is fed out to them in many theaters; they accept it simply because it is there and nothing else offers. Theatergoing is a habit strongly rooted in the population of a great city, an integral part of their social life, and it takes a great deal to drive them out of the theater.

They will accept the inferior because the better sort is not available, but when worthy fare is set before them they crowd to it. What attracts them in 'Abraham Lincoln' is that they find the highest kind of drama in it—spiritual drama.

"In this seemingly tame chronicle lies the conflict of spirit with spirit, of the great soul with the myriad little souls, the soul of the one with the soul of the mob. The protagonists are tendencies, causes, strivings of the world-spirit. It is on the plane of the elemental: there is an inescapable fascination for men in the workings of these great causes, dimly felt and seen darkly. We come away from the spectacle dignified. Who ever left a *revue* or a bed-room comedy of to-day in that frame of mind?

"The moral is, I think, this, that the public will always respond to what is spiritually fine. 'Men descend to meet,' said a very wise American, and the level of every-day conversation and incident is not the native level of our souls. That is why the phrase 'true to life' misleads so many writers and critics; what is meant is something not actually true to the real life of man—an imitation of his surface life—and the criticism implied in saying that a thing is not true to life is one that requires very careful weighing before we accept it as meaning anything. We may also deduce that the public will accept in the theater what is given it, and the plea sometimes advanced that the public 'demands' the lucrative forms of light entertainment so liberally given to it is scarcely one that can be justified. It will tolerate the baser sort of entertainment, but if it is the case, as one infers from the success of 'Abraham Lincoln,' that it will welcome eagerly the higher, then how great is the responsibility of any one who controls the stage cynically and makes it into a mere business of money-getting.

"Again, it is almost pathetic to observe how the actors themselves delight in presenting good work on the stage. They feel that here is their proper affair, that they are at last artists engaged in the production of a work of art. Practically deprived of scenic accessories, as they are in this instance, they find an enthusiasm that banishes any thought of the setting from the minds of their audience. Who, having witnessed this play, feels that a photographic realism of furniture would have added one jot to his enjoyment of it?"

The New Statesman (London) devotes two articles to the consideration of this play. In the first one its regular dramatic reviewer, Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, writes:

"Mr. Drinkwater, in choosing Lincoln for his theme, and in



LET 'EM ALL COME.

REGGIE—"Come and dine with me to-night, old thing."
ALGY—"Sorry, old bean, I'm going to see 'Abraham Lincoln' to-night."
REGGIE—"Well, bring him along, too."

—Will Owen in *The Tatler* (London).

staging the American Civil War, has achieved one of those strokes of simple imaginative shrewdness which set people wondering why on earth no one thought of it before. 'Abraham Lincoln' is not a 'war-play,' and yet the sentiments and situations involved are analogous to those we have just lived through. Moreover, Lincoln himself is a picturesque, heroic character, about whom everybody knows something, enough, at any rate, to make him curious to know more; while his legendary features have not, in this country, been standardized like Nelson's or Napoleon's. The dramatist can, therefore, present him as human without shocking the public's 'historic sense.' . . . The broad lines of Lincoln's character drawn by Mr. Drinkwater are perfectly correct. The only trait he did not bring out sufficiently was his rustic raciness. Had he done this he would not have been obliged to put into *Lincoln's* mouth so many speeches, and the distribution of the dialog would have been better. As it was, the dialog was too much of a one man's show. The play, of course, ought to have been (as it was) dominated by *Lincoln*; but this effect was achieved too constantly by reducing the other characters to mere interjectors of dissent or brief comment. *Chase* and *Hook* and the Cabinet had very little to say for themselves. There was no excitement, no tussle in the dialog. The words put into *Lincoln's* mouth showed invariably his sterling sense, dignity, and fine nature; but our impression of the vigor of his character would have been deeper had he been engaged before our eyes with more formidable opponents. Weight of character or strength of intellect tells best in impact. *Chase* and *Hook* were too easily reduced to the condition of shamefaced schoolboys; and a more energetic volubility on the part of the subordinate characters would have mitigated, too, that slowness of action from which a chronicle play, telling the story of several years, is apt to suffer."

From the untechnical, more humanitarian point of view, one of the regular literary writers of *The New Statesman*, Mr. Solomon Eagle, takes his turn:

"I did not think Mr. Drinkwater's a great play; but I at least came away from it with a feeling of the greatness and wonder of existence, of the splendor of the human will, of the mystery of good and evil, the magnificence of conflict, the awfulness of death. And I remembered how often before the war I had sat through plays by intelligent men which had bored me, or deprest, or at most distressed me, because those men were either devoid of the poetic imagination, passion, and a love of beauty, or because, having these, they refused 'on principle' to allow them scope. They would invite you to witness in five acts the squalid meals and quarrels of a clerk and his wife in Brixton, into which an acuter pain was introduced by drink, adultery, or unemployment. 'Realism' was taken to justify occupying a scene or two by showing a young woman in a *djibbah* reading a Blue Book while her obscurantist parent (male always—the mother was docile or secretly sympathetic) asked her what that nonsense was all about. Language approached, at ordinary times, as near as possible to the common colloquial; at times of overwrought feeling the resort was not heightened language, but splutters or dead silences."

The proverbial *Saturday Review* manner appears in its notice of this American play, tho perhaps we may take it that this week-end reviewer is jealous for the correct estimate of the great American:

"Lincoln was, undoubtedly, a man of moral earnestness and stern tenacity of purpose. But, according to unanimous contemporary evidence, his humor, his quaintness, and his sagacity in handling men were more salient characteristics. Mr. Drinkwater, whether for a moral or a political object we can not know, has selected the earnestness and the tenacity and suppress the humor and the quaintness. Mr. Rea, got up to look like the late Lord Peel after an all-night sitting, does nothing but scold and harangue. All Americans tell yarns, the most wearisome habit we know; but of a nation of yarn-tellers Lincoln was the most indefatigable. On all occasions, *à tort et à travers*, he told stories and cracked jokes, some of them clownish, others coarse. He was as great a bore in this way as Charles II.; and when a man is a king or a president his victims are obliged to listen to 'the oft-repeated tale.' Such was the impression Lincoln made on his contemporaries; but this is not what the myth-makers wish to preserve; they want 'Old Abe' 'to point a moral,' not to 'adorn a tale.' Accordingly there is not a trace of humor or fun in Mr. Drinkwater's presentation, except the joke about Grant's brand of whisky, which

he could hardly escape, but which in Mr. Rea's mouth is no laughing matter—at least the audience didn't take it. We regard this as a great defect in Mr. Drinkwater's play, and an inartistic one. For, surely, Lincoln's earnestness and resolution would have been emphasized by sallies of fun and humor. Cromwell, by the way, has suffered much in the same way at the hands of the myth-makers. Carlyle has done something to destroy the myth; but nothing is so hard; and between the Puritans and the Tories the sour, gloomy fanatic and tyrant has hidden the humorist and the playful country gentleman. We fear a similar fate is about to befall Abraham Lincoln. At all events, Mr. Drinkwater has done his best to begin the deception."

CHALLENGING LITERARY REPUTATIONS

BEGINNING WITH RABELAIS, *Punch*, of London, draws out a number of great literary names, and shows its desire to push their corresponding effigies from their niches. It seems to take its cue from the late James Payn, an English novelist who had his ire raised by the last line of the following quatrain:

Then I went indoors, brought out a loaf,
Half a cheese and a bottle of Chablis;
Lay on the grass and forgot the oaf
Over a jolly chapter of Rabelais.

Mr. Payn remarked sharply: "It would cost him some trouble to find one. I've never found a jolly chapter of Rabelais in my life, and, what's more, I mean to say so some day and watch the faces." The *Punch* writer inclines to be lenient with the versifier, who was probably put to the task of finding a rime for Chablis. But the rimester is backed up by Alexander Pope, whom *Punch* quotes, and finds justification for James Payn's candor; and not only that, but others to fill the class with Rabelais:

"Pope, being under no compulsion of rime, brought Rabelais into his lines:

O thou! whatever title please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaff, or Gulliver!
Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair.

"I don't much care whether I have quoted correctly or not. I suggested last week in these columns that one might be allowed, as a compensation for advancing years, to use one's quotations without fastidious regard for their accuracy. On consideration, I don't see why this liberty should not be even further extended. I can see ('in my mind's eye, Horatio') whole masterpieces coming within its scope and yielding with a sufficiently bad grace to a courageous candor like James Payn's. Why should *Don Quixote*, for instance, tyrannize over us? He has had a good innings, in the course of which, it is only fair to acknowledge, he has been enormously helped by his henchman, *Sancho Panza*, a fellow of infinite wit, no doubt. There are, however, readers who set up these two as idols and would compel us to kneel to them, especially when *Sancho* receives the appointment of Governor of Barataria. I acknowledge I am a constant devotee of *Don Quixote* and his *Sancho*, but it is conceivable that there are people who have no liking for them. Let such, if they are old enough, proclaim it, as James Payn did his opinion about Rabelais's fun.

"I should like to bring certain long poems of universal renown within the scope of my principle. What about 'Paradise Lost'? Did any woman, except perhaps George Eliot, ever read it throughout unless under scholastic compulsion? I doubt it; her sense of humor would not allow her to. Take, for instance, the following lines, describing the simple amusements of our first parents:

About them frisking played
All beasts of the earth since wild, and of all chase
In wood or wilderness, forest or den.
Sporting the lion ramped, and in his paw
Dandled the kid: bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambled before them; the unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
His lithe proboscis.

"Now, if anybody does not like Milton's fun, why, in the name of a 'lithe proboscis,' should he not say so—in his mature middle-age?"

COLLEGE MEN IN THE WAR

COMMENCEMENT TIME THIS YEAR is a season of memorials as well as reunions, and we are imprinted with the cost in promising young life that war exacts. Yale has been the first to bring forward complete figures, and, in their implications, "they may well stand," says the *New York Tribune*, "for that vast body of college-bred heroism, graduate and undergraduate, throughout the nation, that played so large a part in leading our forces to battle." It is recalled that "the college boys were the first to rally to the aid of the flag" in 1860. And so generous youth in all ages and countries have made quick their answer. In England it is said that no others could have filled the gap between the sacrifice of the regulars and the training of the new army. Speaking of Yale:

"The totals are large and significant—8,000 Yale men in uniform; 207 dead; as many wounded, missing, or prisoners; 76 decorated by the United States for gallantry; 193 decorated by other nations; 413 officers above the rank of captain. But the figures of the graduating classes of 1918 and 1919 are what stir one's thoughts. Practically the entire membership of both classes volunteered. From the college there were 368 men of 1918 in service and 374 of 1919; from Sheffield, 235 of 1918 and 188 of 1919. Taking the college class of 1918 as an example, it yielded 1 major, 18 captains, 47 first lieutenants, and 61 second lieutenants; also 51 naval officers and 1 officer of marines. Of the 207 names on Yale's roll of honor, 72, approximately one-third, were members of classes which had not yet been graduated when America declared war. Here is a casual item from the record of the Class of 1917:

"Johnny Overton, captain of the 1917 track team and a national figure as a middle-distance champion runner, died leading his men in a gallant charge over the top at Château-Thierry. With him died three other classmates of '17, all officers of the 6th Marines. One more classmate was wounded, and another decorated for his service in the same regiment."

"It is a tragic loss to the country that so many of these young men have died with their lives un-lived. They can ill be spared. But their example should mean much to the country in the years to come; and their comrades who have been through the fire will bring an enriched and precious character to our national life. There can be no high devotion without risk, without sacrifice. Ours is the obligation to see that the inspiration of this sacrifice is not lost or wasted. All over the country this month our colleges are holding memorial services in honor of those who fought and served and died. The loss is listed and great. Only if the whole nation bows its head in gratitude and dedication can the gain be as great."

In his memorial address delivered during the commencement exercises President Hadley spoke of the duty bequeathed by the dead in this war to us who live on:

"These men have fought their fight; ours remains before us. Fifty years ago Abraham Lincoln pointed out the way—the only way—in which the living can worthily commemorate the dead. It is for us to see that these heroic dead shall not have died in vain. The memorials which we may erect, whatever their usefulness or their beauty, are but symbols of our gratitude. Gratitude and affection themselves are manifested in seeing that the work of the dead is not left half done."

"The need of this admonition is even greater to-day than it was when Lincoln spoke; for the dangers to freedom are more immediate and more complex to-day than they were fifty years ago. At the close of our Civil War we faced the comparatively simple problem of preserving freedom for men already trained in the principles of law and morals, on which free institutions had been based. To-day we have to secure freedom to men of many races more accustomed to despotic authority than to the exercise of self-government."

"Liberty is threatened from below as well as from above. Those who died have protected democracy against the attacks of those who conceived themselves to be above the law. To us remains the harder task of protecting it against the machinations of those who conceive themselves to be beneath it."

President Hibben, of Princeton, as the press reports him, dwelt on the legacy of the war itself to the college man of the future:

"The day of peace is past. We dare not return to the old

order of things. We can not if we would. We must move to advanced positions, there consolidate our forces, and push forward the shock troops which alone avail in the great emergency. The call comes to you at this critical hour. You are ordered to the front. Never has there been such a responsibility or such an opportunity as yours. You are to be the builders of the new world."

"You must face the task with the recognition that there is a new scale of values in our lives. You dare not waste your energy upon the things which do not count. Life is too crowded with significant duties for you to live with absorption in the trivial and insignificant, with self-indulgence or with cynical indifference. Do not play at living. Concentrate upon what is worth while and regard of secondary importance the activities and pursuits of secondary value. The possibilities before you are stupendous."

"Members of the graduating class, you stand before me a composite body, members of the class of 1919, with those also of the classes of 1917 and 1918 who have returned from war-service to complete their interrupted course. There are others whose place to-day among their comrades is vacant. They have freely given their lives for the great cause. They will always be held by us in loving and grateful remembrance."

Information furnished by the Master of Balliol, Oxford, to Col. J. C. Faunthorpe, of the British Embassy, shows that Oxford sent approximately 12,000 of its men into the war or into the government service. Other details printed from this source in the *Boston Transcript* are telling:

"Of these, 2,394 were killed and 109 are missing. More than four hundred won honors in the war, including sixteen Victoria Crosses. The figures of Cambridge University would be about the same, the writer estimates."

"Outlining the services rendered by men of the forty colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, the Master writes that owing to the response for war-services the student life 'dwindled to a thread.' He adds that 'the importance of the response of these two older universities was that it filled up the gap between the destruction of the old regular Army in the fighting of August and September of 1914 and the coming forward of the newly trained Territorials in the spring of 1915. This immediate response to the call of the country and the personal courage and devotion of these young men were a complete and decisive answer to any 'class' jealousy or feeling that the workers were being made to bear the brunt."

"We doubted how many of the men would want to come back," continues the Master. "We are finding that practically every man who possibly can is applying to be taken back—at any rate, for shortened courses (lasting on an average of one and two-thirds years), and already the colleges are overful."

The general tone and character of these men are described by the Master of Balliol as remarkably high:

"There are quite as much life and cheerful activity as before the war, and a great deal more seriousness of purpose. The Master notes not only a marked improvement in the strength of character shown by the returning students, but that they even gained intellectually what they had lost in book-knowledge, and have more than made up for this loss by the power of coming to the point and by a sense of reality about their work."

"This, he concludes, shows that their previous university education was far too bookish and abstract in type and 'neglected too much the intellectual effect of beginning things at the practical and concrete end. These returned men are not only keener to work, but they work with more swiftness and directness than before they went out; for, as one of them said, you had to do a lot of thinking in the trenches or else your number was soon up."

"Oxford has made many concessions to these men, which the Master regards as justified by the showing they now are making in their studies. Formerly nine terms' residence was required to obtain an Oxford degree; now the men who served in the Army are excused from half this requirement and from some of the examination requirements. These concessions will enable the majority of them to take their degree and go into the profession only a year or two later than would have been the case but for the war."

"In character and in general intellectual development they will be better men than they would have been under normal conditions, and in intellectual equipment of knowledge hardly, if at all, inferior," writes the Balliol Master."

REWARDING A NEWSPAPER

THE MOST DISINTERESTED and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the past year was accomplished by the Milwaukee *Journal*, and to it has been awarded the medal provided as an annual award by the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer. Situated as this newspaper is, in the center of the stronghold of German influence in America, the gift to it is well earned for, as the resolution states, "its strong and courageous campaign for Americanism in a constituency where foreign elements made such a policy hazardous from a business point of view." The *Journal* itself, which prints with pride a representation of the medal, accepts the gift as a recognition of its efforts in "clearing Wisconsin's name." These words, evincing its local patriotism, appear as the caption of the article which tells the story. The first award of the medal was made in June, 1918, to the New York *Times* "for printing in full valuable documents affecting the issues of the war." The distinguished services of *The Journal* are thus rehearsed by Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, who conducted the investigation of *The Journal*:

"The Milwaukee *Journal* was one of the first newspapers of the United States to recognize the absolutely uncivilized methods employed by the German Government in conducting its war against civilization. It was the first newspaper of the country to employ an editor for the sole purpose of following German propaganda. It made thousands of translations from the German-language press of the country to show how thoroughly Germanism was entrenched in the hearts of the editors of these papers. It now holds in its vaults almost 5,000,000 words of original translation of propaganda and other pro-German matter.

"In its editorials, from the very beginning of the war, it has followed an absolutely and unswervingly American attitude. In a city where the German element has long prided itself on its preponderating influence, *The Journal* courageously attacked such members of that element as put Germany above America. It printed, during the period of the war, thousands of columns of special matter on Germanism in Germany and in this country.

"It was one of the first, if not the first, American newspaper to demand the recall of the charter of the National German-American Alliance, after having given in its columns ample evidence of the nefarious activities of that organization. It has consistently urged that foreign-language instruction be removed from the graded-school curriculum, and that such study be reserved for the high school. In this it has been successful. It has agitated against the Germanizing influence of the German-language theater, and has urged, with success, that plays in German at least be kept off American boards until peace is signed.

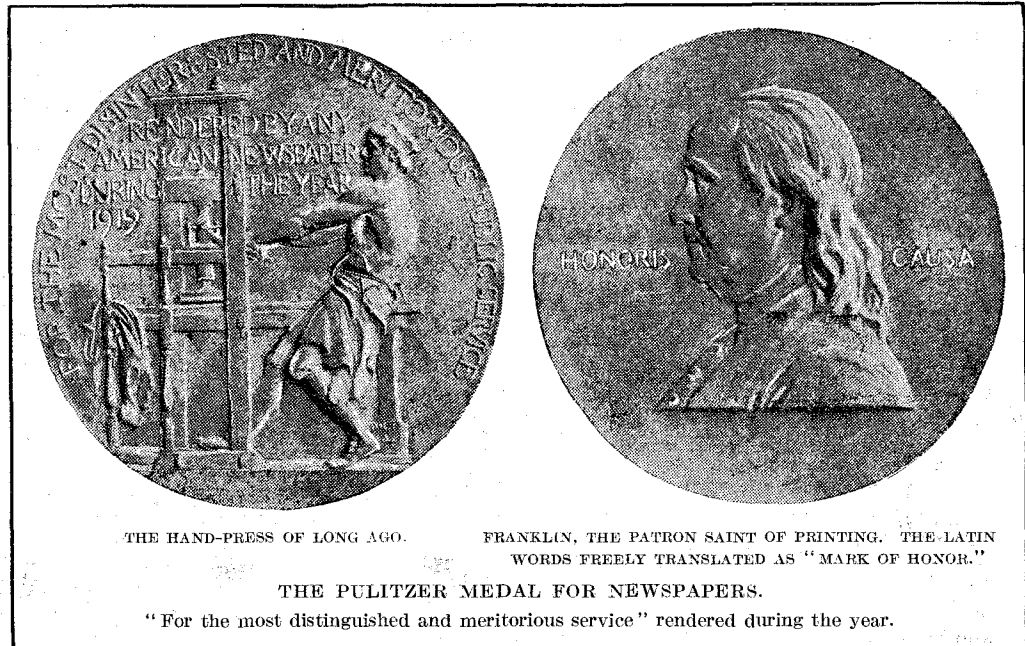
"Early seeing the hand of German propaganda in American politics, it showed up a Milwaukee meeting of German clergymen conducted against the National Government and planned by leaders of the American Embargo Conference who have since been properly labeled by the Federal courts of the land.

"It has consistently opposed the reelection of Wisconsin congressmen, both Republican and Democratic, whose records have not exprest the highest Americanism. It did its share in showing up the telegraphic propaganda by which Germany hoped to keep this country out of the war.

"It is estimated that, in its effort to show these things, *The Journal* printed, from November, 1915, to November, 1917, no less than 750,000 words of original matter not printed by any other paper in the United States. Some of the more important exclusive stories were sent out in proof to all the great newspapers

of the country and to members of Congress and other influential Americans in all parts of the East and Middle West."

The Pulitzer prize "for the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood" was awarded this year to "The Magnificent Ambersons," by Booth Tarkington. It is announced that the theaters next year will be full of plays by Mr. Tarkington, tidings that make Mr. Hammond, of the Chicago *Tribune*, "fear" that some day a dramatization of this novel will be announced.



PLIGHT OF GERMAN PROFESSORS—Unlike Russia, Germany has forgotten all about its professors, and quite left them out of account in the reconstruction. Their state arouses the sympathy of an observer in the London *Times*, who sees their puzzled distraction over the way things are going. "They have been accustomed for so long to find philosophical, historical, and metaphysical glosses on Kaiserism and world-policy that they had come to believe themselves a necessary part of the state." New Germany is seen "ostentatiously doing without them, finding a place in the Constitution for Councils of Workmen, but forgetting all about the intellectuals." One, however, has had the energy to arise and protest against being neglected; but his sop to the Cerberus of the proletariat is swelled even beyond what he offered to the watch-dog of Kaiserism:

"Dr. Paul Natorp, of the University of Marburg, professor of philosophy and author of treatises on such subjects as the relation of Hegelian personality to the *Kultur* of common people, writes to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* to say that even the Russian Bolsheviks base their system of government on the theories of intellectuals. He is quite clear that Germany is going to the dogs. He admits that the old system has vanished irrecoverably.

"The old system can not be restored; no angel from heaven could reestablish it, the most undreamed-of man of power could not compel the nation to it again."

"The present disorder is a legacy from the old system. The autocratic and bureaucratic government ruled so well that the people lost the capacity of ruling themselves, and now that freedom has been, so to speak, thrust on them, they are only muddling things. But there is a way of salvation, which Dr. Natorp does not describe with great lucidity, altho he makes it clear that the professors are to resume their old authority.

"We intellectuals have stood on one side too long and have not allowed the common people, assailed by bitter need, to know if we are on their side or not. We must show them that we ourselves are a little more radical than the radicals, more revolutionary than the revolutionaries; that we wish to build up a new structure on cleared ground."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RIVALRIES IN GOOD WORKS

METHODISM FEELS THE RESPONSIBILITY of evangelization on the continent of Europe resting upon its shoulders more heavily than upon other branches of the Christian Church, for it is fifty years since its work there was first inaugurated among the Germans and Scandinavians. Other denominations, however, are by no means oblivious of the present opportunities there. By the time the war began there were 75,000 European members of the Methodist Church in eleven conferences and missions. Work was established in France in 1907. These facts, according to Dr. Frank Mason North, made it natural for Methodism to take up relief efforts at the very outset of the war, and work was started among orphan and refugee children, first at Grenoble and next at Naples. The French work has grown so that there are now four Methodist homes; and the Naples center, presided over by Signor Riccardo Santi, has eighty boys and girls. The amount which the Church proposes to raise in 1919 for this work is \$2,500,000, and work will be extended into Spain, Roumania; and the Jugo-Slav states. Dr. North, writing in *The World Outlook* (New York), speaks of the proposed extension of this work:

"The armistice did not put an end to the necessity for work among children. Instead of closing our orphanages, we shall need to build more. We purpose to establish one in the redeemed lands of Italy at Trent, a memorial to Cæsare Battisti; one, perhaps, on the Marne battle-field; when the Balkans open to us, the orphaned children there should find us ready.

"During the war our relief-work naturally centered about the children. At present it just as naturally focuses around the people who are returning to devastated homes in France and Italy. In France our work of helping these people is localized. The Government has assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church the ministry in relief and reconstruction in eleven villages in the vicinity of Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood.

"Château-Thierry itself is not included in our district for reconstruction, but we propose to use it as a distributing post and as a center for the good offices of big brotherhood for the entire section. There we plan to build a *foyer* equipped for the recreation and re-creation of all the surrounding villages. In this *foyer* we shall attempt to do for French families, in part at least, what welfare-huts did for the soldiers during the war.

"*Casas* in the redeemed lands of Italy will be similar to these French *foyers*. Each will serve as a distributing center for supplies, will in some instances be headquarters for district workers—nurses, *colporteurs*, friendly visitors—and will also be equipped, it may be, with moving pictures and victrolas to aid in social life.

"Through the cooperation of the Red Cross we have begun the distribution of necessities, but much of the material we shall

use must be collected here and sent over as special Methodist relief-cargoes.

"Important as these forms of relief-work are, Methodism must have a more permanent policy if we hope to be an agency of lasting good to Europe. In a few years the orphans we are caring for will be grown, and the people of the battle-fields will be established in new homes. With these conditions in view, we are planning many of our institutions so that they will have continued usefulness in more normal times.

"For example, our orphanage for boys at Charvieu, near Lyons, is on a two-hundred-acre farm. There we plan to develop a model farm where the boys can be taught scientific agriculture, and where farmers from the surrounding country can see modern machinery in use.

"A similar farm may be established among the cliff-dwellers of Scicli, in Sicily, and one, possibly, somewhere in the Balkans.

"Work in the cities of Europe is no less important than rural work. Naples is typical of our plans for the great seaports and industrial centers. In Naples we already have a central building. Part of it is rented, part is used as a church, and part houses the orphans.

"The crowded city is not the place for an institution for children. It is planned to move this orphanage to the suburbs, and in the rooms which they have occupied we shall establish other work.

"For other children who are not orphans we need a day nursery. Since 1914, as never before, the women of Europe are working in factories, and they need a place to leave their children during the day."

Italy and France show accomplished facts, but Methodists have other European lands in mind for the exercise of their good works. Dr. North proceeds:

"In Russia our enterprise is already established, and during 1919 we expect to strengthen the places already occupied and to begin work in one or two other stations made important by the war. Most careful study will be given to the religious, political, and economic problems in Russia in order that wise policies may underlie the whole scheme of work when undertaken in any comprehensive program.

"Recent political changes make possible enlarged work in the Balkans, the exact type and method of which will be determined after consideration and consultation, both on the field and at home.

"Under instructions of the Mission Board, work has been opened in Spain by the taking over of mission schools in Seville and Alicante. Other plans for Spain are pending, awaiting advices from the representatives now in conference with the Protestant forces on the field.

"Europe, in our evangelical program, includes North Africa, where the war has created an unprecedented opportunity. Everywhere our hostels are full, and there are great opportunities for the extension of Christian work among both the Arabs



Courtesy of "The World Outlook," New York.

SIGNOR SANTI AND HIS ORPHANS.

The head of the Methodist orphanage at Naples looks after eighty of the 450,000 war-orphans now a charge for Italy.

and the Berbers. As this is written, the armistice has not been ended. We await the signing of the Treaty that we may formulate plans with regard to the thirty thousand Methodists in Germany and Austria. Churches in Alsace and Lorraine will be administered in connection with the French Mission.

"The underlying principles for a policy in Europe are firmly fixt in the minds of those who are responsible for the Church's enterprise there. The purpose is not to supplant Protestant agencies now effectively at work, but to supplement them. There is no zeal for the spread of denominational propaganda. The attempt to impose American Methodism, as such, upon these self-respecting and in many ways self-reliant peoples would be idle. It is true, we go into these lands as Methodists, but we recognize that the process of evangelization must include the multiplication of American Methodist agents or agencies, chiefly for the purpose of developing among the peoples themselves the ideals and the methods which have proved fruitful in our own land. Emphasis will be put not only upon the salvation of the individual, but upon that community service which in the largest sense is an expression of the organized life of the Kingdom of God. Every effort will be made to secure friendly co-operation and to avoid that overlapping in organization and service which is a glaring defect in the denominational life of America. Constantly it will be remembered that there are millions in these lands of Europe who have no connection whatever with any ecclesiastical organization, and that, with the agitations which are affecting the strength of the great state churches, the processes of evangelization may be hastened and greatly strengthened.

"In the broader interpretations of the commission of an ecumenical Church like our own, it would seem to be clear that there is a peculiar significance in a program which aims to develop in other lands religious conditions that will be a unifying power which, paralleling the influence of a political league of nations, would create a definite kinship between nations separated by history, custom, and environment."

The work of the Methodists is but one of the Protestant efforts at reconstruction. Episcopalians and Presbyterians are on hand with plans for the raising of other millions to be devoted to similar purposes. "The sects are competing," says Dr. Frank Crane in the *New York Globe*. "And everybody is pleased." But the Catholics look upon this work as proselytism. A dinner was recently held at the Waldorf-Astoria, presided over by Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, and, says the *New York Tribune*, "clergy and laity representing 297 parishes of the archdiocese united for the defense of the faith under the auspices of the Society to Help the Devastated Churches of France." Archbishop Hayes appealed for support of the Catholic effort:

"France is Catholic in soul, in heart, in tradition, in spirit. We ought as Catholics to do all we can for those who still remain faithful to the living Church.

"We are trying to uphold the hand of General Foch, himself a good Catholic as well as a good general, in giving to his soldiers an opportunity to kneel down and hear the holy sacrifice of the mass. We are asking you to help the Catholic poor who are there without places of worship.

"New York is under obligation to Catholic France, for when we needed help in days gone by France aided us, and now when she needs help we must assist her. It is in the spirit of faith, hope, and charity that to-night we launch this appeal to the Catholics of New York."

William D. Guthrie, chairman of the finance and executive committee, as well as of the archdiocesan organization, spoke of the competitive Protestant work and gave the Catholic viewpoint:

"One of the most patriotic and soul-stirring incidents of the war was the spirit of religious tolerance and cooperation that was displayed in the United War Work campaign of last October and November, when the American people, combined in a common national cause, without regard to creed, raised an enormous joint fund of over \$170,000,000 for the moral and social welfare of our soldiers and sailors. The spirit of unity in dealing with the problems of the war seemed from the religious standpoint to promise, and we profoundly hoped assured, the dawn of an era of greater and truer religious tolerance among Americans.

"Neither the war nor its aftermath of misery and desolation

(Continued on page 89)

LUTHERANS CLINGING TO GERMAN

THE FEAR that the Lutherans may be forced by "the enemy" to abandon German in church and school is raising an outcry in some parts of that denomination. The enemy is not this time the Biblical designation of Satan, but the forces that are trying to secure the Americanization of our common speech. To the Missouri Lutheran Synod the "enemy" appears yoked with Satan, however, and the defenders of the faith are called to stand by their guns. Before the amalgamation of Lutheran bodies last year the Missouri Synod was rated as by far the largest Lutheran Synod in the United States, embracing in its territory thirty-one States and the District of Columbia. In Dr. H. K. Carroll's book on "The Religious Forces in the United States" its statistical status is given as "thirteen districts or subsynods and 1,598 organizations, with 1,261 church edifices, valued at \$6,759,535, and 293,211 communicants." Its utterances against what it regards as assaults on its liberties are put forth in an eight-page pamphlet in the German language with the title "Lutherans, Wake Up!" It notes that there is "world-wide confusion and unrest," but more particularly sees the "portent of great events" in its own synod, and especially in "immediate circles of Fort Wayne." For—

"Never since the foundation of our city have we Lutherans found ourselves in so great danger as at the present minute, and it is our holy duty by all just means to protect and defend ourselves against this real, earnest, and threatening danger, which draws ever nearer. What, then, is this great threatening peril? In brief but weighty words the danger consists in this, that we are very likely to lose completely our Lutheran denominational schools, and more or less also our religious freedom. Pray, dear reader, stop and weigh the full portentousness of these words."

It goes on to say that the signs indicate more and more from time to time that the existence of these denominational schools is in question. A series of States have proposed laws which impinge upon the rights of the denominational schools and prescribe what shall be taught in institutions which are supported entirely by Lutherans without the help of the State, and also what shall not be taught. Moreover, there is prospect of the introduction into Congress of laws which put all their schools in jeopardy. Further:

"What we know is this, that by many 'sectarian churches' and by millions of the unbelievers in this land our dear Christian denominational schools have long been hated, and these people wish to use the present stormy times in order to attain their purpose. We can easily foresee that if these people can in any way make it pass, they will do away entirely with the denominational schools."

Lutherans are as a consequence urged "to take their hands out of their pockets and stand at attention."

"Do you know that in the last two years 436 of the schools of our synod have disappeared and have closed? Just think of it, 436 of our schools have ceased to exist within two years. Is not that a stroke out of the blue? Who can tell how many of our dear children-souls are lost forever on account of these conditions? Do you know that the following motto is now the slogan among the sects, 'One land, one speech, one church'? From this it is evident that the enemy is directing its aim not simply against the German speech, but also against our entire evangelical Lutheran Church? Do you not know that the tendency of the present is in the direction of completely forbidding German preaching, German songs in the church, German prayers in our divine service. In one State of our land this has already come to pass. Can, then, any one give us the assurance that such like laws shall not in future be introduced into the United States Congress, which then, naturally, would be enforced throughout the entire land?"

At this point the pamphlet breaks into poetry which speaks about the enemy, and this enemy it identifies with Satan. However, the pamphlet continues:

"We Lutherans are arming ourselves. We call ourselves

to the ranks. We make ourselves ready in order to stand like a protecting wall by our denominational schools and our German Lutheran service. In the last two weeks about two thousand earnest, diligent Lutherans here in Fort Wayne and vicinity have come again under the banner of their heavenly leader of the host, in firm faith and with joyous courage to fight against Satan and his company, and in behalf of our schools, our beautiful, divine schools, and our undiminished religious freedom. Will you also take up the banner for these sacred things?"

Two things are imperative for loyal Lutherans. These are, to pray and to work, and then in the next place to join the Fort Wayne Council of the Lutheran Laymen's League, which is the union of the two thousand Lutherans of the region spoken of above. All communicants of the churches, mothers of families, girls, children, not less than men, are invited to this membership. Entrance, it seems, "involves the payment of only a dollar a year, and in so serious and important a cause who will not unite?" The pamphlet closes with the remark that the danger is ever more threatening and grows constantly nearer.

AGAINST THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

THE OTHER SIDE of the Community Church idea is presented by one who does not at all see the brilliant aspect represented by John Haynes Holmes, who has converted the Church of the Messiah into a non-sectarian church requiring not even a profession of faith for membership, certainly no emphasis upon anything that might be called "Christian." Dr. Holmes rings the old slogan of a church "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and rejoices in the divorcement of the denominational alliance. There is a bright vision of a coming day when the Community Church "will unite in a common brotherhood all the people who desire to serve without regard to race, class, or previous condition of religious servitude." Some arguments against this project are presented in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) by Mr. Arthur E. Holt, who exhibits the indictment most crucially from the standpoint of the small community:

"Isolation is the curse of the small community. The only point of contact which many communities have with the outside world is through the channels of an international church organization which takes community thought out to the world-problems and brings world-problems and world-characters to the community. If the church is now isolated with the community, how great is that isolation!"

"Again, the small community does not spontaneously generate a beautiful spirit of worship out of its own uncultivated resources. One wise man plus one wise man plus one wise man plus one wise man may create a council of great wisdom, but one fool plus one fool plus one fool plus one fool will never give expression to anything except accentuated foolishness. The scrubby, degenerate stock of some herds of wild horses is the product of isolation and inbreeding. The great stock-breeders of the West search the world for strains of the best breeds which they may introduce into their Western herds in order to build up the quality of these herds. The scrub stock is found in the communities where no outside blood has had the chance to penetrate. The strongest contribution to a scrub human stock which could be made would be made by a community church which isolated the people from the best which has existed in the past religious history or does exist in present life.

"It will doubtless be maintained by those directing the Community Church Movement that it contemplates the linking of the communities together in larger fellowship. But does any one think that all other religious organizations will be displaced, and shall we not have one more religious organization multiplying denominations in the interest of church unity? Has the history of part of our denominations nothing to teach us along this line?"

The logic of dispensing with Christian attributes for the Community Church is declared unassailable. "Such must be the case with the church which decides to stand on a community platform," says Mr. Holt; but, he maintains, "this only proves how much superior is the church which is willing to stand

on a Christian platform and maintain a community program." For—

"Such a church keeps itself in touch with the best which the world has known and at the same time places this best at the disposal of the most needy community in fellowship and service, and such a church will of necessity relate itself not to some rarefied form of the church invisible, but to some sensible form of the church visible.

"Again the advocate of the Community Church assumes that geography is the determining fact in the lives of people. Geography may bring people together, but it is totally lacking in power to cause them to unite. The organization which draws a qualitative line through human society will never organize people on the basis of geography. A man's foes may be those of his own household and his own community.

"The advocates of no denominationalism gratuitously assume that a denomination can bring only tyranny to a community, which is exactly the opposite of the truth. A denomination may be the channel through which the nation's greatest blessings can come to a community. Great personalities find their influence extended to even the most out of the way place through ecclesiastical channels. The denominations with their experts can carry expert knowledge to communities which would otherwise be entirely lacking in help along these lines. An organization may be a source of life-giving power. Such a program as the Interchurch World Movement offers to the small community has infinitely more of promise than the program of the Community Church."

Less opposition appears in *The Christian Register* (Boston), which formerly functioned as the spokesman of the Unitarian Church. It prefers to be regarded now as a journal of liberal Christianity, going not so far as Dr. Holmes in casting off the terms which signify alliance with the historic Church. In the following reasoning it appears that the whole matter is more a question of terms than of inner spirit, and Dr. Holmes, in running ahead of his time, anticipates the future indeed, but denies himself some of the strength of the present. We read:

"Now Dr. Holmes will have his chance. The church has changed its name to the Community Church of New York, and it will proceed to 'receive members,' according to his statement, 'in the same way and to the same end that a community receives its inhabitants—on the basis, that is to say, of citizenship. Any man or woman who is a citizen of a community will by that fact also be a member of the church. [We hope so.] As freely as he enters the town-meeting and shares in the public business, so freely will he enter the town church and share in the public worship.' Making allowance for negligent townspeople, surely this is an acceptable proposition. In fact, it is already in effect in many places, tho with explicit Christian conditions. The Community Church as 'the community functioning religiously' is one of the objectives of the Massachusetts Federation, and in Colorado they are attempting essentially the same thing in towns where denominations are not in operation. Tho he eliminates the Christian name, Dr. Holmes here describes an entirely Christian ideal. It is congenial to the Unitarian denomination, which in every community is peculiarly in sympathy with the community rather than the sectarian mind. We are not, moreover, sticklers for a name. Dr. Holmes only launches upon an enterprise ahead of his time. Other churches everywhere are doing in denominational name almost as supersectarian work as Dr. Holmes is doing, and they will do it with less of the name more and more. And denominations will pass away. We have never doubted that. Let us get right to the heart of the matter. What is the religion of Jesus Christ but that very nameless and elemental human thing which is native to every soul? In sum, Christianity has its distinction not because it is something *sui generis*, but because more than any other religion we believe it is the common and natural religion of all mankind, in doctrine, spirit, and deed. More than one Unitarian dislikes his name. It arouses in many minds all the difficult feelings that embarrass any other denomination. It remains to see how quickly the new idea grows. Of course, it will not mean that the members will agree in all things; but they will have less and less regard for an already diminishing list of beliefs. Of these there are many which mean nothing and add nothing to the life that now is or is to be. The really greatest thing of all is that only a Christian Church could become a Community Church. But this, we understand, Dr. Holmes denies."

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RECONSTRUCTION-PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for High School Use

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In the Educational Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST the claims of various nations for a new alinement of boundaries are presented as the self-same nations set them down. The decisions reached by the delegates at the Peace Conference will in due course be reported in the news record of THE LITERARY DIGEST, as also the press comment from divers angles.

FINLAND

RECENT HISTORY OF FINLAND—The collapse of imperialistic Russia ended a domination over Finland against which this latter country had labored during a quarter of a century. But two new enemies appeared in the field against Finland's independence in German imperialism and Bolshevism. Germany sought control of Finland as a northern outpost of the empire. Through German settlers and pro-German sympathizers, as the New York Sun points out, she carried on a campaign that resulted in the formation of a strong military force controlled by experienced German officers.

Conflict between this force and a native Finnish army is estimated to have cost the lives of 50,000 Finns. The advantage rested with Germany, but before Berlin could carry out its plan of establishing a Finnish kingdom, ruled by a Prussian princeling, Germany met military defeat on the Western Front.

INTERNAL POLITICS

—Tho the majority of the Finns have been pro-Ally in sentiment, *The Sun* notes, two active parties have been contending for the control of affairs. The strength the Germans showed was largely due to the belief that they would help the Finns in their fight against Bolshevism. But through their own efforts and with the assistance of the anti-Bolsheviks in northern Russia the Finns have succeeded in freeing their country from the immediate peril of the Moscow Government. Consequently the

German element has ceased to exist as a factor in the political situation of Finland and the two parties there have "returned to the original matter of contention: Shall the future government be monarchical or republican in form?" On the latter point a Stockholm correspondent of the *London Times* wrote, as long ago as last February, to this effect:

"As for the controversy between the Republicans and Monarchists which raged so fiercely throughout last summer, it no longer seems to arouse any strong interest. Probably it will remain unsettled for a long time to come, and no one much cares whether it is settled or not. Competent opinion appears to be unanimous, holding that constitutionally—that is, by the Constitution of 1772—Finland is, in fact, a monarchy. But it is without a monarch, and there is no prospect of its getting one, since the new Diet which is to be elected in a few weeks' time will certainly contain a republican majority—a majority,

however, which will not be sufficient to effect a change of the Constitution.

"The issue had real importance while there was a question of offering the throne to a German Prince, partly because it involved a definite orientation in Finland's foreign policy, partly because there was an intention of conferring very wide powers on the new king. But now if there were to be a monarch he would probably be a Scandinavian Prince, and his powers would be merely nominal. And so the whole question retains little more than academic interest. In the meantime General Mannerheim as Regent fulfils the functions of a strong constitutional monarch with great *éclat* and in a manner which

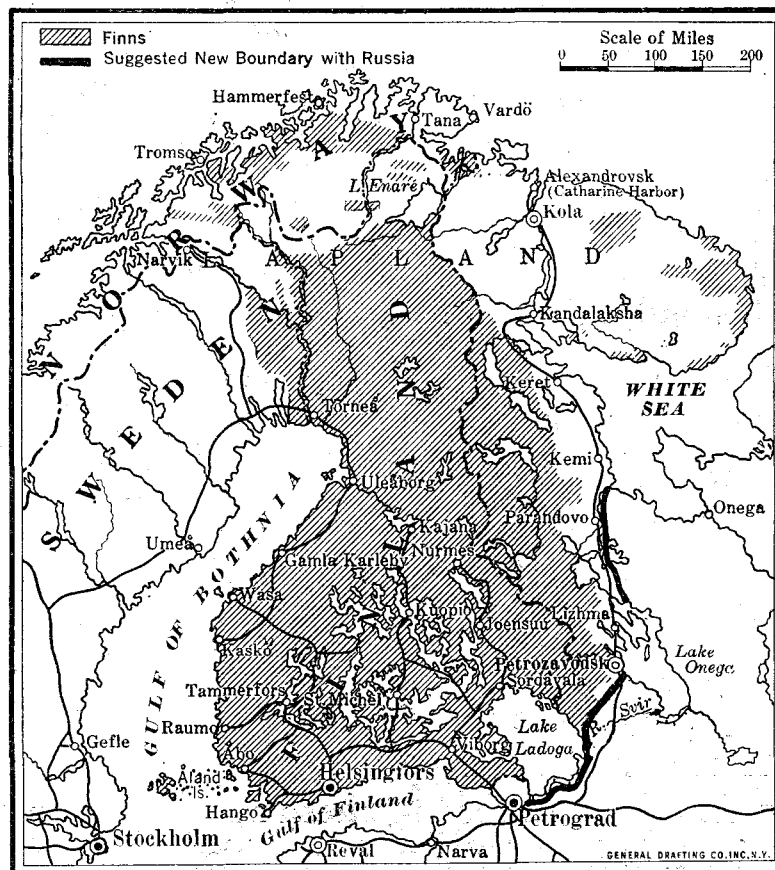
appears to give very general satisfaction. His personal position is extremely strong, since the Socialists have less objection to him than they would have to any other prominent member of the upper class, while his reputation for standing well with the Entente makes him indispensable from the point of view of the *bourgeois* parties."

FINLAND'S EARLIER HISTORY

—Ever since Finland has been historically known, we are informed by the Bureau of Information of the Finnish Government (New York), it has been subjected to oppression by its neighbors on the east and on the west. After Sweden conquered the country in 1157 Finland became the battleground of wars waged between Sweden and Russia. By the officials of the Swedish Government Finland's populace was kept in poverty and want and the nation as a whole was held in a state of intellectual and economic subjection. The Finnish Government's bureau of information relates further that—

"When Russia conquered the country in 1809, the reigning Czar, Alexander I., solemnly declared Finland an autonomous country 'belonging among the nations of the world,' and solemnly vowed for himself and his successors that the guaranties given to Finland regarding her internal government, would always be respected and inviolable. But a new period of darkness threatened Finland when Czar Nicholas I. came on the throne, for the new Czar was a severe autocrat. This period, tho threatening, was finally passed, for when Alexander II. became Czar, a more hopeful era began with a national awakening which enlisted the efforts of the greater part of the cultured class of Finland for work toward improvement in the intellectual and economic condition of the people of Finland, and to oppose the attacks being made on the country by Pan Slavistic statesmen and

(Continued on page 84)



FINLAND.

The area lined diagonally has a preponderance of Finn population. The solid black line indicates Finland's boundary claims against Russia.

The measure of a car's merit is the general eagerness to own it.

In that respect the Cadillac is surely fortunate in its following.

Never, perhaps, in history, has any product been so greatly desired.

That eagerness is tempered by a willingness to wait for Cadillac delivery, that constitutes the highest sort of tribute.

People appreciate that even large production cannot always insure immediate ownership in the face of a preference so universal.

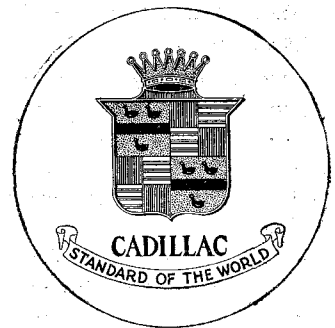
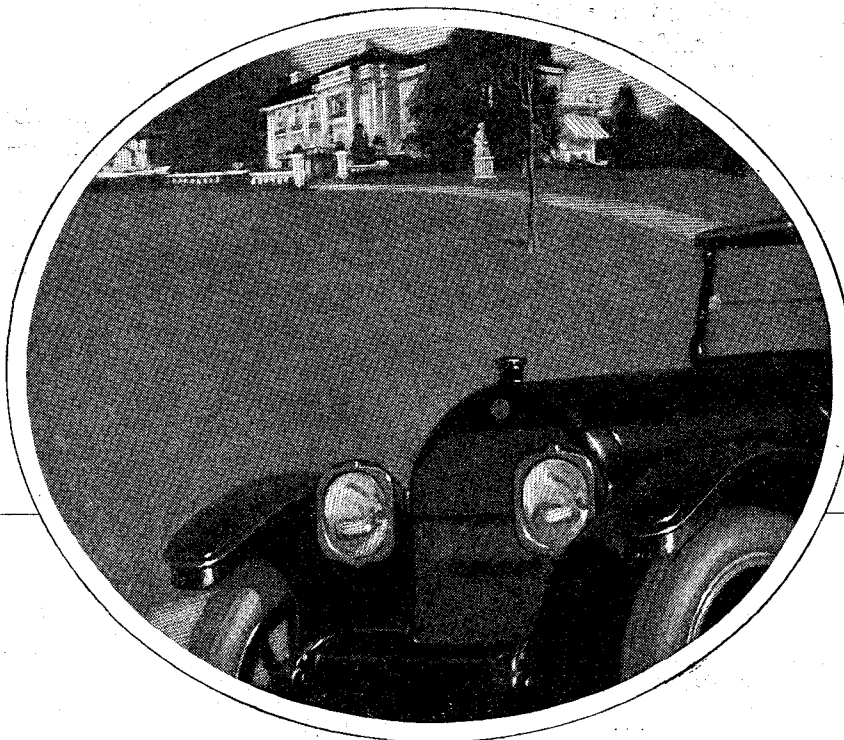
Many are placing their orders for delivery months hence, content in the thought that they will eventually acquire a Cadillac.

It is not too much to say that no one questions Cadillac greatness, now—not even those who are not yet of the family of Cadillac ownership.

In the light of its splendid record in France, the car has assumed almost heroic proportions.

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CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY—DETROIT, MICH.



CURRENT - POETRY

OF all the maladies to which soldiers overseas were exposed, there is one to which none of them was immune. This is homesickness, and war-records show that it is a very much more serious affliction than was commonly supposed. Nostalgia in the old days of peace was a ready subject for sentimental versifiers. To the men who were not only far from home, but also in the shadow of imminent death, it was a constant gnawing presence. But not all of the fighting men succumbed to the gloom of homesickness, as may be gathered from these lines in the *Sydney Bulletin*, which cheerily and sympathetically express the nostalgia of an Australian soldier in England:

ON FARNHAM ROAD

BY BOYCE BOWDEN

The level fields by Farnham Road are murmur-
ous with trees;
I hear the gray horse stamp a hoof and snuffle
in the bin;
The birches gleam like silver rods all tremulous
with leaves;
The little airs that come and go are very pale
and thin
Upon the path to Farnham Town,
The russet path to Farnham Town;
For autumn's in the shadows and the night is
flowing in.
Deep in the hush of drowsy trees beside the
sleeping hill,
The cuckoo taps a beak of gold upon a mellow
gong;
And downward, where the hedgerows are very
dim and still,
The little road to Farnham Town is lilting like
a song.
The merry path to Farnham Town,
The gay young path to Farnham Town,
Hurrying like a laughing child to tug the shoes
along.
And I can see the candle-gleam beyond the
dreaming spire,
Putting its rosy fingers out from many a window-
blind;
And in my heart I find the cheer of many a
cottage fire,
Striding along the Farnham path with darkness
close behind;
The prattling path to Farnham Town,
Winding adown to Farnham Town,
Echoing little laughter through the mazes of the
mind.
Strong from the corners of the world we ride the
driving reel
And wide-eyed greet the stranger roads in
places oversea;
But the pretty path to Farnham Town is soft
against the heel,
And the pretty path to Farnham Town is very
dear to me;
The path that trips to Farnham Town,
Dancing adown to Farnham Town,
To the music of the wheat-field and the murmur
of the tree.
Oh, sweet the wailing white seaways that seek
the shores of home,
And land the granite roads of Trade with many
a noisy cart!
Yet I shall hear the Farnham path wherever I
may roam,
Above the tumult of the wave, the teeming of
the mart;
The dear wee path to Farnham Town,
Singing adown to Farnham Town,
The gentle path to Farnham Town that winds
about the heart!

The American bison is a romantic figure in the history of the opening and settling of the Great West, and the fact that a herd of bison was sold recently to private

individuals to be slaughtered, and sold in the market, inspired the following lines of protest in the *Denver Rocky Mountain Herald*:

THE PASSING

BY THOMAS HORNSBY FERRIL

The west wind sleeps upon the purple butte,
No echo mocks the coyote's mordant cry,
Beneath the silent moon the prairie creeps
Out to the sage-brush edges of the sky.
And where are now the thousand mighty herds,
That long since thundered o'er this drowsy sod,
Those shaggy monarchs of the desert plain,
Those grim creations of the prairie God?
A few remain—and while our wise men probe
For some lost tale of Thebes or Babylon,
This remnant, without protest from the land,
Heads for the last dim trail and passes on.
If these must die, in honor to their State,
Far better let them plunge with burning breath
In headlong stampede from some sheer-faced cliff,
Magnificent as they have lived—to death.

In "Before Summer," contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* (New York), Arthur Davison Ficke manages successfully to convey a sense of the serenity and spaciousness of the great outdoors:

BEFORE SUMMER

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE

O Summer, come, and on these hills of snow
The veil of all your ancient magic spread.
Come through the meadows with flower-
crowned head,
That bleeding-heart may hang, and roses blow.
O Moon of Summer, come as once you came,
Filling our valleys with a mist of dream.
Pour down pale silver on each quiet stream,
And sink to westward like a sleeping flame.
O Love of Summer, come upon the night
When the low Moon to dusk has almost gone;
Come with thine own light leading thee alone,
With voice more soft than the Moon's tenderest
light.
Only when thou art here, the lover knows
Why Summer's Moon is sweet, and Summer's
Rose.

A touching tribute to the horse in war appears in the *New York Times*, written by William V. V. Stephens, of the American Expeditionary Force:

"WHAT ABOUT THE HOSSES?"

BY WILLIAM V. V. STEPHENS
(11th Engineers, U. S. A.)

We had sought the sweet seclusion of an old
estaminet
And the wine-cup circulated in the old familiar
way.
We had fed our hearts on memories, and talked
as soldiers will
Of the comrades "pushing daisies" on a barren
shell-marked hill.
But one Western boy was silent—never lifted up
his head
Till resentment seemed to stir him, and he raised
his eyes and said:
"But what about the hosses
In the roll-call of the dead?
Are they mentioned in the losses—
Has a single word been said?
Is there any simple token of their agony un-
spoken—
Have they any wooden crosses
In the valleys where they bled?"
Our thoughts flew back like lightning, and across
the brimming cup
We saw the beasts of burden bringing ammuni-
tion up—

The endless line of transport winding up across the
hill,
And the starving and the dying on the fields
at Aubreville—
The misery, the fortitude of those that had been
gassed,
And eyes of silent sorrow, pleading patience as
they passed.
Ay, "What about the hosses?"
On the blazoned scroll of Fame—
The pulling, hauling hosses,
And the broken, blind, and lame,
Giving every ounce of power, to the
gasping, dying hour—
Where's the martyr in the forces
Played a better, braver game?

To *Contemporary Verse* (Philadelphia) Constance Lindsay Skinner contributes a "Sea Song" that is impressive because of its solemnity of tone, its suggestiveness and meditative spirit.

SEA SONG

BY CONSTANCE LINDSAY SKINNER

Life, how much more
Shall thy tides compel me
From the calm shore?
Down the far ways of the winds,
And the deeps, impel me?

I hear thy song
Not as landsmen sing it!
Mine be the long
Roll of sea-drums, and the tramp
As the thunders ring it.

Tone me deep bells,
Bells of surges breaking:
Where the storm swells
Toll my earth-sleep in the chimes
Of a spirit waking.

Nay! buried deep
On my coral pillows,
I shall not sleep—
Crooning my dirge through the boom
Of the cool green billows.

Versatility as well as a high standard of poetic excellence marks the poems in Babette Deutsch's collection under the title "Banners" (George H. Doran Company, New York). The volume opens with this light-footed, joyous vision:

THE DANCERS

BY BABETTE DEUTSCH

From the gray woods they come, on silent feet
Into a cone of light.
A moment poised,
A lifting note,
O fair! O fleet!
Whence did you come in your amazing flight?
And whither now
Do you, reluctant, wistfully retreat?
Oh, surely you have danced upon the hills
With the immortals.
As an arrow thrills
Through the blue air and sings,
You join with the proud wind, your fluent limbs
As tameless as his wings.
Within your hollowed hand you hold the draft
That wakes us from our lingering lethargy
To skyey joy
Like yours, luring and swift and free.
Yours is the birth in beauty that was sung
A golden age ago;
And now you come
With pipe and timbrel and the quickening drum,
Till men have hope of conquest over time
And death and tears.
Dreams know not any bars.
You leap like living music through the air
And love triumphant treads among the stars.



THE next time you stop at a soda fountain ask for Hires. Don't just say rootbeer, say, "Hires."

Then half close your eyes while you're sipping its deliciousness and let your thoughts wander a bit.

Imagine a cool, gurgling brook fringed with slender, swaying birch trees. The juice of the birch bark is used in making Hires.

Take a mental tramp along a winding country road until you come to the sassafras bush just inside the rail fence. There is the juice of sassafras in Hires.

Go with a band of Mexicans in search of vanilla beans. Stop in Honduras for sarsaparilla. Hunt among brown, dew-damp leaves and find a bunch of aromatic

wintergreen. Pick a basketful of purple-ripe Juniper Berries.

You are actually drinking the juices of these and ten other time tried roots, barks, herbs and berries, together with pure cane sugar. They are Nature's contribution, skilfully combined and balanced to make Hires the pure, sparkling, satisfying drink that it is.

And now that you know what Hires is made of you'll enjoy it even more than before. Morning, noon, and night; every day in the year Hires is good and good for you.

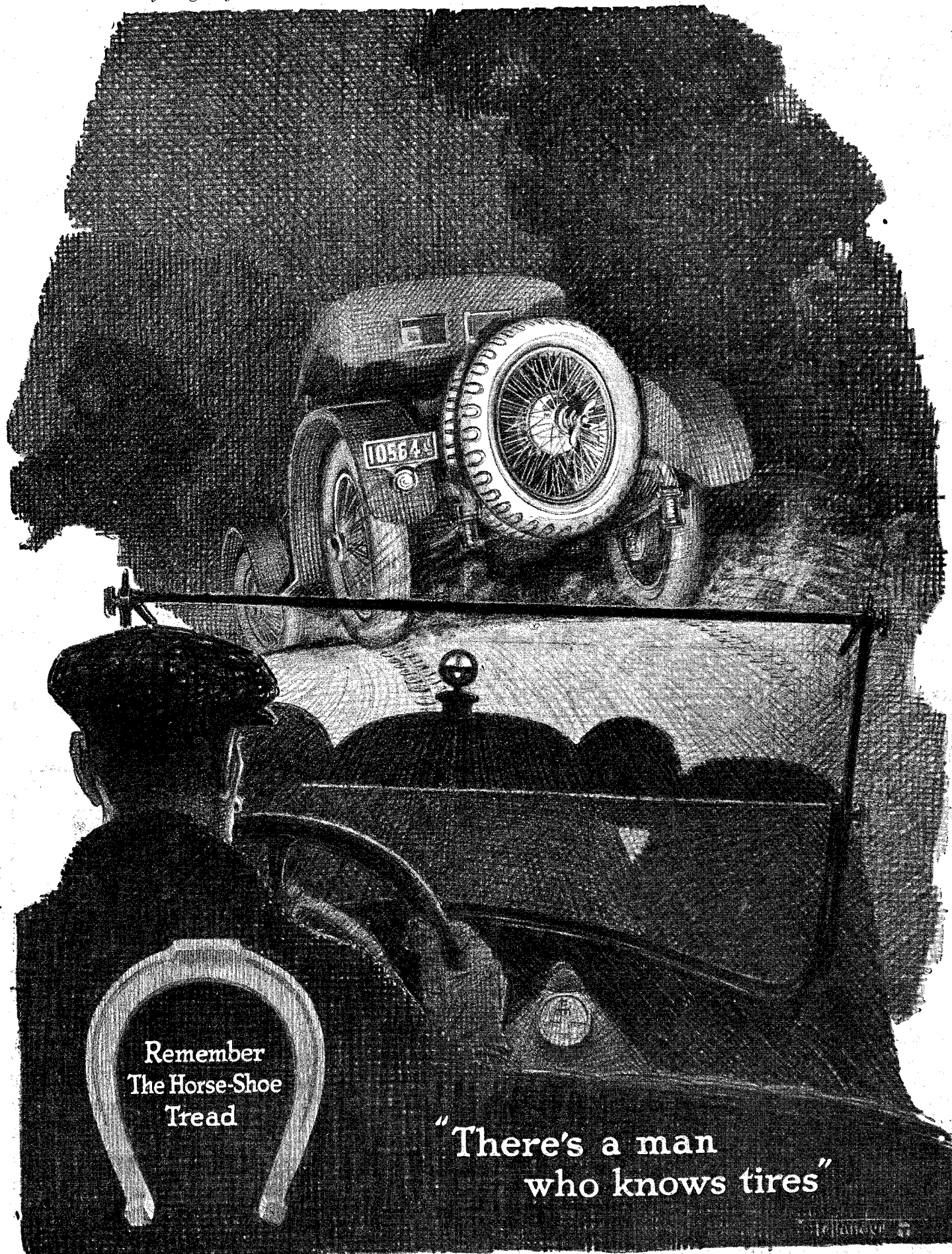
You sometimes find other drinks called rootbeer but—well, they are *not* Hires. They *can't* be because there is only *one* genuine Hires. Ask for it by name, always. Get Hires, real Hires. You pay no more for Hires.

Hires

Get Hires in thin glasses, or creamy in the big stone mugs. At all good soda fountains Hires is also carbonated by licensed bottlers—for sale in bottles so you can have Hires at home

THE CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Hires contains juices of sixteen roots, barks, herbs and berries



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

BRAND WHITLOCK ON THE GER- MANS IN BELGIUM

Whitlock, Brand. *Belgium: A Personal Narrative.* In two volumes, 9 x 6 inches, pp. 661, 818. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1919.

While the Germans have been trying to escape the consequences of their acts in this war Mr. Whitlock's book makes valuable reading. We have heard from Gerard as to Germany, from Morgenthau as to Turkey, and from Egan, who looked on from Denmark; now we have the inside of Belgian affairs from the American Minister who with keen foresight stayed on at Brussels for the sake of service after the Government had been driven out. These are not only the most important volumes in this ambassadorial-ministerial series; they constitute, as one critic remarks, "a literary and diplomatic event." In their remorseless heaping up of fact on fact and of desecration on desecration they have almost the ring of an epic. Without intentional fine writing and in spite of the too frequent introduction of French, there is innate artistry in the construction such as we have come to expect from a man who long ago had served his apprenticeship in newspaper and book-writing. Perhaps it was unintentional that the first five chapters should reveal much of the pleasant, almost idyllic, side of diplomatic life before the war, thus furnishing a basis of contrast with the ugly, crowded, and terrible experiences that came so soon and continued so long. In those prewar days it seemed as if the greatest annoyance was the telephone:

"That most irritating and impertinent of modern inventions, that insolent and inopportune contrivance that makes it possible and, what is worse, permissible, for any one and every one in town to thrust his head into one's dining-room when one is at dinner, into one's bedroom when one is asleep, into one's closet when one is praying, and to bawl into one's ear whatever stupidity or ineptie he may have on his idle mind!"

But this was to be superseded by real trouble. Then comes the tale we have heard so often—the murders at Serajevo, the ultimatum to Serbia, the suspense over the decision of Wilhelm II. of Germany, and finally the deluge. From that time the sole relief that one gets is found in admiration for the Belgians. Not the least astonishing revelation in this connection is the dash of humor with which they often met the heavy Teutonic charges and assaults, confounding the Germans and leaving them helpless in rage. This characteristic is thus described:

"The Belgians, however, have humor—in the Flemish blood, whose strain is somewhere in the veins of all of them, and they have all those lovable qualities that go with humor. This it is that makes *l'esprit bruxellois* quite another thing from that of Paris and endows it with a personality and a quality all its own, so that Brussels has a word of its own to express it—*la zwanze*."

A vivid picture is given of the legation's sudden burden as crowds of panic-stricken American tourists, in all sorts of financial conditions, poured in for help in their endeavor to get home. Then the taking over by Mr. Whitlock of protection of British, French, and other interests, even the German! After that, the invasion of Belgium with its mounting horrors, a

record documented with the *affiches* (posters, notices), in original and often in translation, of the Germans, a contemporary history that condemns without recourse. Here, too, are the Belgian *affiches* which shine in contrast and serve only to reveal the utter baseness of Teutonic might compared with Belgian patience, honor, and heroism. Then flows a stream of episodes. This is a picture of the effect of Louvain in Brussels:

"All that next day the panic-stricken people continued to pour into the city from Louvain, with their tales of horror. The mind was stunned; the event was too enormous to be grasped. It seemed to have the inevitable and fatalistic quality of some great catastrophe in nature; it had happened; that was all. It was not to be escaped; it was there before one, in the world, like an earthquake, or a conflagration, or a tornado, all of which in its effect it so much resembled. Those who came told their stories calmly, sitting there with blank, impassive faces; tho in the eyes that had looked on those horrors the terror of it all was still reflected. One was struck by their lack of rancor; they seemed to have suffered too deeply for that."

"Indeed, all through that experience, then and afterward, I was impressed by the lack of passion displayed by all those who had so terribly suffered. I seldom heard any of them express hatred of the Germans or any desire for revenge; they never even spoke of them as '*Boche*,' and were by no means in such a fury of rage and hate for revenge as I have observed in persons safe in luxurious drawing-rooms thousands of miles away. None of them, so far as I could observe or learn, ever acted in the tragic manner; there were no heroics and no histrionics; they did not demean themselves as do people in the cinema or in the romanticist novels. I have read somewhere a psychological explanation of this phenomenon by the late Prof. William James, who observed it and made interesting notes of it at the time of the San Francisco earthquake. In moments of great danger, of great strain and tragedy, people are simple and natural; they do not act, in the theatrical sense of the word."

A priest, rector of the American University, bears testimony:

"He had witnessed the murder of Father Dupierreux; he had been put into a filthy cart as a hostage, and sent into Brussels; and seen thus, the story had been brought to our legation—'*et vous m'avez sauvé la vie!*'"

"He sat there at my table, a striking figure—the delicate face, dignified and sad, the silver hair, the long, black *soutane*, and the scarlet sash, in his white hands a well-worn breviary. There were two other figures, dark, grave, and solemn—two Jesuit fathers who had gone with him, sitting by in silent sympathy. They had come to express their gratitude. *Monseigneur* described the experience. He told it calmly, logically, connectedly, his trained mind unfolding the events in orderly sequence: the sound of firing from Hérent, the sudden uprising of the German soldiers, the murder, the lust, the loot, the fires, the pillage, the evacuation, and the destruction of the city, and all that."

"The home of his father had been burned, and the home of his brother; his friends and his colleagues had been murdered before his eyes, and their bodies thrown into a cistern; long lines of his townspeople, confined in the railway-station, had been taken out and shot down; the church of St. Peter was destroyed, the Hôtel de Ville—the finest example of

late Gothic extant—was doomed, and the *salles* of the university had been consumed. And he had told it all calmly. But there in the *salles* of the university was the library: its hundreds of thousands of volumes, its rare and ancient manuscripts, its unique collection of incunabula—all had been burned deliberately, to the last scrap. *Monseigneur* had reached this point in his recital; he had begun to pronounce the word '*bibliothèque*'—he had said '*la biblio . . .*' and he stopt suddenly, and bit his quivering lip. '*La bib . . .*' he went on—and then, spreading his arms on the table before him, he bowed his head upon them and wept aloud."

The deadly purpose preconceived and prepared for in Germany is shown by a poster printed in advance, charging attacks by Belgians upon even the wounded Germans and Red-Cross doctors:

"This sinister poster bore no date, no signature, no writer's name; it had evidently been printed in Germany in advance, and formed part of the equipment of the army, as bills and bill-posters are carried by a traveling circus. It seemed like a gratuitous menace, since all the revolvers and fowling-pieces had been turned in at the Hôtel de Ville in response to the Burgomaster's appeal."

Nothing had been forgotten! As to Louvain, this is the tale in brief:

"The number of citizens of Louvain slain was 210, of both sexes and all ages, from infants of three months to persons of eighty years. Several thousand were taken prisoners; over 600, of which 100 were women and children, were deported to Germany. The Germans report that 5 officers, 23 men, and 95 horses were killed or wounded. Two thousand houses were burned, together with the buildings of the University, the Library with its precious manuscripts, and the Church of St. Peter."

Dinant was even more atrocious. German soldiers were on one side of the river, French on the other. Naturally, and of course, the French fired across. The Huns had put 616 Dinant citizens on a hill as hostages. These they threatened to shoot unless the French stopt firing. This did not wholly stop, and the following was the consequence:

"Then was committed the atrocious crime. The prisoners were massed together, nearly ninety of them—old men and young, women, girls, and boys, little children, and babies in their mothers' arms. A platoon was called up, the colonel in command gave the word to fire, and the gray soldiers in cold blood shot down those ninety persons as they stood huddled together. Among them were twelve children under the age of six years, six of whom were little babies whose mothers, as they stood up to face their pitiless murderers, held them in their arms."

Having taken over care of British interests, Mr. Whitlock found himself in a difficult position because of the "wild, implacable" hatred the Germans bore to the English—

"We are going to continue this war," said a German official to me, 'until one can travel around the earth without seeing Englishmen who act as if they owned it.'

"We shall destroy England if it takes twenty years," said a general to me one evening; his eyes blazed wrath and he clenched his fists spasmodically.

"When our men take English prisoners," he went on to say, 'the officers dare

not turn their backs an instant lest the men kill them."

There is not space at our disposal to do more than hint at the contents of these volumes. They present, with convincing power, in language and tone never descending from a worthy dignity, two sides. On one hand we have portrayed a arrogance, brutality beyond prior conception, progressive humiliation aimed at breaking the Belgian spirit, exactions great and small expressly prohibited by the law of nations, theft and looting designed to leave land and people utterly beggared, robbery of the very means of living, and indifference to wholesale death thus threatened, seizure even of the relief furnished by neutrals where possible, conventions grudgingly granted and flagrantly violated, enslavement of men, women, and girls, and all the rest of the unbelievable barbarities and savageries—told and documented by a neutral and authoritative witness and observer. Here is the story, too, of Edith Cavell in five chapters—an awful blot on a page already deeply crimsoned. No iniquity was too petty, no exaction too great. Here is one petty thing:

"I may as well add an incident that came under the notice of Mr. Bowden, the delegate at Longwy. He had been living in a château down there belonging to a French manufacturer. This Frenchman had a factory, a steel-mill of some sort, and the Germans insisted that he operate it. He said he had no fuel and they sold him a hundred tons of coal, for which they made him pay cash. Then the next day they requisitioned the hundred tons of coal, took it away—and gave him a *bon* for it."

On the other side there was a quiet, heroic patience, submission to the letter of requirements, but often a stinging irony in the performance, a passive resistance that often proved maddening, but through it all a steady faith in coming relief that seemed never to falter. The bearing and deeds of the Belgians evoke profoundest admiration. One rises from reading this book to hear Teutonic cries for a peace of "justice," of "honor"; and if measured by the deeds recorded here, "justice" would put hundreds of thousands of Germans either on the scaffold or in the galleys. No terms to the Teutons could be too severe on the showing our own Minister to Belgium makes. But why, we must ask, is so important a record published without an index?

AN ENGLISH LIFE OF BISMARCK

Robertson, G. Grant. *Bismarck. Makers of the Nineteenth Century.* Edited by Basil Williams. 8½ x 5½ inches; pp. 539. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1919.

"Bismarck as a figure in history has a twofold significance: by the accomplishment of German unification and the foundation of a German Empire under Prussian hegemony he succeeded, where so many had failed, in solving the German problem of the nineteenth century; he altered the fundamental framework of the state system, as well as the map of Europe. In 1871 the political capital of Continental Europe, hitherto either Paris or Vienna, was established beyond dispute at Berlin, and the European state system was remodeled by the creation of a Central German Empire express in the supremacy of a militarist and industrialized Prussia over a Germany unified on a federal basis. Each of these two results was a revolution. In combination, they made a new Europe, and a new world of political relations, thought, and action."

In these words Mr. Robertson sets forth the significance of the greatest figure in

European history in the second half of the nineteenth century. Bismarck was born in the year of the Congress of Vienna and in the month that began the new Napoleonic war after the Emperor's escape from Elba (April 1, 1815). Bismarck came on the paternal side of a family that claimed to have settled in Brandenburg under Charlemagne, and certainly in the thirteenth century was part of the government of Stendal. The mother's family was not noble tho it had been distinguished. But till 1815 neither family "had contributed . . . a statesman, a soldier, or a writer of the first, or even the second, quality." His early boyhood was passed on the family estate at Kniephof, Prussian Pomerania, and "there the hereditary Bismarck links with the soil were forged." He never came to like the life of the town. He had the usual preparatory gymnasium schooling, and finished with three rather uninspired years at Göttingen and Berlin. He entered the civil judicial service, and served meanwhile his military year with the Guards Rifles. In 1839 he took over part management of the estates of his family, a congenial task. There he became known as "the mad" or "wild Junker," but meanwhile was reading secretly and deeply in "history, philosophy, theology, geography, and—poetry (!)." He fell under the pietistic influence of Marie von Thadden von Blanckenburg about 1845 and became a sound Lutheran. Happily married in 1847, he had already that year gained a position of mark in the Diet by asserting the divine right of the crown.

During the stormy days of 1848-51 he was a staunch adherent of the Conservative party, in extreme hostility to everything liberal; but he failed to achieve eminence or superior office. His one achievement was a reputation for brutal frankness in working for his cause. "Prussians we are and Prussians we will remain" is one of his aphorisms. In 1851 he became counselor of legation and Prussian representative at the Frankfurt Diet—a position that looked like his political grave.

The years from 1851 to 1862 Mr. Robertson calls those of "the making of a statesman." In the latter year he became "Minister-President" of Prussia. During the interval he had met and weighed the map-makers and politics-framers of Europe. He had penetrated the methods and unearthed the secrets of European diplomacy. His own practise was given an opportunity when he served (1859-62) as Ambassador at St. Petersburg. This period marked a break in his vigorous physical health; which he never completely regained.

The appointment of 1862 notes the beginning of the Prussian "blood-and-iron" régime. The absoluteness of the crown, the responsibility of the minister, not to a Parliament, but to the king, these were the two keys to the new policy. Only a revolution could dislodge a minister appointed and approved by the king. And with this went the thesis that "the ethical standards and criteria of private life were ruled out of politics by his (Bismarck's) creed and code of public conduct." Of course, this was not new, it was but the revival of the avowed course of Frederick the Great. The interest now, because of the great war, lay in the extension of the principle to international relations.

From this point on, with clear insight into the purposes of Bismarck, our author follows the fortunes of his subject through the maneuvers, the crises, and the aggressions which mark the recent history of Prussia and Germany. It is impossible here to hint even at the diplomacy which

led to the Danish, Austrian, and Franco-Prussian conflicts. Suffice it to say that the historian, and not the partizan, speaks in these pages. There is behind the narrative a profound knowledge of the entire Prussian system—educational, diplomatic, administrative. And there is no desire to make the great Chancellor worse than he was. Full allowance is made for his heredity, his environment as a Junker; credit is given for his superb strength and application, physical and mental; and allowance is made for the events and tendencies and oppositions that hardened into iron the resolution of Europe's most relentless administrator. On the other hand, the utterly unscrupulous nature of the Chancellor is unmingly declared and proved—as in the Ems telegram, here reproduced in its original and its perverted form.

The volume is singularly timely for those who would look some distance behind the last five years and see some of the remoter paths that led to the battle-fields of Belgium, France, Serbia, Palestine, and Macedonia. The author's knowledge of European history since the Vienna Congress, and especially of German history and policies, is masterly. Necessarily the story is complex, but it is made perhaps as clear as the facts allow.

ONE OF THE PRE-HEBRAIC EMPIRES

Clay, Albert T. *The Empire of the Amorites.* Small 4to, pp. 192. New Haven: Yale University Press.

In 1909 the author of this volume wrote a book in which he advanced the proposition that the Amorites, a pre-Hebraic people often mentioned in the Old Testament, had reared a huge empire which lasted from the fifth to near the end of the third pre-Christian millennium. Furthermore, that the civilization we have become accustomed to calling Assyro-Babylonian was really Amoritic in origin. It was transplanted, so the argument ran, from the home of the Amorites, in the regions north of the Syrian desert, and had really ruled the Tigris-Euphrates lands through nearly three millenniums. This thesis is in the book now under examination assumed to be established, and what is professed to be known of that empire is gathered together as "history." In reality, the volume is (subconsciously) not so much history as an attempt to fortify the hypothesis and advance its demonstration.

The real significance of the work is seen only when it is recalled that the hypothesis which has ruled, and is still held by nearly all Semitic scholars, is that Arabia was the cradle of the Semites, and that during periods of about one thousand years Arabia filled up and then discharged its hordes in successive waves, the earliest and several later ones conquering Babylonia and eventually the lands north and west of the Syrian desert. Dr. Clay reverses this, claims the land of the Amorites as the "home" (he does not claim it as the "cradle") of the Semites of Babylonia, and asserts that Semitic immigration was southward, not northward. That Babylonia was invaded from the north several times has been seen for some time. But the implied transference of the "cradle" of these peoples to the north will be stoutly fought. Dr. Clay's evidence is very largely linguistic. Moreover, Semitic scholars are already combating strongly his derivations and linguistic equations. For example, the equation *Ur = Amurri* is far to seek. And behind all that is the fact that many transliterations of the cuneiform have been permanently upset. Some of these may be.

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And when our author derives, *e.g.*, *Orion* from the same *Amurri*, we feel that the maxim of some athletes and diplomats has been put in practise—"claim everything." The hypothesis is interesting and stoutly advanced, but it will have hard sledding before it is accepted.

CHRISTIANITY FOR THESE TIMES

Herman, E. *Christianity in the New Age.* Pp. 262. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Few theological writers are so well qualified as Mrs. Herman to speak the releasing and guiding word at the present hour of confusion in religious thought. Her studies in philosophy and theology, and especially her volume, "The Meaning and Value of Mysticism," have created a wide confidence in her insight and judgment and have prepared an unusually attentive hearing for this brief but poignant message. It is both a searching and a stirring word—searching in its exposure of the weakness and unpreparedness of the Church of to-day and in its trenchant criticism of the superficial panaceas which are being so freely offered on every hand; and stirring in its resonant and inspiring realization of the power of true Christianity to meet the present crisis.

The volume consists of three parts: Perils of the Threshold, The Christian Message to the New Age, and The Great Adventure. The peculiar perils which Mrs. Herman detects in the present mood are, on the one hand, the disposition to forget the great historic achievements and reservoirs of Christianity and to start all over again as if the war had obliterated everything; and, on the other hand, "the snare of pessimism," which she defines as "a fatal insensitiveness to the hidden hand of Christ in the world," the disposition on the part of the Church to draw apart from the world, prompting us "to surround our faith, our creed, our life with a becalmed and relaxing atmosphere of seclusion and timidity."

The most significant summons sounded in the volume is the call to the Church to reassume her office as teacher, to construct a more vital theology, and especially a new thought of God. The call for an "adventurous theology" is not so much for an intellectual formulation, however, as for "the deep pondering of the heart that loves." With fine fervor and deep conviction the author presses home this duty of thorough and sacrificial Christian thinking:

"We need a conception of God as philosophic as that of the Greek fathers, as mighty as that of the Reformers and Puritans, and as ethically searching as a new social consciousness can make it." (P. 83.)

The reproach of an arid and conventional theology is serious. "The thing we need to fear above all else is a safe theology." There is need in theology for faith, for outreach, for adventure.

The other great need is for "adventurous discipleship" in individual worship and service as well as in common worship and service. While the author makes full recognition of the social nature and message of Christianity she raises a thoughtful protest against the danger of losing sight of the individual in the corporate Christian consciousness. "Believing that the free religious personality is fundamental to Christianity," she writes in the preface, "I put in a plea for a new religious individualism." The plea, based as it is on the fundamental dependence of society upon developed personality, is well sustained and should recall the difference, as

Mrs. Herman points it out, between an army and the Church.

The volume is replete with sagacious and penetrative criticism of present-day movements, yet bathed always in the light of a love that never fails, and a great and moving purpose to help solve pressing problems. It is written in a luminous and harmonious English worthy of the high themes with which it deals.

If one were to question at any point the conception of the Christian faith and life presented in this incisive discussion it might well be upon the ground that it over-emphasizes the sacrificial side of Christianity—"the cross and the altar"—and thus the sacramentarian element in worship and in life. That the cross—tho not necessarily the altar—is inwrought into the very structure of Christianity is most true, and to overlook it is to misunderstand the Christian faith. Nevertheless it is not the cross that is the center of Christianity, but Jesus Christ. And he came to live as well as to die, teaching and healing, preaching the kingdom as well as the cross, spiritualizing the whole range and content of human life. To fulfil his mission to our age, the Church of to-day will indeed find a sacrificial task. "The cross waits behind the dim shadows," but there awaits her also the glad and great task of the victorious fulfilment of life, individual, social, international, for which a war-exhausted humanity longs.

A NOVEL OF OLD FRANCE, AND OTHER NOVELS

France, Anatole. *The Amethyst Ring.* New York: John Lane.

"The Amethyst Ring," the latest volume in the new edition of the works of Anatole France which John Lane is bringing out in a style befitting the contents, is neither Anatole France at his best nor at his worst, but it is assuredly Anatole France throughout its length and breadth. Particularly, one might add, throughout its breadth, for to Americans the great French novelist in many passages appears "broad." The story loosely follows the series of intrigues by which a French prelate rose to the dignity of an amethyst ring, the sign of his elevation to a bishopric. The final touch of irony and cynicism by which the ring is left, at the end of the volume, among the effects of a discredited *roué*, the lover of the wealthy lady who bought it to curry favor with the new-made bishop, is typical of the irony and cynicism that run through the story—and through Anatole France.

The newly issued novel is one of that series of four, loosely composed about the personality of a middle-aged French professor of Latin, the philosophical Mr. Bergeret. By the use of a realism that compares with Emile Zola's labored effects as a scalpel compares with a bludgeon, this series lays bare a good part of the social, moral, and economic life of France at the time of the Dreyfus scandal. The power shown by America in the Spanish-American embroglio, especially Dewey's sweeping victory over the Spanish Fleet at Manila, is introduced to point a moral which the just-finished war has given an even sharper point. It was Anatole France's belief that the future belonged to democracy, to the enlightened will of the plain people. Even in this story of sordidness and veniality, there is a trace of that fiery old man who begged to be allowed to carry a rifle into the trenches when autocracy broke out of Germany. Such a novelist can not be dismissed, as a contemporary

American critic of some standing has dismissed him, as a worthless skeptic.

McKenna, Stephen. *Midas and Son.* New York: George H. Doran Company.

The laurels that Stephen McKenna won with "Sonia" will not be appreciably freshened by his new story, "A Novel of the Tragedy of Wealth." Theories of the uplift variety, which the author rather makes fun of and which richly deserve that attitude from nearly everybody, abnormal mental and physical states, unhappy love-affairs, and a final suicide that seems less a tragedy of wealth than a fitting end for a confirmed paranoiac, make up the burden of Mr. McKenna's sorry tale. The American atmosphere is on the imported variety, put up and labeled in England, and the background of astounding wealth which obtrudes everywhere has the effect of being made to order. If the central thesis, that too much money is not good for a man, had any originality, or required any further proof, some straining in order to make a point might have been overlooked. The straining and wordy elaboration in the present instance strongly suggest much ado about nothing.

Beresford, J. D. *The Jervaise Comedy.* The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Beresford first came before the American public with a trilogy of English middle life so simple and real and sensitive and richly sympathetic that people who admire "highbrow" literature spoke of him as if he had become, at one bound, an English classic. Since then he has essayed different literary styles. High comedy, very English, very subtle, and with almost too much of an air of *savoir faire* is his latest manner. In "The Jervaise Comedy" Mr. Beresford's ability to write beautiful English is put to the task of showing how a poor but honest young man won a lady of higher degree than himself, while an aristocratic dramatist found, in the poor but honest young man's sister, both the love of his life and an inspiration to a more socially useful career. It may be unfortunate that many who can appreciate Mr. Beresford's style will not care for his story, while most of those for whom his story is all that is desirable in literature will be baffled by his style.

Jordan, Kate. *Against the Winds.* Pp. 348. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Here is American romance in an unusual guise. The story portrays the development of the character of Naomi Tway, a Southern girl of fine ideals and ambitions, through a series of experiences of both dramatic and psychological interest. Her horrified discovery of the mysterious business conducted by her lazy and sordid mother causes her flight to New York, where she goes through a losing struggle for a livelihood. She marries a genial traveling man, whom she does not love. He is her intellectual inferior, and proves to be the victim of a vice that overshadows all their married life. And then the real hero enters, a more or less *blasé* aristocrat, who attempts a clandestine love-affair with the unhappy young wife, only to find that her high sense of honor is even stronger than her love for him. In the moment of his apparent victory over her doubts, her very fineness forces him to deceive her as to his honesty, and she turns from him. But after suspense comes surprise, and the story works itself out to the satisfaction of both participants and readers.



Join The Half Million

Used In 3000 Cities, Its Admirers Are Now Legion

Who Praise The Essex

The Essex is now known in more than three thousand towns and cities.

Deliveries of new cars approximate a hundred a day.

Thousands, through demonstrations made by dealers and rides with friends, are daily learning the qualities that account for Essex popularity.

Their knowledge, like those who have not yet ridden in the Essex, was limited to hearsay. But their impressions were most favorable because of what others had told them.

Won't You Too Join Its Army?

You, too, will volunteer your endorsement, we are sure, if you will but ride in the Essex.

It has never failed. Our estimate is that more than half a million have ridden in it and are telling their friends about the Essex.

Such praise is not misplaced. We don't believe it greater than the car deserves. But that you will be able to judge after you have ridden in the Essex.

Points Others Speak Of

Note how motor car talk quickly turns to the Essex.

When light, cheap cars are spoken of their qualities are usually compared to the Essex. Then someone says, "But the Essex also has _____" and from then on Essex qualities are compared to large costly cars.

It isn't likely that anyone will say any light similarly priced car approaches the value of the Essex.

In performance, for instance, you won't hear it classed with any but the most powerful.

And so with its riding qualities, which are invariably compared to high priced large cars.

So is the detail of finish and beauty judged by such standards.

Comparison with other light weight moderate priced cars can be made only with their respective first and operating costs.

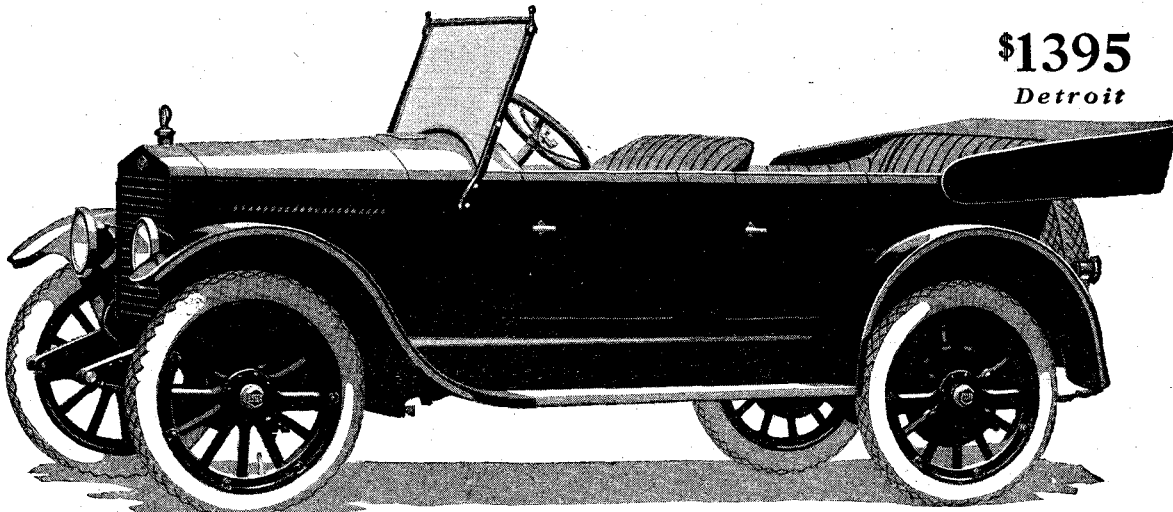
Can You Resist The Invitation?

We hope you won't delay in accepting our invitation to ride in the Essex.

The result, we think, will be your leaving an order to be filled as soon as possible. We know you will help spread the news about the Essex, for it must inspire you with the same admiration others voice for it.

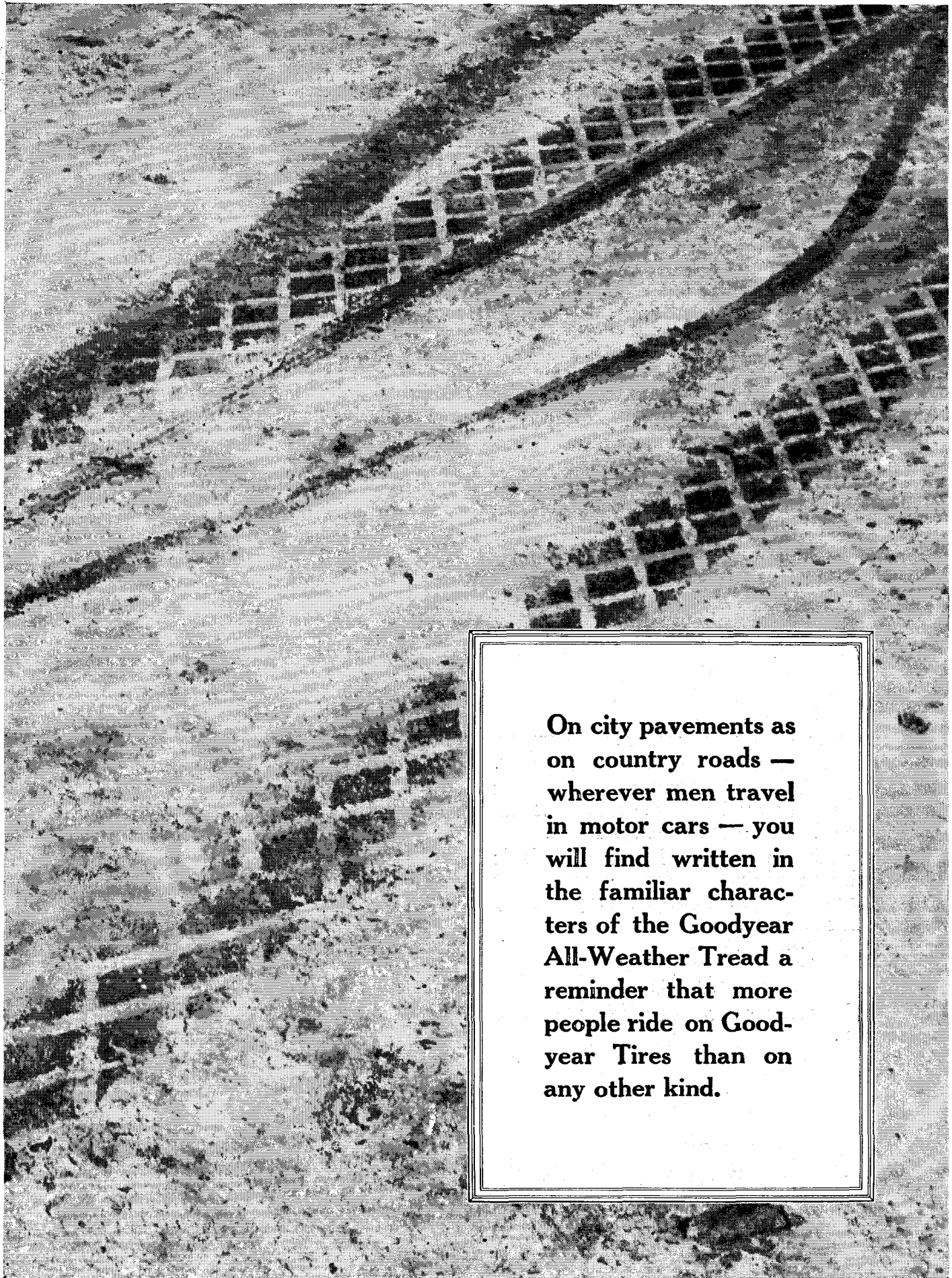
\$1395

Detroit



(50)





On city pavements as
on country roads —
wherever men travel
in motor cars — you
will find written in
the familiar charac-
ters of the Goodyear
All-Weather Tread a
reminder that more
people ride on Good-
year Tires than on
any other kind.

*This is an actual photograph of the impression left on a
concrete pavement by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread*

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

PERSONAL - GLIMPSES

WHAT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER THINKS OF THE FRENCH

THE saying that every man loves two countries, his own and France, is beyond any doubt true of the American nation as a whole, as evidenced by the utterances of our public men, of our newspapers, great and small, and by the generous praise of the man on the street for the valor, chivalry, endurance, and nobility displayed by France during the present war. Orators fall back on "the magic names of Washington and Lafayette, the days of Quebec, and the tears of Evangeline," but when the French ask, as they are asking to-day, "What do the Americans really think about the French?" what they are after, so one magazine writer informs us, is the "opinion of the dough-boy walking up Avenue Thiers, of the clerk in the Headquarters Building, of the casuals' mess-sergeant." Any one who has talked with soldiers who have just landed, or who reads the soldiers' letters which come into the magazine and newspaper offices can not escape the conclusion that a considerable proportion of our returning enlisted men have in some way been brought into a critical attitude toward the French, and sometimes even express uncomplimentary opinions in emphatic language. This feeling has been mentioned in letters printed in our columns. Since the feeling exists, it would seem to be the duty of American editors to examine into the nature and extent of it and to explain any real misunderstandings which may be the basis of it. We are, therefore, reprinting the conclusions of two careful and intelligent observers in the A. E. F.—a Major who writes in *The Review* (New York) on why the American Army is "Fed Up With the French," and a private who discusses the same topic in *The New Republic*. These two authorities agree that the prevailing attitude among our soldiers is unfavorable to France, and that their good will has been lessening ever since the fighting stopt. It is important and encouraging to note that they do not believe it is warranted, and yet they agree that it has arisen naturally and that the responsibility lies to a certain extent on both sides. Fundamentally, it seems to be based on the psychology of a great citizen army held in an alien land for months after the end of hostilities, "restless, army-weary, and hungry for home." Under such circumstances, writes the private in *The New Republic*, "there is general proneness to irritation. This irritation must vent itself. The French offer a convenient target." Many of the adverse criticisms, says this writer, Mr. Everett Glass, speaking for his fellow enlisted men, "might resolve themselves into an analysis of our own discontent. Some of us have seen nothing but mud in France and mistake it for population." Both the private and the Major like France and the French. The Major, who does not sign his name to the article in *The Review*, believes that the Army on the whole really likes the French. But, he says, "I do believe that if the American Army had been billeted in Paradise after the armistice it would have got so bored and homesick that it would have picked a row with all the cherubim and seraphim over the vintage of the nectar and the freshness of the ambrosia served at celestial mess."

Both these writers agree that it is the little things that irritate, and that most of the ill-feeling is founded on misunderstanding, due largely to difference in temperament, language, and habits. Both writers are inclined to think that the American soldier's chief grievance is his belief that he is continually cheated and overcharged by the French civilians whom he has come in contact with in a business way. This was also the complaint against the Y. M. C. A., it will be recalled, and perhaps when the dough-boys return to civil life and find that prices everywhere are about twice what they used to be, they will revise their criticisms and see that the real gouger is our old-time enemy familiarly known as H. C. L. The Major, after

talking with the men in his command and investigating many instances of apparent overcharges, having had some experience "both as observer and as victim," has come to the conclusion "that it actually forms the basis of all our irritation against the French." To quote his article in *The Review*:

The transport had cleared the breakwater at Brest and was squared away for the run to Sandy Hook. I stood aft on the promenade-deck, looking down at the main deck, where the enlisted men were crowded at the rail taking a last look at the fast-fading coast of France. There was a light breeze astern, and the voices floated up with perfect distinctness—"Good-by, France, damn you!" was a fair sample of the shouts of derision and scorn hurled at the defenseless French coast. A sergeant carrying a message to regimental headquarters came up the companionway two steps at a time: I accosted him. "Sergeant," I asked, "are you sore on France and the French?" "Well, sir," he answered, "I'm not sore to-day on any place or anybody, with this little old ship headed for the States. But I guess all the men got pretty tired of hanging 'round the Le Mans area waitin' to go home and being robbed by these here frog shopkeepers. No, sir, I ain't got nothin' against France—it's a *bon* country—but these here civilian frogs don't want nothin' more offen us now that the fightin's over—'cept our money, sir."

Before the fighting was over the Yank "gained a wholesome respect for the Frenchman as a professional soldier," and "had the war gone on, good feeling between the armed forces would have grown stronger and stronger." But—

When the armistice was signed two things occurred. France awoke from a four years' nightmare and found several million rather strange and suddenly superfluous Yankees billeted on her; and several million Yankees rolled up their packs, forgot Berlin, and concentrated their whole minds on Hoboken. I remember, the morning after the armistice, going on inspections with one of my company commanders, and asking him how his men felt. "Well, sir," he answered, "they're fed up with the French, and want to go home." As a matter of fact, we were in rest-billets in a shell-torn village in the devastated area; there were not six French people, soldiers or civilians, within twenty kilometers, and my outfit, which had been in the thick of the fighting before I joined them, had scarcely seen a Frenchman in three months. Yet they were "fed up with the French"! . . .

When the war ended France was numb; also she was "broke." Hundreds of thousands of our troops were withdrawn from the firing-line and distributed through the training areas and the embarkation center at Le Mans. The men who had been fighting had had no chance to spend money, even if they had been lucky enough to get any; and many thousands of our enlisted men, thanks to one of the cruelest pieces of inefficiency with which our Government is chargeable, had received no pay at all for four, five, and even six months. Many officers were receiving salaries from their old employers, as well as the pay of their grade. With the coming of the armistice the men were paid up, and officers and men, their pockets bulging with good American money, were poured over the French landscape, filling the provincial cities and towns, and even the smallest villages with a sudden surplus of wealth. Paris was an American officers' club; prices shot skyward; the law of supply and demand was in full swing, with the French merchant on the boosting end.

Now, if at this point the Americans had understood Continental methods of bargaining and buying, or if the French merchant class had been able to withstand the temptation to make a "killing," all might still have been well. But the American isn't accustomed to bargaining; he asks the price of an article and then takes it or leaves it. I watched a corporal of marines buying a piece of lace in a Le Mans shop one day. Madame showed him the price on the tag—seventy-two francs—which he promptly paid. The lace was a centerpiece of meretricious design and coarse workmanship which was worth about forty francs and which he could easily have bought for fifty-five francs. After this sort of buying had been going on for a time, the shopkeepers decided that no price was too high, and governed themselves accordingly. All merchandise went up, and souvenirs, especially "German prisoner souvenirs," were manufactured and unloaded on our soldiers. But the greatest

extortion occurred in food and drink. The American soldier with money in his pocket hates to appear economical—or even prudent. If a drink cost fifty centimes, he would toss down a franc and scorn the change. He could never learn to tip in copper.

Not that “this overcharging” was universal; indeed, says our Major, “in many places wise and successful efforts were made to control prices.” But it was general enough to create a rather wide-spread impression that the French shopkeepers as a class were rather imposing “on the pocketbooks and good nature of our Army.” This writer concludes with a presentation of the French view-point, declaring that we ought to “find abundant excuse for them, and ultimate forgiveness”:

For five years France has been hammered, mauled, and bled. While the show was on, she kept a stiff upper lip, but now the reaction has set in, and she hovers on the brink of a nervous breakdown. Her people and her Government are suffering from shell-shock just as certainly as men in the field. She suffers from fear after the fact, some of it normal, some of it exaggerated and hysterical. She hates and fears Germany, she fears and distrusts England, and she distrusts Italy. She fears herself and her own weakness, her economic prostration and commercial stagnation. Above all, she fears poverty. America is about the only nation she doesn't fear; she regards us as an unsophisticated, disinterested, fabulously rich and generous big brother who will continue to stand for a touch from time to time and in a pinch will always come through with a check. She doesn't realize that the petty avariciousness has got on our nerves—if she did, I believe she would put an end to it.

Do the French dislike us? I will answer that by saying that at the moment I don't think the French like any one but the French. As compared with the British, they love us passionately, but that is another story. For the present, they want to get everybody out of the country: then they want to build a Chinese wall against Germany and spend the rest of their lives poking guns over the top of it.

Do we dislike the French? If we do, we should be ashamed of ourselves, for we should be guilty of an ungenerous intolerance toward a nation which was very near death: we should be forgetting many heroic virtues in our impatience at a few superficial vices.

Adverse criticisms of the French by Americans seem to Mr. Everett Glass, private in the A. E. F. and now in the A. E. F. University at Beaune, due primarily to the fact that the two peoples “have never become sufficiently well acquainted.” One might compare the situation to the after-honeymoon readjustment period following a marriage at first sight. What, asks this American soldier, have we against the Frenchman?

For one thing they are foreigners, and, of course, from a purely local point of view to be a foreigner of any kind has always been a questionable and slightly damning assumption. They have rainy winters. They are masters of a politeness of manner which excites our suspicion and puts us on our guard. Can a person be at once so gracious—and thoroughly trustworthy? They wave their hands when they talk. We don't do that. They walk upon all sides of the street at the same time, without any traffic sense whatever. And, of course, our sense for traffic is one of our dominating impulses. They have soft musical voices, many of them, and speak an utterly unintelligible gibberish. Therein lies a most potent cause for irritation . . . to be surrounded by conversation which is at once significant and meaningless. One imagines the worst, just as one grows distracted upon being blindfolded and left after dark in a Zoo. Again, while our legs still submit to the sweet bondage of khaki, our Frenchman, newly demobilized, is pursuing life and happiness in civilian togs, rejoicing in a freedom which we have temporarily laid aside and ache to resume. They are *chez eux*.

Small things irk us. Tailors are slow. Sanitation is slow. Bath-houses are slow. One waits an hour sometimes for a meal which Childs would turn out in thirty seconds. And what is an ancient, cumbersome, if veritable Louis XV. bed compared with a light and airy bird's-eye maple . . . such as one finds at Wanamaker's—by the thousand! But on his side, no doubt, the Frenchman finds things in us to criticize. Our impatience is irritating. We eat like Goths. Our passing trucks cast twilights of mud on his shop windows, and kill his customers. We consume unpardonable quantities of firewood. French fireplaces can not stand our heat. Bundles of fagots sometimes disappear from the roadside at night . . . even occasionally an old chair (its age is no protection). We begin

erecting a stable in the midst of a farmer's cabbage-patch, to his great astonishment, and make perfectly amicable arrangements for the occupation—later. The Frenchman takes life at a jog-trot and not at a gallop. He has lived longer than we have, and fought more wars. He is part of a very old establishment, and he has absorbed a little of the indifference of age. He admits it with a shrug. The American is young. Whatever he wants, it must be done on a bigger scale than ever before, and done more quickly. *Tout de suite!* . . . an expression which has come to be generally accepted as meaning next week by each of the contracting parties. That point, at least, has been reached in mutual understanding.

As every one admits, it would be so much more practical if we only spoke the same language, or at least if we all spoke French.

Mr. Glass takes up the matter of trading, presenting both sides of the controversy:

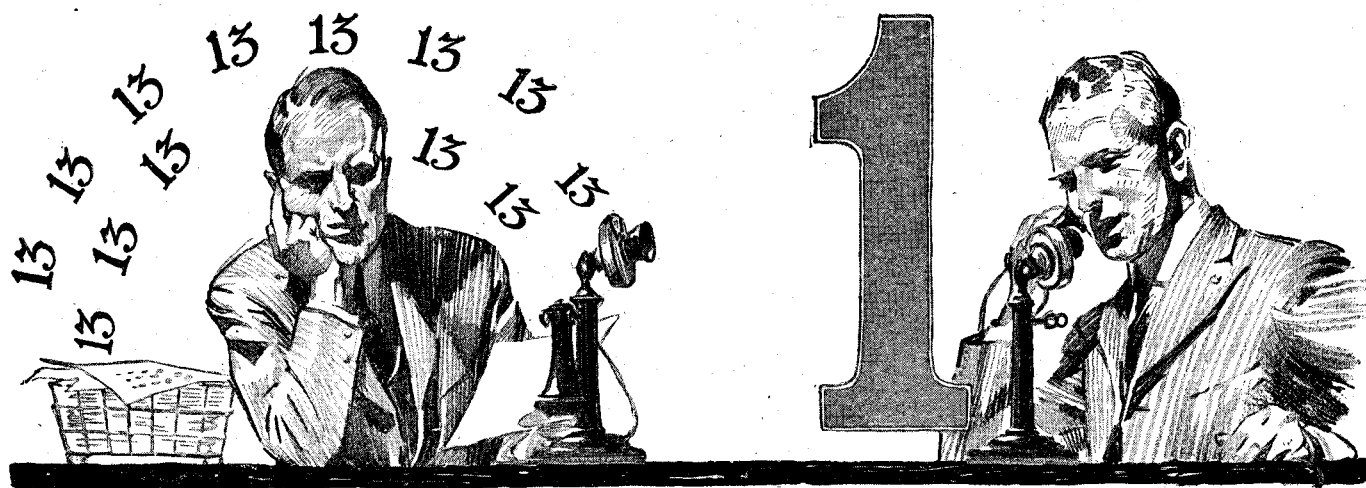
The American frequently claims that he is cheated and overcharged. I believe that criticism along this line even brought forth a statement from Mr. Clemenceau admitting that instances of injustice had undoubtedly occurred, but that in all ways possible the authorities had taken steps to minimize such occurrences, such as the designation of certain preferred Franco-American trading districts. Admitting that such things have sometimes happened, the vice is not an exclusively French one. And obviously one should not judge an entire society according to the behavior of a few of its worst members. And in this matter also, in all fairness, I think that some of the Americans are partly to blame. Their seeming disregard for money when it is theirs to spend for pleasure astonishes and delights and undoubtedly often tempts the war-pineched, more frugal-minded Frenchman. It is a human failing. Imagine a lot of East-Indians billeted in Cleveland, their pockets crammed with seed pearls and gold nuggets. Our five francs and more a day compared with the *poilu's* five or seven cents make us appear like veritable *rentiers*. Considering the matter abstractly one might almost raise the question if it is such an injustice after all if we do sometimes pay a bit more than the *poilu* has to for the same article.

“*Toujours riches, les Américains,*” is an accusation which the war has not wholly disproved, nor have we always tried to dispel the illusion of wealth. Being prodigal feeds one's vanity. If you tip the barber a franc for giving you a seventy-five centime hair-cut, you expect him to be a little bewildered and flattering. The barber in his enthusiasm quite likely tells the incident to his friend who runs a watch-repair shop, and the friend is equally bewildered and not flattering at all when you squirm and groan over the unexaggerated price of a new mainspring. Astonishing Americans! To you the difference may be quite obvious. The barber repairs the appearance of your head, while the watch is usually hidden under your sleeve. Lacking the gift of tongues, it might be difficult to make the watchmaker understand all this.

It is folly, of course, to attribute the high price of certain articles to a deliberate profiteering ambition on the part of the French. The price of the commodity is high simply because, through natural or unnatural causes, the commodity is scarce. The French would probably pass the same criticism upon New York. Consequently, when one of your friends comes storming into the billet and declares that Madame Deveau at the corner store asked two francs for one large apple such as he paid a dollar a barrel for back in Dakota, you are forced to admit the truth along with the irrelevancy of his remark: for if you happen to have ridden out into the country, or have talked about the matter with the natives, you know that the apple crop last season was a pitiful thing hereabouts, and that no one buys apples—except the Americans—because the price is prohibitive. And if, toward the first of the month, the captain or the top-kick with his *beaucoup* newly acquired francs sets out to have a party, buying a fat duck or a chicken *en route* for sixty francs, he may call the price exorbitant, if he likes, but it is not extortion, simply because the article is a luxury and he is not obliged to buy it. In point of fact, the hardship often falls on the other end of the teeter, for by helping to boost prices we force the native to pay more heavily for his essentials and ordinary living . . . or else reduce him to a diet of *potage au pain*.

This American private's own personal contact with the French people has, he says, “always been agreeable and enriching”—

A generous hospitality—as instanced by the simple old woman of Chemiré who, when we were billeting the town, gave two of her four rooms and her husband's workshop—everything she could . . . for . . . “Haven't I two sons myself at the front?” she said. “Aren't you far from your mothers?” . . . or by the kindly mayor and his wife at Lavardin whose son was



WHICH WAY?

A Short Cut for Purchasing Departments

Case 1. The Purchasing Agent of a big company looked over his needs. In all, he wanted 13 distinct items. He sent out 13 separate orders to 13 different companies.

Note what happened: He received 13 acknowledgments. He followed up 13 companies for prompt deliveries. His Receiving Department reported 13 arrivals, checked 13 Bills of Lading and 13 invoices. The cashier made out 13 individual checks, to say nothing of the 13 envelopes the stenographer addressed and the 13 stamps.

13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 + 13 — Look at the cost in time and motion!

Case 2. Here is what is happening more and more in busy Purchasing Departments. Suppose 13 distinct items are wanted. It is frequently found that The Fairbanks Company can supply all these needs. One order is sent.

One acknowledgment is received. Generally the delivery is made in one complete

shipment. One bill comes in. One entry is made on your books. One check is drawn.

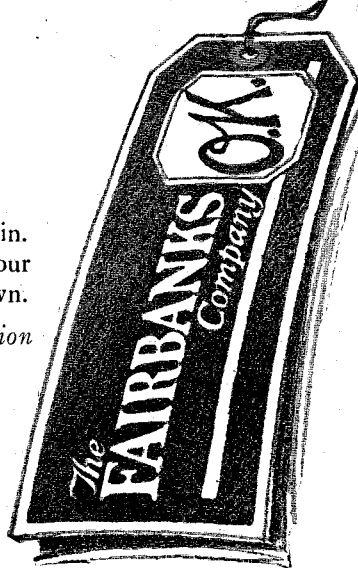
Note the time and motion saved!

* * *

PURCHASING direct from The Fairbanks Company saves doubt as well as motion, "The Fairbanks Company O.K." is put on all articles sold by the Company. This O.K. means that the articles have been passed by The Fairbanks Company as O. K. in quality, O. K. in design and O. K. in price.

"The Fairbanks Company O.K." is put on Mill, Mine and Railway Supplies, Valves, Engines and Pumps, Scales, Machine Tools, Power Transmission and Trucks and Wheelbarrows, and Automobile and Service Station Equipment. It is backed by quality and service which have given The Fairbanks Company an international standing.

The more value you place on your time the quicker you will want to get in touch with the nearest Fairbanks Branch House.



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Hartford	Syracuse
Newark	Utica
New Orleans	Washington

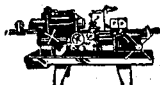
HAVANA, CUBA
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
PARIS, FRANCE



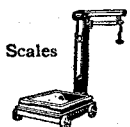
Mill, Mine and
Railway Supplies



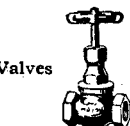
Trucks and
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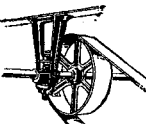
Machine Tools



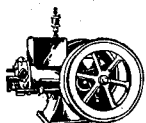
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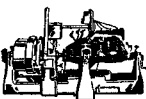
Valves



Power
Transmission



Engines and
Pumps

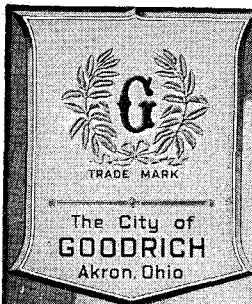


Automobile and
Service Station
Equipment

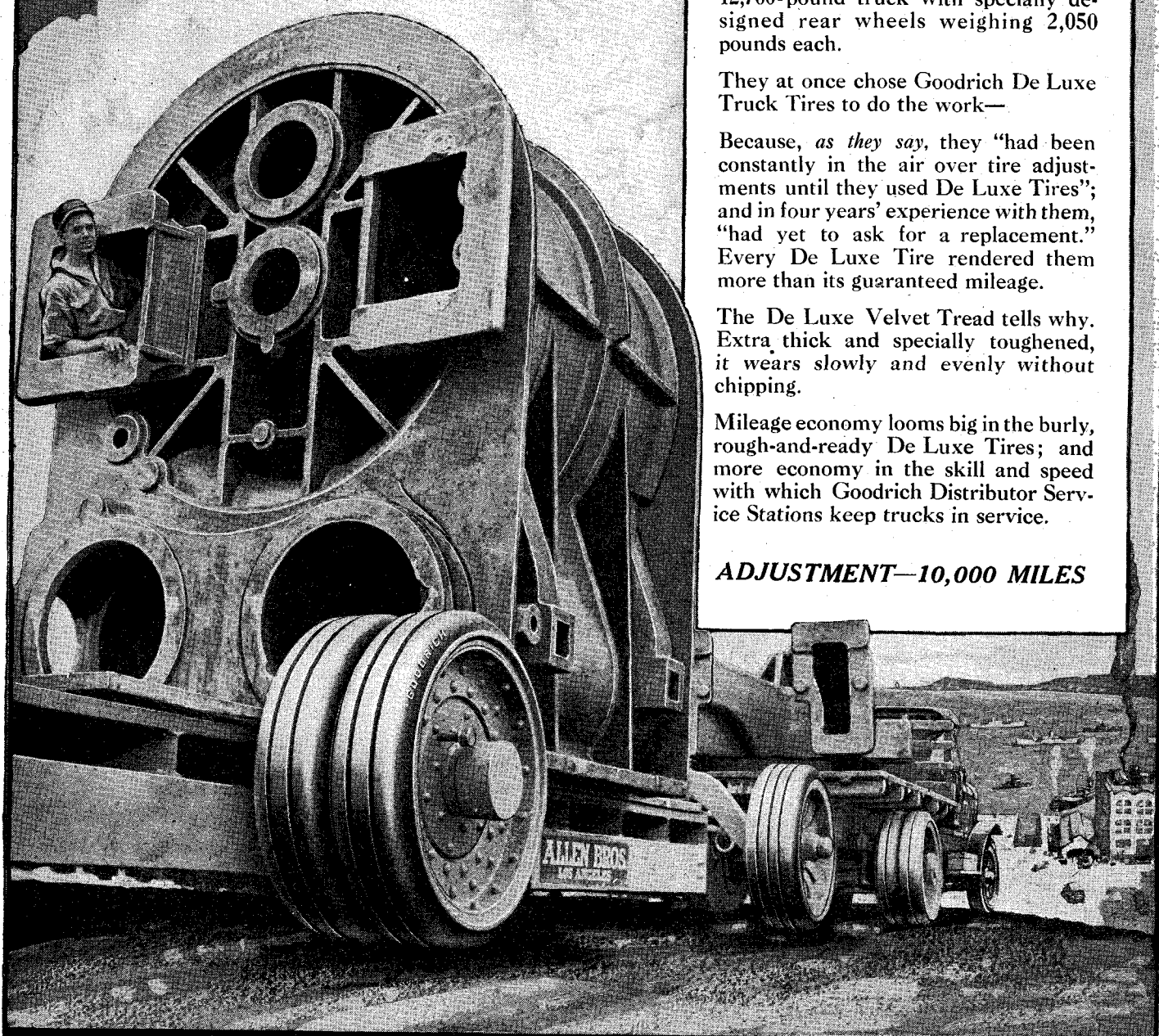
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ALLEN BROTHERS of Los Angeles faced the job of delivering what they term "the heaviest load ever carried on rubber"—the 40-ton marine engine cylinder here pictured—on their 12,700-pound truck with specially designed rear wheels weighing 2,050 pounds each.

They at once chose Goodrich De Luxe Truck Tires to do the work—

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Mileage economy looms big in the burly, rough-and-ready De Luxe Tires; and more economy in the skill and speed with which Goodrich Distributor Service Stations keep trucks in service.

ADJUSTMENT—10,000 MILES

GOODRICH

DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

home on a ten days' permission and who invited my companion and me to share their fare and roof while marking the houses and barns of their village. An instructive courtesy—I recall the *garde-champêtre* at Allonnes. A lieutenant and I had tramped all one Sunday with him over fields and hedges and ditches. It grew tiresome, rather, but when at the end of it I thanked him, he replied, "Not at all . . . I am only doing my duty . . . It is we who thanked you for coming to our aid." He was a short, sturdy little man with a ruddy bronzed face and white mustache. He fitted well the earthen color of his own doorway—but he might have lived in New England for that matter. Responsiveness, a passionate love of country steeling them to all endurances, a gay and splendid courage, subtlety, above all a great sense for humor and the comic, these qualities I found abundantly in my contact with them under all sorts of circumstances. And as my work gave me unusual privileges of intercourse, so perhaps it provided me with a more than usual opportunity to get something of their point of view and to judge them less partially.

Mr. Glass concludes with a word of counsel and hope:

The great regret is that the difference of language erects an impending wall between us, the chief difficulty, in my opinion, to our arriving at complete mutual understanding, appreciation, and friendship. But let us get below the surface as much as possible before forming our opinion.

Lux fiat; amor sequitur.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

CAPT. C. C. MARSH, Chief of the Historical Section of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., informs us that his section has been entrusted with the preparation of a history of the Navy's activities during the war, and that in order to make this work as complete as possible he desires to take account, not only of formal orders and reports, but also of the personal experiences of the men who fought and worked. For this reason he would appreciate receiving originals or copies of letters from the war-zone, written by sailors or marines and containing accounts of personal experiences during the war. These accounts will be used in the preparation of the history and will be placed on file in the Navy Department.

A sequel to the story we carried in the issue of February 22 about Lieutenant Heinrichs, "the luckiest man in the war," is furnished by a letter from Maj. James E. White, who was in charge of the party that went to Metz, where Lieutenant Heinrichs was lying wounded, and brought him back to the American lines. Heinrichs was an aviator whose machine had been shot down, and he had been taken prisoner by the Huns. Incidentally, Major White's letter gives a graphic account of the ovation received by the Americans from the people of Metz. He writes:

It was on November 17, 1918, six days after the armistice, that we invaded Metz and brought Heinrichs, a wounded pris-

oner, back to our lines. We went without orders. The Huns were still there and the French had not arrived.

A wounded British prisoner came into Pont-à-Mousson and told me that there were thirty-five wounded American prisoners in St. Clemens Hospital, at Metz, without medical attention. Hastily getting two doctors, I set out with my adjutant in a Ford truck, our only transportation.

There were no guards, so we arrived in Metz in about an hour.

The populace, especially the small boy, gave us a hearty reception and the Germans did not disturb us. We were the first Allied officers to come in. We soon located the hospital and found Lieutenant Heinrichs dressing his own wounds. He was terribly injured. He had been shot in the face, arms, body, and legs, nine times in all.

We could take two of the wounded back with us, and Lieutenant Heinrichs insisted on going, so he was dressed in nondescript garments, French trousers, Belgian cap, German coat.

The trip back was pretty hard on him, and we had to leave him at the Evacuation Hospital near Belleville, instead of taking him to Toul, as we planned.

The surgeons we left in Metz. The Red Cross arrived with the French troops on the 19th, and took the men out.

They were certainly a happy lot when we came in that bleak November day. They had been told by the Germans that somebody would come soon. One poor chap, shot in the throat, died shortly after we arrived. He could not speak, but smiled his happiness at his liberation.

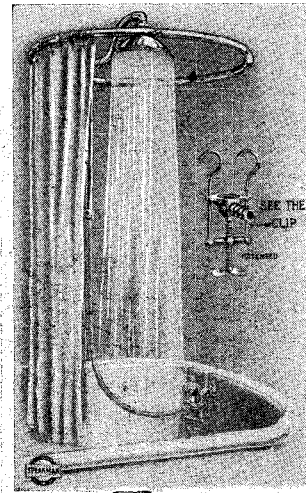
Metz that Sunday morning was crowded, with its populace in the down-town streets. As we came bowling along in our Ford, the people craned their necks, attempting to see who, we were. It was their first sight of Americans, and when they discovered who it was they literally blocked the streets. We could not drive farther, so got out to walk. Cheering crowds, men, women, and children, followed us about, and stood outside the café while we ate, cheering again when we came out. "Vivent les Américains" rang from every side. They followed us to the hospital and literally dragged our truck through the streets as we left with the wounded aviators.

The surgeons who remained were fêted and entertained by the citizens, and remained until the last of the wounded were removed.

The following Tuesday the grand entry of the French troops took place, but no welcome was more spontaneous than that given to the group of American officers who on that Sunday peacefully invaded the fortress of Metz.

The bewilderment and excitement of some of the dough-boys in France on the morning of November 11, 1918, when they were ordered on what they thought was a drive without their guns, are well set out by one of them, Seth H. Seelye, who was among the troops awaiting orders to go to the front for the first time. It was the day the armistice was to be signed, but they knew nothing about that and merely followed orders, much mystified. Then rumors of the war's end began to be heard, and finally battery after battery was silenced. The war was over. As Private Seelye tells it:

"All out! Everybody up!" One of



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And at night when you get home it will put you in trim for an evening's pleasure.

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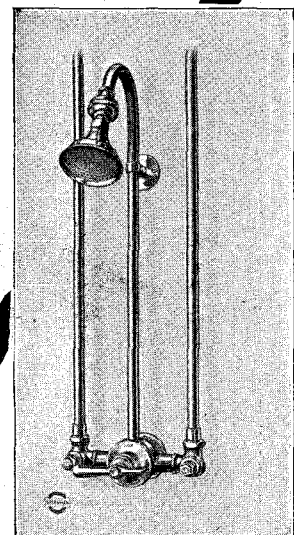
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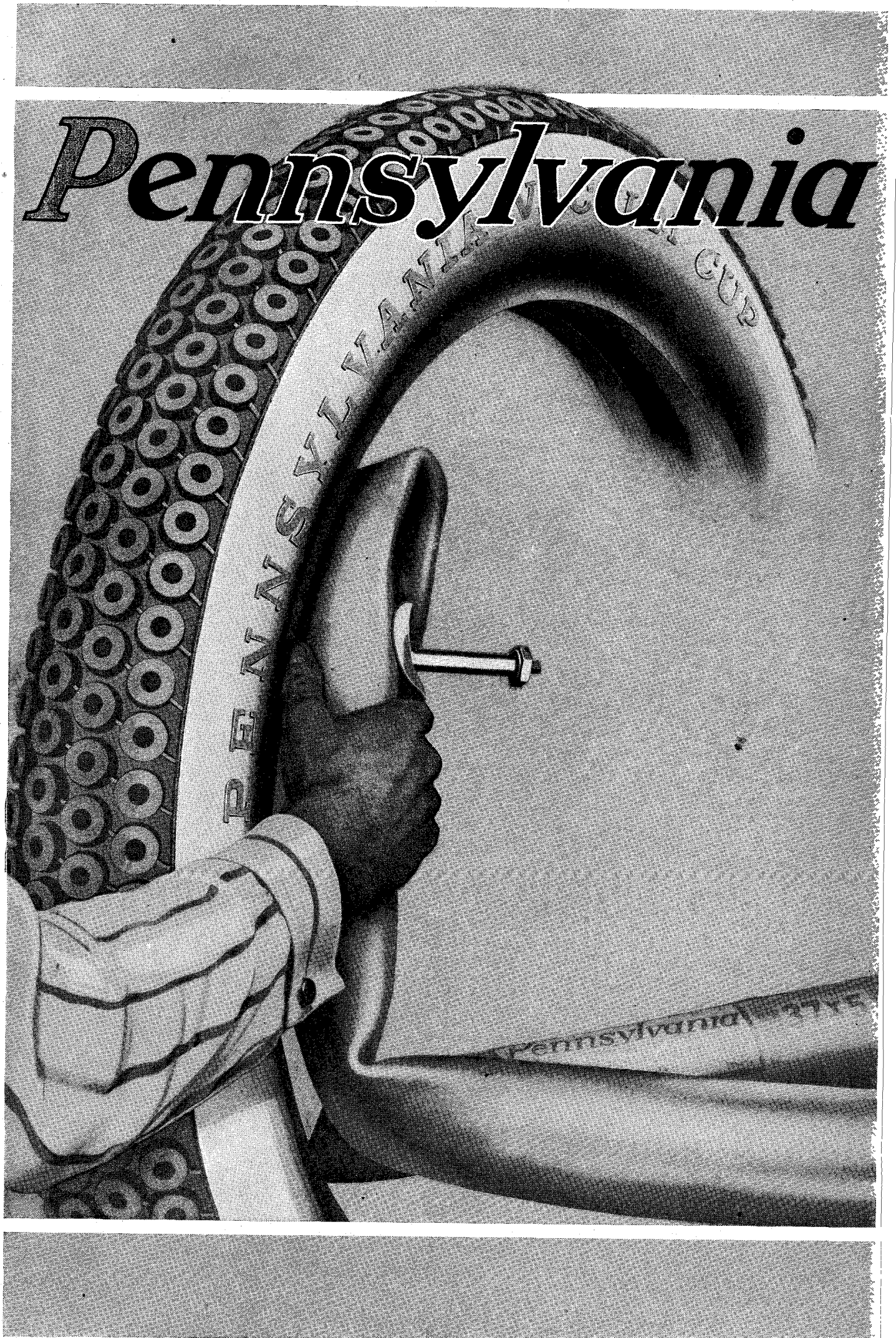
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This thorough cleanliness eliminates any necessity for working over, or re-running, a practice extremely detrimental to the life of the stock.

Thus the "Ton Tested" Tube attains a very unusually high degree of uniform strength and elasticity to resist to the utmost the effects of friction and wear and tear of long service in the casing. Its *guaranteed* tensile strength is 1½ tons per square inch.

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toughness make it particularly resistant to the ordinary causes of blowouts, traceable to casing lacerations. If seriously injured, the "Ton Tested" Tube will not tear beyond the immediate location of the cut.

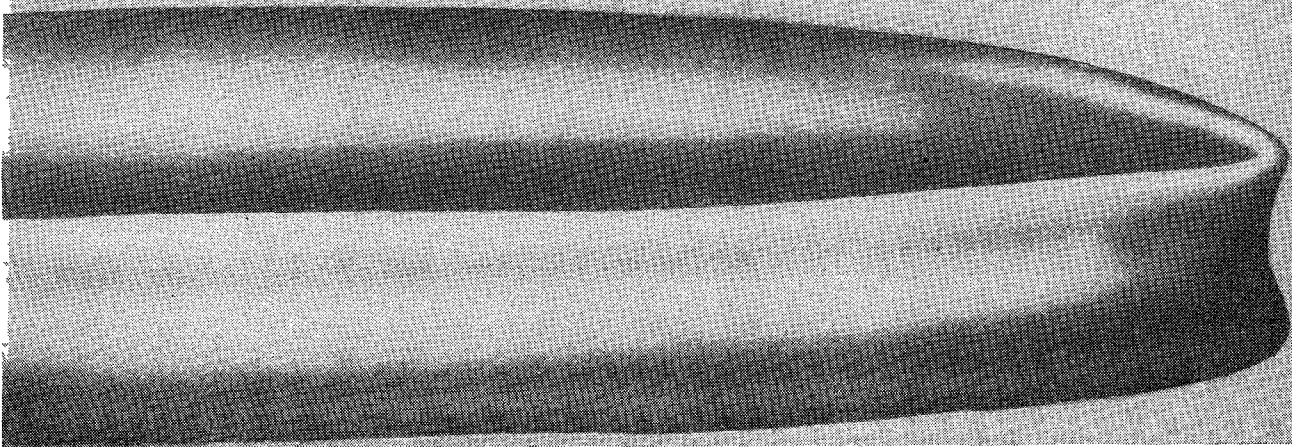
Though carried indefinitely as a "spare," it will not check, crack, or weaken at the folds under light and air exposure.

The "Ton Tested" Tube bears the name of the maker—the Pennsylvania Rubber Company—your positive assurance of highest quality and long service. It costs no more than ordinary tubes.

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the sergeants was standing in the aisle with a flashlight as I raised my head to see what was going on. Except for the light from the sergeant's flash there was absolute darkness, for the blanketed windows, which protected us from any scouting airplanes, also kept out any light from the star-covered skies outside. Along the row of sleeping men on the continuous chicken wire, stretched over beams which formed our beds, some were awakened; some raised up half-dazed, but conscious that something had happened; others instinctively drew their blankets up over their heads to protect their eyes from the light which interfered with their sleep; some merely slept on oblivious to the war and all else.

"Everybody up! Hurry up! All out! The drive starts in half an hour. We have to move out at once." The sergeant went up and down the aisle waking the sounder sleepers. It was in one of the old German barracks at Deuxnouds, built, under the hill, of heavy beams and concrete with bunks in two tiers, holding altogether about seventy-five of our men. "Roll your packs, take all your blankets, your gas-masks, and helmets, leave everything else here," ordered the sergeant. "How about rifles," called some one. "No rifles, leave them here." "No rifles! Where are we going? We can't go to the front without rifles. Aren't we going to the front? Aren't we going to be in the drive?" "I don't know anything about it, but hurry up and get out. The trucks are waiting for you." He went out.

Then we all were wide-awake, talking, making up our packs, packing our barrack-bags and rolling up our bed-sacks. A few of us had candles, the rest did the best they could by the flickering light of their neighbors' candles. Some said that we were going back to a safer place, as this place would surely be heavily shelled, and there were not enough dugouts here. There were other theories, but the perplexing fact was that we had been told to leave our guns. We had carried these guns with us ever since they had been issued to us several months before in Brest. We had cleaned and cared for them. Before coming to France we had had extensive firing practise on the rifle-ranges, and now the long-expected drive was on, and we were going somewhere without guns! This was incomprehensible and caused more worry and excitement than any prospect of being shelled. Inside of half an hour we were all down at the foot of the hill where the trucks were already waiting. The first men down were put on details loading the trucks with picks and shovels from the tool-house. As each truck was loaded men were called by name to ride on top of the load, and the trucks pulled out to the road. We had said all that we had to say while packing, so all either worked or stood quietly waiting their turn.

It was a cold, clear November night. The stars were bright, but there was no moon. One could not see far, and a lantern or two was needed to help the working men. No more than one or two lanterns, tho, for even that much light risked the danger of machine-gun fire from some scouting plane. Over the hills we could hear the distant thunder of the artillery, while occasional bursts of fire from the top of the hill in front of us showed us that we were just on the outskirts of the heavy-artillery area. Occasionally a rocket would flare a signal, or a search-light would hunt the sky for an airplane. There seemed to be a little more activity up front

than was usual. Perhaps it was true that a drive was starting. All the trucks were loaded. Now where were we going? No one seemed to know. The drivers had the orders, it was said. Their orders were to "follow the truck ahead." Supposedly the first truck carried some one who knew the way.

We were on our way, but after the first hundred yards we could no longer see the truck ahead. Straight ahead we went, until we struck the next village, Ligneville, where one road went on ahead and the other turned off to the right to Lamonville. An M. P. was at the corner. "Yes, he had seen a truck or two take the right-hand road." He had not been on the road at the time, so he could not say how the trucks had been loaded. With no further information available we went on to Lamonville. There we stopt and somebody said we were to await further orders. Lamonville was just another little town in ruins, a crossroads with a solid front of stone houses down each side of the roads to a distance of a couple of hundred yards from the crossing, then open fields to the next village center. Now, the solid front was about all that remained of the houses, for fire and shells had collapsed most of the roofs. No French inhabitants were there, but all available shelter was occupied by a battalion of negro labor troops.

Bugles were blowing as we entered Lamonville, and soon men appeared from every dugout, house, or shelter, all getting ready to move. As these men were assigned to us for labor we hoped to get some information from their officers, but their orders were only to march to Ligneville and await orders there. It was daylight now and surely time that we were going somewhere, so we started back. At Ligneville, we stopt for further discussion. No one seemed to be in charge, the driver had the only instructions that had been given, and of course the truck ahead which he had been told to follow might be almost anywhere by now. Finally we started again, this time back to our starting-point, Deuxnouds.

The few men left at Deuxnouds thought that we should have taken the road to the left toward St. Maurice, and then had a further vague idea that we should take another turn to the left somewhere near St. Maurice. So we were off again for St. Maurice, straight toward the front. Coming to the edge of the hill just above this town, which lay on the plain below in full view of the German artillery, we hesitated again, discuss the situation, and finally took a little side road to the left which at least seemed to give the protection of a woods. The road was narrow and crooked, the young second-growth trees just met overhead. The road was so bad as to seem almost impossible, and one had to watch continually for the numerous communication-wires which crossed the road frequently at a height just sufficient to clear the top of the truck. Suddenly we seemed to be in the midst of artillery-fire. It was the 155s or six-inch long rifles which had just opened fire. They lined the road, about fifty feet apart, set scarcely fifteen feet from the roadway, so well camouflaged that one scarcely knew there was a soul around until a flash and a roar so close and so sharp that some almost fell out of the truck. As the road continued we emerged from the woods into an open valley, but we were thankful to notice that this was not the valley, for there were still hills to conceal us from German view.

Now the six-inch shells from the batteries we had just passed were going over our heads and here we got stuck, a thing we had somewhat expected. Another truck pulled us out, and we were again on our way. Toward noon we arrived at St. Remy, where we found the rest of the company. Here we were to spend the day as we were told that we could go no farther till night. Directly ahead of us we could see the road cross the valley and climb up the side of the opposite hills till it disappeared over a saddle as it continued down to the front lines. A light fog had come up and it was rumored that we might try to make it over the saddle that afternoon, trusting to this treacherous concealment. But the day continued and we proceeded to make camp.

The rolling-kitchen was placed in a large shell-hole on top of a hill just back of the village. This, of course, must be the center of camp. It was rumored that we were going over the saddle at dark so we really made no camp at all. However, we did spend the afternoon exploring our immediate neighborhood, and naturally with our eyes open for possible shelter. As night came on no orders came, and since all dugouts were full long before our arrival we prepared our beds, wherever the fancy struck us, around the top of the hill. Some decided that a shell-hole formed the best protection, some found an old half-made trench, some picked a grassy spot in the green field, and others sought the shelter of a few trees or clumps of bushes. A few erected their shelter tents, but as it was a clear night, more of us merely spread our shelter tents over us as a blanket. It was November and the cold was just enough to wake one up about every hour, or perhaps a passing shell closer than the others caused one to roll over and sit up to take a look around. Artillery-fire seems generally to increase at night, and the numerous flashes from all the hills around us showed us that almost every clump of bushes concealed some sort of a gun. But the heavy artillery was behind us, and could not drown out the machine-gun and rifle-fire which showed that the infantry over the saddle were not asleep, while the shells passing overhead in both directions indicated that we were now actually in the war. Our hill seemed to have no artillery on it and we hoped that the Germans knew this. It seemed so, for but a few shells stopt to visit us, most of them going over our heads to the artillery behind.

The first news of the morning which spread from man to man as we gathered in small groups for morning mess was that the war was to end that morning. It seemed hard to believe, and I think most of us believed it impossible. A number of men had discovered the telephone signal-station, and made their way there for information. Each brought back the same word: "The war would be over at eleven o'clock." It must have been about eight o'clock when we received the first tangible sign. The artillery was still busy, first there would be a burst of fire from one clump of trees and bushes, then an inoffensive looking hedge just across a narrow valley would suddenly become alive for a few minutes while another bush sank back into inoffensiveness. Then every tree or bush would seem to convert itself into a cannon. It was at one of these times that we noticed the battery nearest us had ceased fire, and a cheer was heard above the noise of the other batteries. Then another battery stopt, at intervals then of about three or four

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THE chief reason why men and women haven't insisted upon enclosed cars for all-round use before, is because they have wrongly supposed that none could be separated from limited use, hard-riding heavy weight, and excessive expense.

The Franklin Sedan has proved to motorists that the convenience and real protection that only a fine enclosed car can give are obtainable with unrestricted use, comfortable riding and economy.

Only through the exclusively Franklin combination of light weight and flexibility has there been achieved in the sedan type of car a road range, ease of control, safety and riding resilience superior to the average open car.

To this unrestricted roadability is added all-season usability, because Direct Air Cooling (no water to boil or freeze) permits motoring without fear of heat or cold.

And the concrete evidence that the Franklin Sedan is unusual in every respect is its average of economy—

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline

12,500 miles to the set of tires

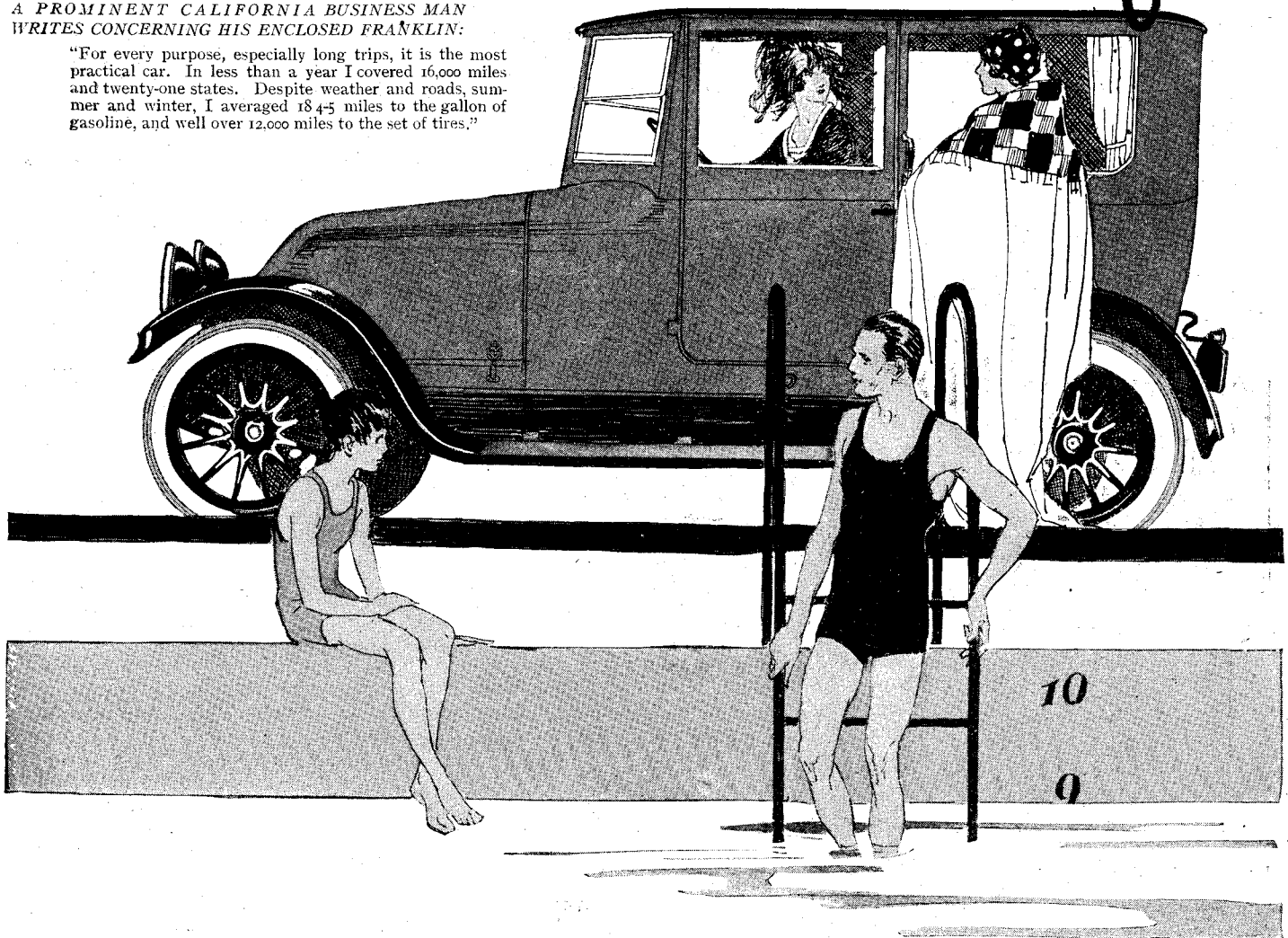
50% slower yearly depreciation

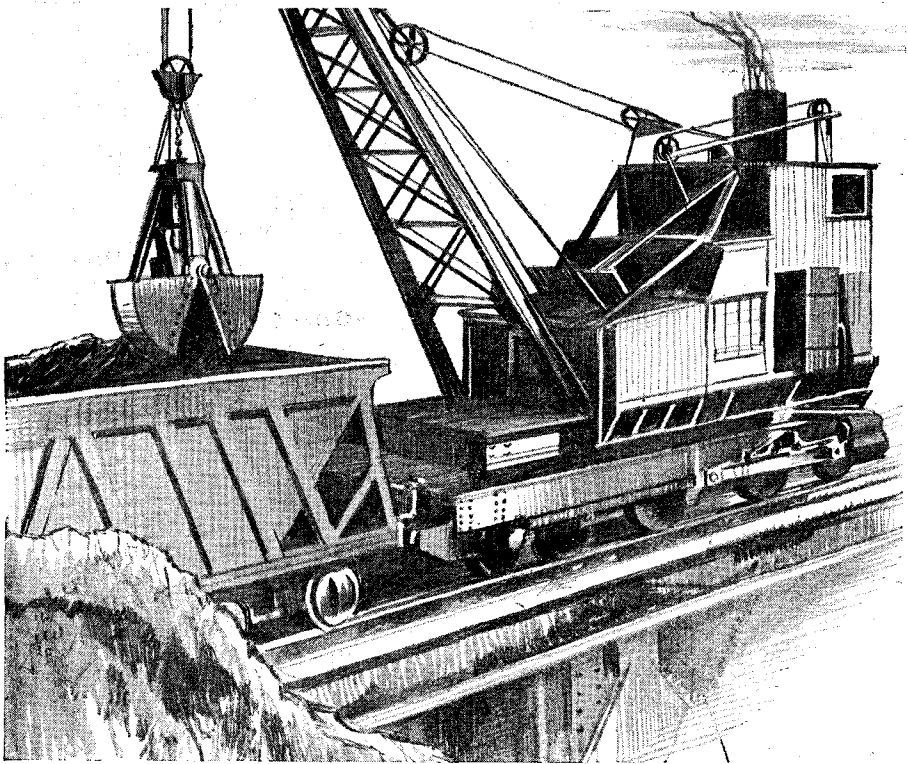
Not alone in performance does the Franklin Sedan lead. Its Wide Observation Windows giving unobstructed outlook, Single Wide Doors which increase view and aid accessibility, and the Slanting V-shaped Windshield with its fine lines and free driving vision, make it structurally the leading sedan.

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WRITES CONCERNING HIS ENCLOSED FRANKLIN:

"For every purpose, especially long trips, it is the most practical car. In less than a year I covered 16,000 miles and twenty-one states. Despite weather and roads, summer and winter, I averaged 18.45 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and well over 12,000 miles to the set of tires."



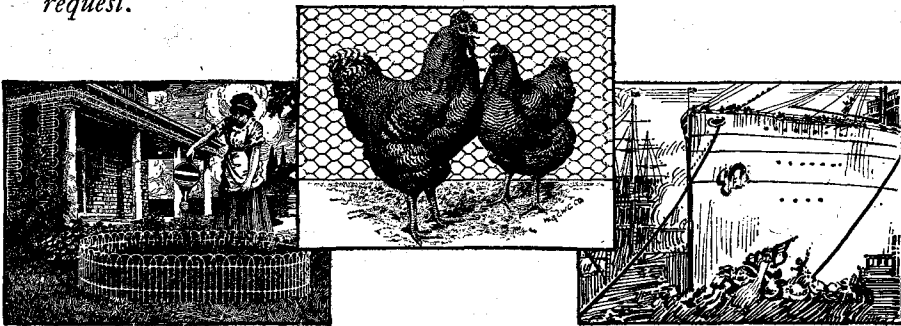


EXCAVATING—leveling the land so that railroad tracks may be laid—depends largely upon the wire cables that hoist and lower the buckets filled with earth.

In most industries, wire has become indispensable. Wire rope is in general use for hauling and hoisting. Wire lathing is the backbone of many buildings. Wire elevator cabs and cables, gates, signs, partitions, fences and safety guards for machinery are the common equipment of factories. Wire clothes-lines, staples, picture cord and porch screens are everywhere in use.

Wright Wire Company makes quality wire products of every description. Its Excelsior line represents the highest standard of steel, iron, copper, brass and bronze wire manufacture. Back of each product are the reputation and the experience gained during thirty-six years of consistent progress.

Buy your wire products on the basis of value. Buy Excelsior products and be assured of proven reliability and the economy of greater service. Wright Wire warehouses are conveniently located for the ready supply of dealers. *Catalogs and prices on request.*



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minutes each successive battery would stop and a cheer would be heard.

One's imagination became so keen that it seemed as if he could hear the telephone signal, could hear the words of the operator, the reply, and the order to cease fire, as another battery finished the war.

Still we were not all convinced, for although the artillery-fire in our immediate vicinity had ceased one could still hear firing elsewhere. In the afternoon, however, while working on some bad portions of the road leading to the front, numerous small groups of infantry passed us, confirming the news and throwing away their ammunition as proof. It was over, and that night we all had camp-fires which we sat around while we talked of what might have happened if it had only lasted a day longer. From the front flares and rockets covered the skies like one enormous Fourth-of-July celebration, and some of the more curious were drawn irresistibly by these lights to visit and spend at least one night in the front line which we had been so close to but had never reached.

Another letter comes from the marines in the tropics—Cuba this time—full of lugubriousness and complaint. It is signed by two members of the First Regiment, stationed at Guantanamo, which is described as a “God-forsaken place where there is nothing and nobody.” The writers wonder why they are kept in the service for no reason apparent to themselves, at least, and they inquire anxiously for enlightenment on this point. The letter follows:

The two letters recently published in THE LITERARY DIGEST from marines in Santo Domingo have aroused several of us into trying to give you an idea of conditions among marines in Cuba. It is not generally known that American troops are stationed all through this nominally independent country, but the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine has resulted in the establishment of Marine Corps posts throughout the West Indies.

We all enlisted with good intentions against the Hun and before being sworn in many of the men in this company formerly part of the Signal Battalion stationed at Philadelphia, had to submit affidavits and recommendations as to their ability as telegraphers, electricians, radio-operators, telephone experts, cable splicers, or linemen. Their ability has been entirely wasted, and in addition to the humiliation of not having got across they are being unjustly held in the service while their old jobs are gradually slipping away and their folk anxiously awaiting their return.

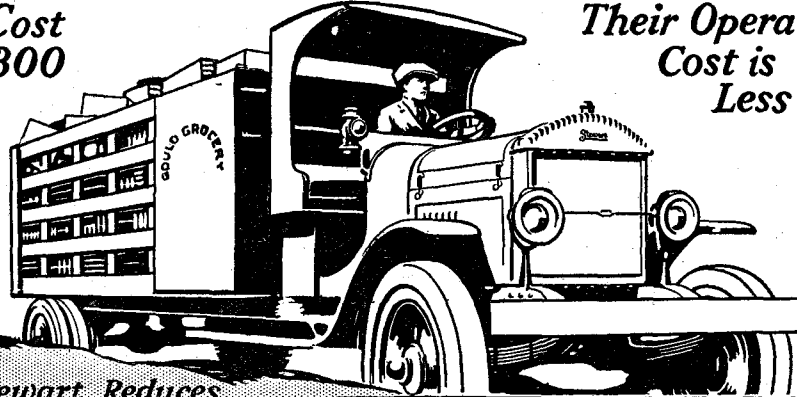
There has not been, and probably will not be, any general or systematic demobilization of the Marine Corps “duration-men.” From all appearances we will be held indefinitely, war or no war. Some marines have been discharged, true enough, but few merited it, and political influence alone can obtain a release.

The first of the two men whose signatures close this letter is principal of schools at Edgar, Montana, and needs to be back on the job this fall. The second signer was attending a university, and hates to think of losing another year from college and fraternity associates. We would be willing and glad to stay in here if there was any reason for it, or even if deserving men were allowed

First Cost of average Trucks

Stewarts Cost
\$200 to \$300
Less

Cost of average Truck Operation



First Cost of Stewart Trucks

Their Operating Cost is Less

Cost of Stewart Truck Operation

Stewart Reduces Maintenance

Cost of Stewart Truck upkeep

Cost of average Truck upkeep

Stewart Design Guards Every Point of Waste

600 Fewer Parts to Get Out of Order; More Than 90% of Power Effective; Cost \$200 to \$300 Less; in 5 Years None Has Worn Out

Truck operators who analyze transportation costs usually adopt Stewarts. Their simplicity cuts haulage expense in such a striking way that no truck owner who keeps in touch with his costs can fail to see their advantage.

More than 600 parts are eliminated in Stewart design. That means 600 points of waste and wear cut out—600 chances for getting out of order definitely removed. The product is a stronger truck. Reliability is increased. Weight is reduced. Most of this weight is taken from the unsprung parts where a pound counts as a score carried as a load.

You get the \$200 to \$300 saved in production, in the lower cost price.

In Five Years No Stewart Has Worn Out

And the first 50 are still giving economical, uninterrupted service.

Stewart simplified design delivers more than 90% of the power to the rims of the rear wheels. Your power acts where you want it. No other type of transmission delivers so much power.

The advantage of such simplicity is also seen in more gasoline and tire mileage. Also in reduced upkeep. Repair delays and interruptions to transportation practically are ended with Stewarts. You don't require a mechanic to keep them in working trim. Any driver can make adjustments.

Stewarts are easy to operate, responsive, accurate in steering. Their excess of power makes them accelerate quickly. They easily distance sluggish trucks, and cover many more miles a day in city traffic.

200 Lines of Business Use Stewarts

Stewart reliability is proved in their satisfactory operation in 200 lines of business in 27 countries, covering every possible truck requirement, in all conditions of climate, roads and rugged, hilly terrain.

Not by mere claims, but proofs like these, Stewarts established its supremacy in such advantages as:

\$200 to \$300 lower first cost than average trucks of the same capacity; lower fuel cost; least tire wear; fewer repair needs, and less loss of time and money caused by truck troubles; longest uninterrupted service.

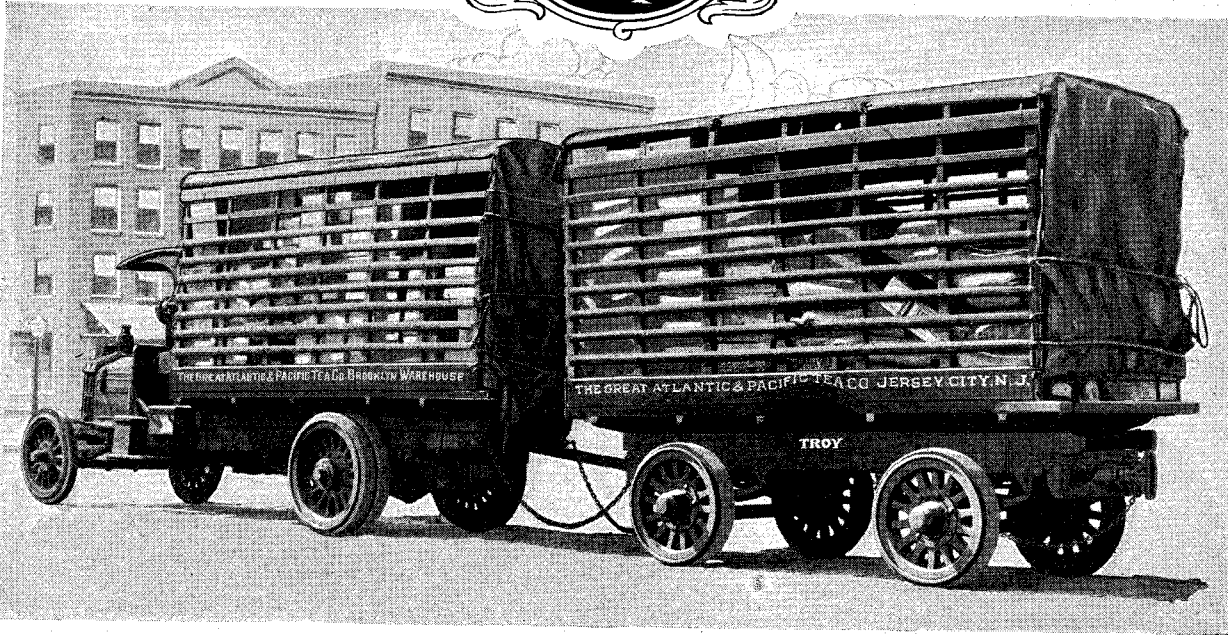
Such advantages have made the Stewarts the choice in the city and on the farm.

Investigate Stewart cost and performance. Your choice, we believe, will surely be Stewart.

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Write for Free Booklet "How to Choose a Motor Truck." Address Stewart Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.



Right in Congested New York City —

—the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., (as do hundreds of other New York firms) finds Troy Trailers of great value as **TIME** savers and **EXPENSE** savers.

Every truck *trip* carries *two truck* LOADS!

TIME is the prime element,—their stores must be **KEPT** supplied with goods. And yet this saving of Time means also a saving of

Delivery Expense, as the cost of hauling the load carried on the Troy Trailer is only 25 per cent of what it costs to haul the truck's load alone.

Send for booklet "Some Users" of Troy Trailers—from single-truck users to fleet operators. And also ask for the new folder "Hauling and Road Construction."

The Troy Wagon Works Co., Troy, Ohio
Oldest and largest makers of Trailers, making possible highest grade construction at lowest cost.

Troy Trailers

In Wild and "Woolly" Wyoming—



The Warren Livestock Co., Cheyenne, finds its five-ton truck and Troy Trailer the superior of any transportation means it has ever used in hauling great quantities of wool from its extensive sheep-shearing pens to the railway, effecting a

great saving in time. Also considerable shrinkage is avoided by eliminating all the delays in getting the wool to the shipping point. During winter months the truck and Troy Trailer are used to haul supplies to the sheep ranges.

discharges. But when a lad whose only recommendation is pull sails homeward and we still sit on cactus and parched rocks and get sunstroke just because we can't get away, one is bound to become somewhat disgusted.

We wish somebody would enlighten us as to why we are down here; our officers say they don't know, and it is certain that we don't. The most of our nine months in Cuba has been spent cooped up at the God-forsaken naval station of Guantanamo Bay, where there is nothing and nobody. Lately we, "this company," have been real "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," doing mounted provost-guard and patrolling the vicinity of Guantanamo, in the Santiago end of the island.

Is it justice that a few men of the Corps should be discharged and those remaining held indefinitely, not knowing of any existing emergency warranting their continued presence? We enlisted for "six months after peace," and rated getting out at the end of that time whether we had a reason or a job to return to or whether we didn't. The submitting of applications and affidavits has accomplished nothing.

The war is not over for the enlisted man until he gets back into civilian clothes. Uncle Sam was only too glad to take us, and unless he can show us a satisfactory reason for being held the square thing to do is to let us out. Can any one tell us why we should be retained?

Would like to say several other things about this tropical service, but in common with the marines who are here we refrain from criticizing the Corps. Yet were any one to mention "this finest military service in the world" we would compare it with like organizations, not by saying that the others are good and it better, but that it is poor and the others worse. As one of the fellows has put it, "Whenever I see the boys go marching by I am going to cheer like h—l; cheer because I'm not with them."

A time ago a Navy nurse took occasion to discuss in a letter to a friend the inclination of American soldiers to marry French girls, a portion of which letter was printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. Some of the things said in that letter irritated a Minneapolis boy, who admits that he is one of the fellows who married French girls, and he comes back at the Navy nurse thus:

It occurs to me that this well-meaning guardian of the sick had formed her opinion on the American soldier's French wives from French girls she has noticed on the streets of the town where she is situated. It also comes to my mind that this lady is a "Navy nurse," and, therefore, must be located at some French port town. It is needless to state that everybody is well aware of the fact that in France, as is also the case in America, there are two classes of girls, and it is also well known that in this country, as back home, the other class, that is, the class from which we do not pick our wives, flock to these port towns in such numbers that the streets are fairly infested with them, and the other class of girl is seldom seen on the streets, and never without an escort.

I wonder if this nurse really knows anything about the home life and conventionality of the French young lady, such as the American soldiers, in most cases, have

married? Does she know that before they are married (even after being engaged) they never sit, as they do not consider it proper to do so, in the parlor, without the mother or father being present? Or they never venture out to a show without one of the parents acting as a chaperon?

And, my despondent nurse, you absolutely slander our lovely and true American women when you say that after a fourth divorce they know less than a French girl does when she was born about flirtation. It is evident that your mind runs strongly to flirtation, captivating the men by the use of eyes, hands, and shoulders, and there is probably a reason for your being jealous. Altho you state that 100,000 of our boys have been "captured" by this type of woman which you have encountered, as a matter of fact the figures in the office of the American Vice-Consul in Paris, where every marriage must be recorded, showed, up to March 15, 1919, a few less than 6,000 of our brave boys have been accepted by these excellent, home-loving, and faithful young women of France. Do not lose heart: there are still 1,500,000 left over here, and you may be able to grab one off, with the assistance of your eyes, shoulders, etc., at some time or other when you may find one of them in a state of unconsciousness in the Navy Hospital.

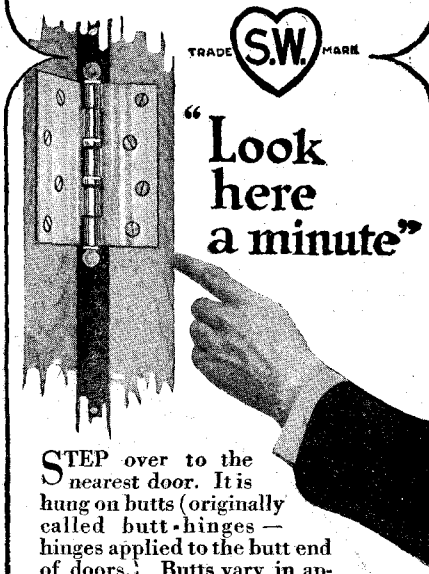
We soldiers who have married French girls who are so brave as to leave their homes, friends, and relatives, in order to accompany us back to the States to make and maintain a home for us, do not want the people home to entertain any such opinion as you tried to "spread." But, rather, we want them welcomed as sisters by all of our friends and relatives, as it is going to be rather trying for them as it is, being far away from all their friends and among strangers and in a strange land.

THE "GOOD OLD DAYS" ARE NO MORE, EVEN FOR THE EGYPTIAN SPHINX

THE Sphinx has been resting in the sands of Egypt for quite a spell now, inspiring profound awe in the heart of every beholder because of her severe and cryptic aspect, and particularly on account of the reputation she enjoys of being the possessor of sundry secrets of ponderous import, too deep and mysterious for the comprehension of mere mortals. However, William T. Ellis, special correspondent of the New York Herald, who has recently paid this elderly Sphinx party a visit, confesses that he was disappointed in her. He says her nose has been eaten away and he complains of the general vacancy of her expression. He also says she is not of the heroic dimensions indicated by her pictures, her entire body being only 150 feet long and her face only 14 feet wide. Mr. Ellis further intimates that if the Sphinx were susceptible to impressions, she might gain some ideas from what is going on about her to-day that would have all her previous wisdom faded to a pale pink. For instance, he suggests that she would perceive the disrepute into which has fallen the oppressive system of government that

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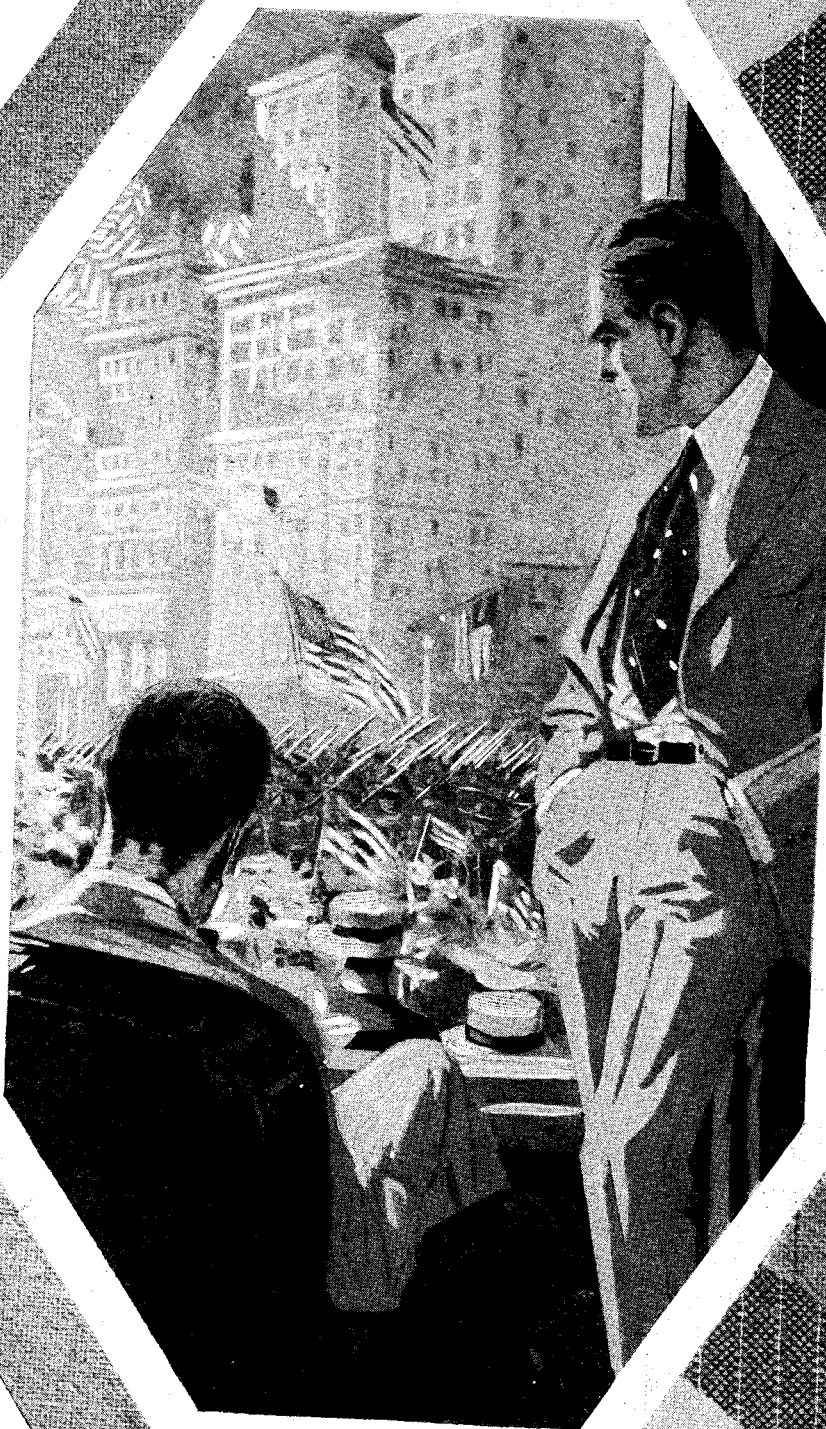
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FLATO

made the building of the Pyramids possible, and that to-day the land of the Nile is being governed on principles diametrically opposed to those of the Pharaohs. Also, she would see, under her very nose, as it were—assuming she had one—numerous modern improvements, involving wonders surpassing the wildest dreams of the most mystifying of the mystics and magicians who dumfounded the ancient Egyptians with sundry signs and other manifestations of occult power. In fact, Mr. Ellis suggests that the Sphinx may be pondering on these very things, for he says:

The secret of the Sphinx, unrevealed for centuries, may be her knowledge that Cheops and Rameses and all the long line of kings upon whose living faces she looked thousands of years ago have missed the point concerning power.

Their Pyramids have been dismantled and sacked and their tombs rifled and their royal persons displayed as mummies in glass cases to the gaze of the curious and the vulgar. That king power is not all power and that physical force is weaker than sentiment may be the secret which the Sphinx has been keeping to herself for forty or fifty centuries.

About the silent spaces in which the Sphinx dwells great changes have taken place of late. The black tents of the Bedouin, those wild and lawless nomads, have disappeared, and in their stead have come the white and khaki tents of British troops, pitched in orderly array on the sands to the west and north of the Pyramids, overlooking the eternal Nile and its stately palm-trees, which seem like jade ornaments on a lovely woman's breast.

Trolley cars run to within a few hundred yards of the Sphinx, and automobiles honk along a fine road to the very base of the Great Pyramid. Four long antennae of a British wireless apparatus stretch from the top of the Pyramid of Cheops to the ground, and their length is suggested by the fact that so vast is the Pyramid that no golfer has as yet been able to drive a ball from the top to the sands beyond the base. Every attempt thus far has landed the ball only on the lower slope of the gigantic pile.

Since the advent of the British until the present month of March the traveler has been as safe on, or in, or about, the Pyramids as in Herald Square, New York—safer, for there is no such menace of traffic out here. At present Egypt is in trouble, and I had to carry an automatic pistol when calling upon the Sphinx. Side-arms are good form these days, for officers wear them on the streets and in the hotels and to social functions.

A few days ago a band of Bedouins from the desert seriously messed up a group of sightseeing British troops at the Pyramids. Each breeze that sweeps the sands brings tidings of slaughter and pillage in every part of fair Egypt.

This is no new experience for the Sphinx. She has seen the contending armies of at least four milleniums rage to and fro before her face and for her possession. What is new is the order and law that attends the marching men. The old lady is perfectly safe from insult at the hands of the Australians who have sojourned here, or the British Tommies, or the three columns of Indian troops whom I passed yesterday *en route* to bring quiet and safety to the outlying parts of the land. Bedouins may loot, but Britain's armies

are custodians of law and justice. Air-men now see these columns, sometimes as many as a dozen new ones a day, pressing on by sand and water to every turbulent and imperilled point.

After a time of communion with the Sphinx I am bound to confess that she is a disappointment. Aside from the sinister curve of her sensual lower lip, her face is expressionless, and not cryptic, as we have been told. Pictures lead one to suppose that the Sphinx is of a magnitude commensurate with the neighboring Pyramids.

Not so. The entire body, now partly submerged in sand, is only 150 feet long, while the head is only thirty feet long, the face being fourteen feet wide. True, a mouth seven and a half feet wide is not a rosebud, nor an ear four and a half feet high a seashell; yet the impression of the extraordinary magnitude of the Sphinx is erroneous. Alongside of the Pyramids she is small.

Not only is the Sphinx smaller than is commonly supposed, but she is less interesting. A dozen years ago I saw her, and "did" the famous sights with keen relish. To-day I find myself uninterested in any antiquity. All the proffers by donkey-boys and merchants, of scarabs old and new, fail to get a second look from me. The war and its problems have dissipated all curious interest in the sights of the world. Vast human concerns have crowded out zest for tombs and palaces and churches and mosques and relics and museums and art-galleries.

The remaking of the living present is all-absorbing. I am more interested in the solicitude of the donkey-boys and the merchants and the hotelkeepers as to when the Americans will begin to come again to Egypt than in the Sphinx, the Pyramids, or the excavations.

Egypt astir and blundering, attempting a revolt against the governing power, is better worth observing than all the memorials of the Pharaohs.

Napoleon's famous utterance to his troops at the Pyramids, "Forty centuries look down upon you," inevitably recurs to a journalist out here to seek a detached view of the situation. Those forty centuries never before saw a sight like the present. Here is something new. Armies still are ubiquitous; but these khaki-colored hosts do not represent the older kingdom. Oppression built the Pyramids, and various later oppressions captured and held them throughout the centuries. These

"Mighty pyramids of stone,
Which wedge-like cleave the desert airs," as Longfellow called them, are entirely a symbol of the divine right of kings, and of the complete subjugation of the toilers. To-day they see a world freed from the old "Me und Gott" idea. These steady British troops stand for liberty under law for all men everywhere. The Australians are the embodiment of independence.

The Pyramids have never before witnessed such prosperity as is now written in green effulgence in the wonderful lush fields between Gizeh and Cairo. Nor does the entire East boast another such thriving, modern, safe, and beautiful city as Cairo. Beyond all other lands Egypt has profited by the war, and by the presence of a strong, benign power which, despite all mistakes, has brought blessing to the people. Even the violent reachings after greater self-government are inevitable fruits of the enlightenment and liberty provided by the British. A curious tribute to the success of the present administration is contained in the statement that

never before in history have the Egyptians attempted a revolution.

This is the new wonder that the Sphinx's sightless eyes gaze out upon—a mighty and imperial nation, in practical possession of Egypt, not for the purpose of oppressing and exploiting the Egyptians, but lending its resources of men and skill to help the people themselves to come as quickly as possible to their own highest measure of self-realization.

Human welfare to-day polices the Pyramids, and the sarcophagus of royal might is empty in the king's chamber within.

IVAN IVANOVITCH SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

NICHOLAS the Czar, Nicholas the Grand Duke, Sazonoff, Milinkoff, Kerensky, Lenine, Kolchak—they have their exits and their entrances upon the dimly lighted stage which is Russia. They are articulate Russia; the world hears what they successively say and it tries to piece together the purposes of the Mistress of the Snows. But the utterances of these men are limited by the parts they play. Nor are they Russia either, but mere puppets, as it were, set up visibly while the great unseen multitude broods and dreams. What are the dreams of Ivan Ivanovitch? He fought as the bravest of the brave, he dared German machine guns with his bare hands, he endured fasting and cold, he obeyed orders. Revolution came, he welcomed the surcease of fighting, he obeyed the command of strange new masters, he felt dimly the spirit of a new age. In this confused time we see him now in a Red Guard's uniform, now with Semenoff or Kolchak, now waiting, waiting, enduring whatever suffering economic disorder and famine may visit upon him. We could judge Russia of to-day and of to-morrow more accurately by a few unconscious self-revealing words from Ivan than from all the pronouncements of all the official printing-presses of Petrograd and Moscow and Archangel and Omsk. And since the heart of the muzhik has doubtless changed little in three or four years, there is value in the revelatory words let fall by patients in Russian hospitals at the front in 1915, 1916, and 1917. Madame Fedorchenko, a Russian nurse, heard the men on the cots talk. Many could neither read nor write; they spoke without premeditation or thought of the nurse's presence. Some of the things she heard have been collected, selected and translated, and appear in book form under the title "Ivan Speaks" (Houghton Mifflin Company). Here they form a strange, sometimes gloomy, and often poetic revelation of the too generally inarticulate Russian soul. To quote a few of the isolated paragraphs:

By the wish of Wilhelm, by the order of antichrist, war has been let loose over the world. War has eaten the corn in the land, and war has cut down nations by their roots. From the beginning of time there has been nothing like it. War is more dreadful than thunder, it is sharper than

Almost overnight the forty-year-old concern found itself in a broader market

It had been in business since the late '70's; had grown to big proportions, but with the vigor of maturity it sought wider fields for sales. For years it had looked longingly toward one branch of manufacturing which offered a prodigious demand for its product. Yet the resistance was seemingly insurmountable, until—

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And DIRECT Advertising produced. It clinched the long-sought demand—so almost overnight this 40-year-old concern found itself established in a firm market.

YOU manufacturers, you business men, in every channel of enterprise; aggressive, ambitious representatives of the high standards of American commerce, you cannot hope to develop your maximum of achievement until you too have added DIRECT Advertising to your selling strength.

The business does not exist which can waive the value of catalogs, booklets, mailing cards, form letters, and the like, and enjoy its fullest measure of success.

Would you know more about DIRECT Advertising and its place in business building? Does this confidence with which we speak arrest your interest?

A Direct Advertising Service is as close as your telephone

There is a U. T. A. Printer near you who can provide authoritative counsel on DIRECT Advertising and its value as a creator and safeguard of markets. Many U. T. A. Printers maintain their own excellent Service Departments for the benefit of customers. Any U. T. A. Printer can place at your disposal the facilities of the Central Advertising Bureau of this International Association of Master Printers.

This Bureau maintains, at its headquarters' offices, a staff of capable, experienced advertising men who have been closely identified with many nationally-known successful advertising campaigns.

If you have no present advertising agency affiliation, the Central Advertising Bureau is at your service locally, through a U. T. A. Printer.

The U. T. A. Printer can help you

Consult him. He is a business man and a member of this Association because he subscribes to its business precepts in cost accounting, estimating and those other practical ideals of the organized Printing craft which express themselves in the form of service.

Call the U. T. A. Printer into consultation now. You may not need his services immediately, but the conference will show how splendidly he can co-operate with you in the future.

A little book to read

You may have, by addressing this Association, a very interesting Book, "Two Blades of Grass," especially designed to suggest further the tremendous values in DIRECT Advertising.



It is the emblem of the U. T. A. Printer, who displays it on his stationery and at his place of business

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U.T.A.

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lightning, and is not more merciful than the wrath of God.

At first, when they took us, seventeen of us, from our village, we knew nothing, only just felt bad. At every station we raised a row and swore at the girls, and we sang all the way; but we were homesick all the same. Then they began to drill us, and to some purpose, inasmuch as we even fell off in flesh. And they treated us most contemptuously, just as if we had been fools. Yet we were by no means fools. We all were used to farm-work, every mother's son of us. I worked under my father, and he was very strict. The only free time I had was when I worked at a factory for four months. On my way here I cried right along; I felt I was taking leave of life. Mother had been dead these fifteen years, yet I kept moaning, "Mother, Mother!" as I cried.

Our mother sent for us all. I came from the factory, and these were her words:

"Live, my son, long; but live so that your life may not seem long to any one else."

I had but a brief spell of good living. Mostly I lived miserably. And now I have risen. I have become an important man. And I laugh at everything. I stooped believing in God while I was still a shepherd boy. I said, "I do not believe; strike me!" There was a great thunder-storm; but He did not strike me. I never particularly cared for life, and did not particularly thank papa and mamma for the gift. But now that they need us for the war, they call us "brothers," and "boys" and "dear children."

I am learning everything afresh. The Lord, the Son of God, said, "Do not kill." That means, kill, without mercy! "Love your neighbor as yourself," means, take his last crust; and if he will not give it quietly, hit him with an ax. It was said, "Do not defile your mouth with unclean words"; but here, sing vile songs about your mother, to make it merrier for your souls! In a word, grow wolves' teeth for yourselves, and if it is too late and they won't grow, here is a bayonet for you, and cannon, to bite your neighbor under his ribs. But to make a real soldier of me, my back must yet be flogged with whips.

Here you kill a man and get praised for it. Only you don't draw any pleasure from that. What can be worse than taking life? And if you do, you know that you do a forbidden thing. You feel much better if your conscience torments you. If you pay the whole price for your sin, it is gone.

I tied his hands, and when we came to the little wood, I tethered his legs like a goat's. I said: "Sit down, we will rest." He sat, and I at once stuck a cigaret between his teeth. He grinned, but looked very blue. I asked, "Are you an officer?" He nodded. I asked, "Are you a soldier?" He nodded. I could not make it out. I smoked and considered how to make him appear as important as possible, when I brought him in, so that I might get a reward. I finished smoking. "Get up," said I, "and come along." He was silent. I repeated it sternly, but he remained still. Then I looked. He was grinning, and the cigaret between his teeth had gone out. I touched him and found he was dead.

We don't have to answer for anything. Whether the Germans win or whether we win, no one has to answer for it. But among the Germans, it is said, every one is held responsible, and has to know what

he does. Are they taught as we are taught, ra-ta-ta, and ta-ra-ra? No! They are shown how their enemies live, and what their customs are. And when they return after a fight, they are questioned as to what they have done. Each one carries out what is ordered. The Germans will teach us many things, but while they are teaching they will torture us.

I was so stupid once that, while I lay down to sleep, I used to fold my hands in a cross on my breast, in case anything appeared to me in my sleep. But now I fear neither God nor the devil. After I had stuck a bayonet into a man's stomach, it was as if something had fallen away from me.

Father, father! I ask you to teach me, for Christ's sake. I am afraid, I fear death; if I come to Paradise they will ask what good I have done; and what have I done? If I worked, my heart burst with anger, and when I rested, I slept without stirring.

Oh, yes, it hurts when you get wounded! But you get over it, and live on. You eat and drink and talk to people, and are again a man among other men. But the poison gases! To pay for those, many, many Germans should be killed. Nothing could be worse than gas. It twists you and tortures the soul out of you. You won't ever be glad again, not for one little hour.

I can not say it was very terrible. When I was wounded, I forgot all the world; there I lay and shrieked, and felt no shame. And I can not say that it hurt so very much; but the thought came to me that I was now alone in the whole world, and so I might do anything. And so I lay and shrieked, then called for "Mother!" That's all. Then they picked me up. The wound proved of no importance.

Wheat, every ear of it, praises God. It is the trumpet of the archangels. But amid the corn dead soldiers are lying, ours and theirs. The corpses are fresh, and do not yet cause a smell; the field smells more. And among the corpses, children are wandering, lost. A woman who had decided to run away, took a baby on her arm, and a little one by the hand. The little one broke loose and was lost amid the corn. They were mostly two-year and three-year children. The people here have handsome kiddies, but they are so frightened that they have long forgotten how to cry; they seem to have lost their voices. They seem stupefied, and dirt and tears have dried on their faces. And some are blood-stained; perhaps they have been beaten. Our Sisters of Mercy began to wash and feed them. They were as silent as dolls. Only when they had gone some ten versts, did they collect themselves and begin to howl. War is hard on the children.

In the wood stood a cross, some one's grave. I sat down there and did not feel uneasy. At midnight clouds collected under the firs, and the fog crept coldly over me, and sadness seized my heart. I remembered all my griefs. Evidently he must have died suddenly, to be buried in a grave in the middle of the wood. And he must have suffered much, for now that he's dead, he sows sorrow all around him.

I should like to drink a barrel of vodka. That was what I always had to be at when I was unhappy. And now, as one's life is that of the beasts, it would be better to be like a beast in all.

We loved our mother, and didn't wish to

cause her grief. Our father was a drunkard and used to beat her till she was red all over. I used to pray God to let me grow up quicker. "Wait a bit," I used to think. "By and by you will learn what it means to drag mother about by her hair!" But when I grew up, I took to drink. At first my father and mother used to beat me, but I grew stronger and beat my father, and (sin tho it was) I beat my mother, too. There was a fine defender for you!

I feel queer here sometimes at night before I fall asleep, if I am tired. I seem to be not myself, and I try to think of some word, some gentle tender words, such as "blossom" or "dawn" or something like that, something sweet and pleasant. Then I will sit on my cot, and keep repeating that word to myself, ten times or more. And then it seems as if a kind hand caresses me, and so I go to sleep.

My heroic action was this. We were lying close up to their defenses, and for four days had not been able to climb out, we lay like reptiles. There was not a dry spot; one could not get accustomed to it. And H—, the ensign, had been caught on the wire when we had started to attack. At first he asked for help, called on the men by name; but one could not show one's nose without being shot. Then he only groaned and breathed heavily. That went on for four days, and he still lived. It is a sin to grumble at God, but here one says, "Why be careful of one's life if one can not spare one's soul?" I couldn't endure it, and took him off the wire, but I got wounded. Then there was an attack, and our men captured the post.

One thing a soldier regrets, which is that he has a head on his shoulders. Ah, if he had only arms and legs, he would fight without sorrow, and gain glory for his Czar.

I think I shall have time to run there. I do so want that shirt; it is a nice one, and I want to see the woman, the laundress. A fine woman, she has given me no offense. And an Austrian came to meet me—I from one end of the village and he from the other. And the woman's hut was at the Austrian's end. I rushed into the hut and seized the clothes on the shelves, just what there was; then seized the woman and made for the door and ran. But they shouted and fired. Not one of them hit me! And I had got four pairs of trousers and a warm shirt. I now have a dowry, ready for my wedding.

I went to the window; tap, tap! A woman opened it, a timid woman, who trembled and did not speak. I asked for bread. On the wall hung a cupboard from which she took bread and cheese, and she began warming some vodka on a *primus*. I ate, but there was a noise in my ears. I thought no power could tempt me from this spot. Again came a tap, tap! at the window. The woman opened as she had done for me. I looked up and saw an Austrian tumble into the hut. We looked at one another. A piece of bread stuck in my throat. What we were to do, we did not know. He sat down and took some bread and cheese. He gobbled it and tucked away at it no worse than I had done. The woman served the vodka hot, two cups of it. And we began to drink just as if we were chums. We drank and ate, and lay down on the bench, head to head. In the morning we parted. There was no one to give us any orders.

Should I inform on him, or should I not? I wanted to, his speeches were so very much



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against all law. It was not alone that he abused the command—he went for the Czar himself. Had I informed, it had been good for me; our company commander would have had to give me a bill of three rubles, and those lower down would have respected me. And you know it is those lower down who are nearest to you. Yet I held my tongue. I did not take any leaflets, as that would have been against my oath of allegiance; but I listened, and that was sin enough. But he was such a fascinating speaker. If you ask me why I did not inform, I could not tell you. But the fact remains—I did not. He would bewitch you. We are only too well prepared. Wronged in every way, humbled, living worse than animals, waiting all the time for somebody to teach us; so we listen. We do not follow him—we are afraid; but we do listen. As to informing, God forbid!

Do you think one has to be a special kind of a man to kill another man? It does not take much effort to do that. You come home, you find want everywhere; the children half-starved, the wife dried to a stick, and blaming you and nagging at you for it all. Your own belly rumbles all day long with hunger. Then a thief comes by night and tries to steal your only remaining wretched horse. Well, when you catch him at it all you think of is to put the evil thing out of the way. And so you kill him.

It is beyond human strength to destroy that monster—War. There is no end or limit to it. So how could anybody be leisurely thinking about domestic affairs or comfortable living? Think of your soul. That is what everything depends on in the next world. As to this world, our life in it can hold neither light nor joy.

ROMANTIC STORY OF KAMEHAMEHA, THE CHARLEMAGNE OF HAWAII

THERE is at least one portion of this great democracy of Uncle Sam which once was a genuine, honest-to-goodness monarchy, with a real king and queen, a royal court, including no doubt a court-jester and everything. It is Hawaii. The royalty business there met with reverses several years ago. The last sovereign, Queen Liliuokalani, was deposed and the island kingdom was made a republic. After a time it asked to be annexed to the United States, which request was granted, and now, according to Albert Pierce Taylor, writing in *The Advertiser* (Honolulu), "Hawaii, as a whole, has been absorbed into the Greater Republic," just as fully as Missouri or Minnesota. A democracy tho the islands have thus become, they still cherish the traditions of the time they were a monarchy, and observe by appropriate celebration important events that took place during their monarchical days. For instance, they have just celebrated by elaborate pageantry the hundredth anniversary of the death of King Kamehameha I., surnamed the Great, who was the founder of the Hawaiian monarchy. Apparently this monarch was the Charlemagne of Hawaii, subduing his neighbor chiefs and adding their domains to his own until a single united kingdom had been established. Then he set about working various improvements, passing

new and beneficial laws and abolishing sundry abuses. It was during his reign that white men first came to the islands on ships of discovery and trade and later as missionaries. Kamehameha showed these strangers every consideration, and during the last part of his reign was guided largely by their advice, to the advantage of himself and his people. Mr. Taylor's article in *The Advertiser* furnishes the following interesting facts in regard to the birth of this Hawaiian monarch, whose names seem to indicate that "K" must be in pretty heavy demand in Hawaiian directories and telephone-books, unless customs have changed:

Kamehameha's father was Kalanikupapaikalani Keoua, grandson of Keawe, "King of Hawaii." His mother was Kekuaipoia, daughter of Kekelakekeokalani-a-Keawe, the son of Kalanikuleleiawi and brother to Alapainui, the king.

Before the birth of Kamehameha, Kekuaipoia, wife of Keoua, sailed in a canoe to Maui to visit the court of Kahekili, leaving her elder son Kaleimamahua with Keoua. When she returned to Hawaii Alapainui noticed a peculiar desire of Kekuaipoia, which she put to the king, to have Kauhiniua Malulani, one of the young chiefs of his court, put to death because she "wanted to possess his eyes." The king was surprised and said, "Why do you want to possess the eyes of the Niuhi (king of the sharks); it can not be done, for he is too great a chief to be killed for such a whim. Why do you want the eyes of the tabu shark, the chief of the Great Mountain?" Then he immediately sent for a great prophet and astrologer, who, when he heard of Kekuaipoia's morbid desire, said that she was with child, and that "a man is coming to slay the chiefs."

Alapainui was angry with the astrologer and he ordered two grass houses to be built in a single day, as was the custom. He placed the astrologer in one and then sent for all the other astrologers in the islands. All came. One asked the king for what purposes the grass houses had been built. He replied, "One is for the man to be killed. The other is for the kahunas." He took them one by one into one of these houses and asked them to explain the reason of Kekuaipoia's unusual desire. Each one said that "a man is coming to slay the chiefs," and said that was the interpretation of the woman's desire. Alapainui realized the import of the prophecy and said: "Let us pluck the shoots of the wauke lest it thrive and grow and spread."

One of the astrologers, Kaha, went to Keoua and Kekuaipoia and said: "Alapainui is going to pluck the bud; fear not; we will take the child and conceal him and rear him; my mother and twin-sister, Kahaopulani, will take him to the Pali Hulaana at Awini; have a chiefly herald, fleet of foot, ready at the moment, for we will direct him, and in the meantime, guard yourselves." Kaha remained with Keoua, and his sister was sent for.

On the night of his birth, Naeole, father of Walawala, one of Kalaniopuu's generals, slipped through the back of the house, according to arrangement, and ran to the hills of Awini with the young babe. Kahaopulani and her mother Hikuikepuhalono were waiting for the arrival daily. They had already begun the making of his feather cloak. They had masses of olona-

fiber being woven with the network preparatory for the laying on of the feathers. When Naeole arrived they immediately took Kamehameha, Hiku calling on all the gods to conceal the signs of the chieftain and called upon all the elements to return to their habitat—the rainbow, the silvery clouds, and the thunder and the lightning and the rain. Umihulumakao-kalani, the aged chieftain of the mountains, grandfather of Kahaopulani, was guarding the mountain-pass and just as Naeole left, he signaled that some one was coming up toward the pass. Kahaopulani placed the child under the olona-fiber while Hiku, her mother, prayed that the child might not be found by Alapainui's men.

The king's herald ran up to the house and called out: "Have you seen a man with a bundle—a child?" Kahaopulani spoke up quickly: "Why, yes, he just ran down the other way; take that road and you may overtake him."

The danger was over. The babe was reared by these Awini chieftains, his only playmate being his little foster-sister, Kahakuakane, known as Kuakane. This was opposed to all Hawaiian traditions that a male child should suckle from the breast of a woman that had a female child, but it evidently did not harm Kamehameha. The young chief's people taught him to be kind to every one, to call the passer-by in to partake of food. As early as this period in his life the chiefs began to teach Kamehameha the value of storing food for his people, lessons that remained with him throughout his life and were of vast value during his campaigns, for, like Napoleon, he believed that an army traveled on its stomach.

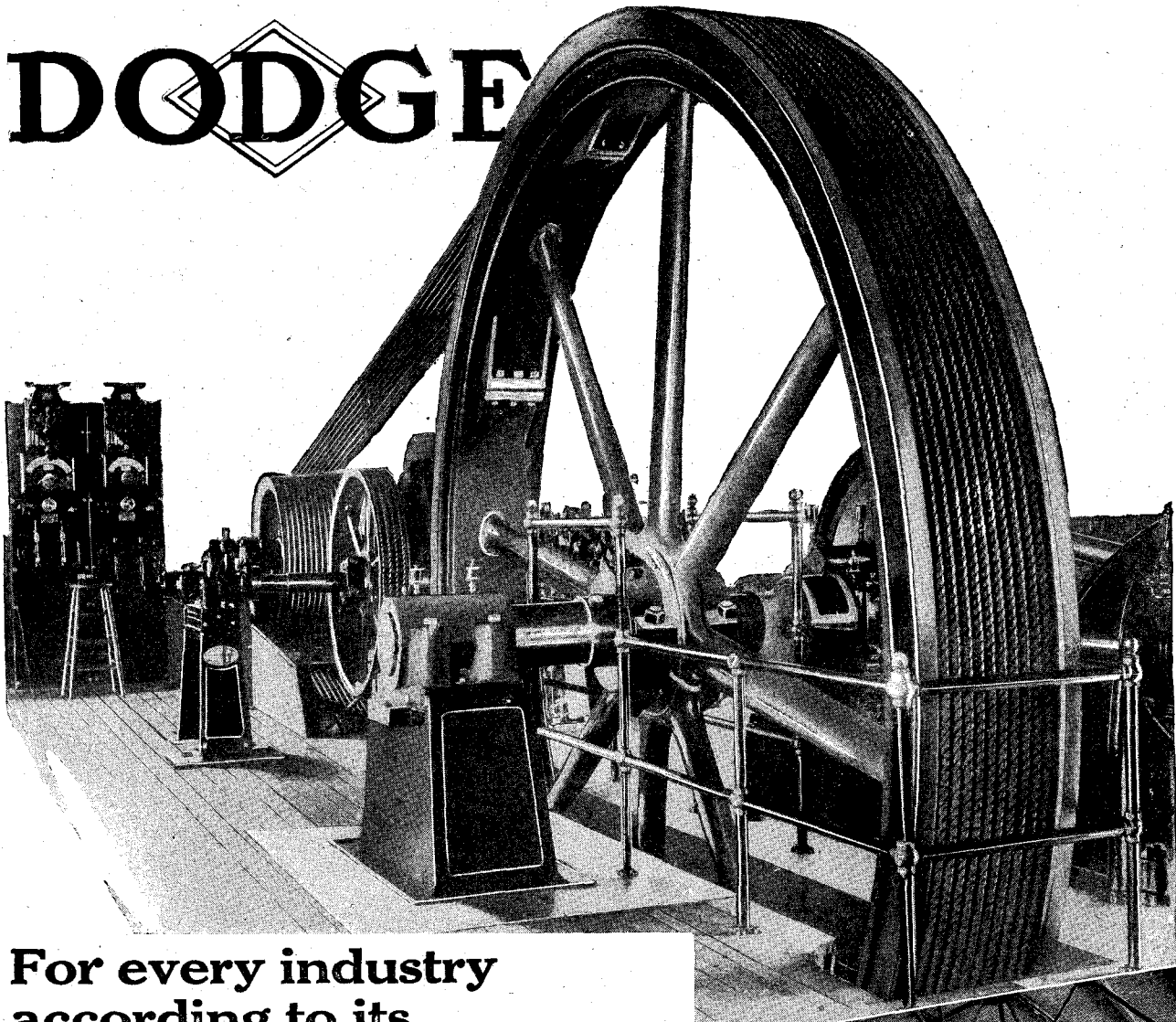
And so was preserved the life of one who was to "slay the chiefs." It all came to pass. He did slay chiefs and their men. He fought and commanded troops, and conquered and beat down his opponents one by one, his personal prowess being an example to every warrior.

Such were the romantic circumstances attending the birth of Kamehameha, recalling the stories of Greek mythology or little Moses in the bulrushes. Eventually King Alapainui, the uncle, was informed of the existence of the babe, his wrath and fear subsided, and he sent for the young boy to be brought home to him. As the story is told:

He was about twelve years of age at this time. Alapainui gave him into the keeping of the Chiefesses Keaka and her sister Hakau, the daughters of Heulu, who with their families taught him the athletic games; chants were composed for him, and then he was taken to the temple by his uncles Kameeiamoku and Kamanawa, and the ceremonies of dedicating the youth to be a warrior were performed. The pig that was offered for a sacrifice for this occasion was called Hamauku-ka-puaa-ika-naha. Then the young chieftain gave himself up for a time to the pleasures of his uncle's royal court. There the High Chief Kekuhaupio, the great warrior chief, took him and instructed him in all the martial exercises extant among Hawaiians.

Later on, Kamehameha showed his strength, agility, and courage by taking hold of the body of the rebel chief of Puna Imakalao, a head of Kiwaloa, and offering it up for sacrifice. For this reason he left Alapainui's court. It is said that he was advised by his two uncles, the twin warriors, Kameeiamoku and Kamanawa, also Keau-moku, father of Kaahumanu. These three

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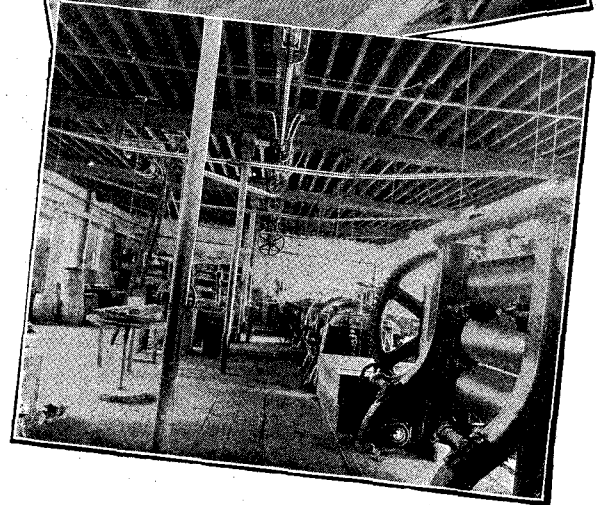
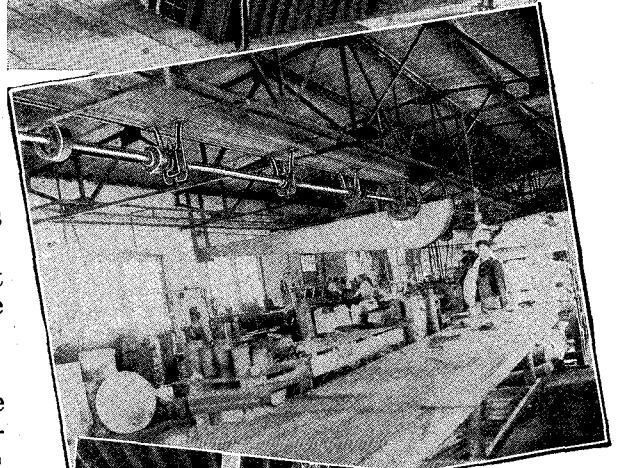
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and another chief were his chief counselors, Kameeiamoku being his general-in-chief.

And eventually Kamehameha became king. This was in 1782, about five years after the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook. His rule, to begin with, extended over only half of Hawaii. However—

By 1795 he had conquered all the islands except Kauai and Niihau which were ceded to him in 1810. Like early English rulers, he divided the country into four petty kingdoms, or earldoms, and appointed governors over them. They were in the nature of viceroys with legislative and other powers almost as extensive as those of the kings whose places they took.

He selected four chiefs as special counselors, a sort of cabinet, or privy council, and also four "wise men" as lawyers and assistants, and consulted much with several trusted white men.

He put an end to wars; erected a strong central government; checked the oppression of lesser chiefs; appointed officers more for merit than rank; improved the laws, made them more uniform, rigidly enforced them and, generally, brought about a condition of peace and security. He was particular to publish the laws throughout the group and set the good example of living up to them himself. His more important laws were directed against murder, robbery, theft, confiscation, and extortion. He also made laws imposing harbor charges on foreign vessels.

No record was ever left by Kamehameha of his signature. There was no written language in his day, but "His Mark" appears on documents now on file in the archives department of the Government. One is attached to a document signed in 1818, a year before his death, by Captain Bouchard, commanding an Argentine-Spanish ship-of-war which came here in pursuit of Spanish pirates. On this document is the name, "Tamaah Maah," and following it is a crude crossing of two lines, identified as "His Mark."

Kamehameha was devoted to farming both as a civilian pursuit and to be prepared with food for his army. After he brought his armies to Oahu and after the battle of Nuuanu in 1795 he put his soldiers to tilling the soil in Manoa Valley, planting sweet potatoes. He also commanded his people to plant taro and instructed them in proper attention to the patches; he told them to plant and respect the banana-plants, and urged them to remain close to the soil.

Kamehameha's greatness rests mainly on the wisdom of the laws he instituted. For his day he appears to have possessed extraordinarily progressive ideas. Among other things he was an advocate of the rights of women and granted them unusual power in high office. Thus, before he died, he vested his queen, Kaahumanu, with the authority of premier of the realm, in which capacity she was to act under the new king, Liholiho, the somewhat worthless son of Kamehameha. Thereupon—

Kaahumanu declared her freedom from the tabu and declared she and all women would eat what they desired and cook it when and how they pleased, and announced: "As for me and my people, we are resolved to be free." The high priest Hewahewa applied the torch to the idols, and their sanctuaries and messengers were sent as far as Kauai to proclaim the abolition of



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AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

the cruel and oppressive system. The tabu system was not abolished, however, without a struggle, but the fight for freedom was won and Hawaii began its modern life the day Kamehameha the Great died.

One of Kamehameha's greatest laws was that of the Mamala-Hoa, the law for the weak. Kamehameha had gone ashore from a canoe at Pa-a'i, at Keeaau, Hawaii, to intercept fishermen who were on the side of his enemy Keoua. It is said that Kamehameha really intended robbery. He went ashore alone and pursued the fishermen, from one of whom he attempted to wrench away a net. Altho of powerful build the king was unable to throw his opponent. One of his feet became wedged in a hole or crevice in the lava plain and held fast. The fisherman escaped. Another fisherman came up to Kamehameha and struck him on the head with a canoe-paddle, and then joined his companions in flight. His own canoemen extricated him from his perilous trap and he recovered from his hurts.

At Kamehameha's command the fishermen were hunted until they were captured. The prisoners crawled before Kamehameha whose head was still bandaged and prepared to meet their fate—death. Kamehameha asked why the fisherman had not struck him a second time and made sure of his death. The fisherman replied he thought one blow would suffice.

Kamehameha then admitted he was wrong in making an attack.

"My *kahus* used to tell me that violence and robbery were evil and should be punished with death. If I live I will make a law against robbery and violence and lay on it the penalty of death." The men were dismissed and permitted to return to their homes.

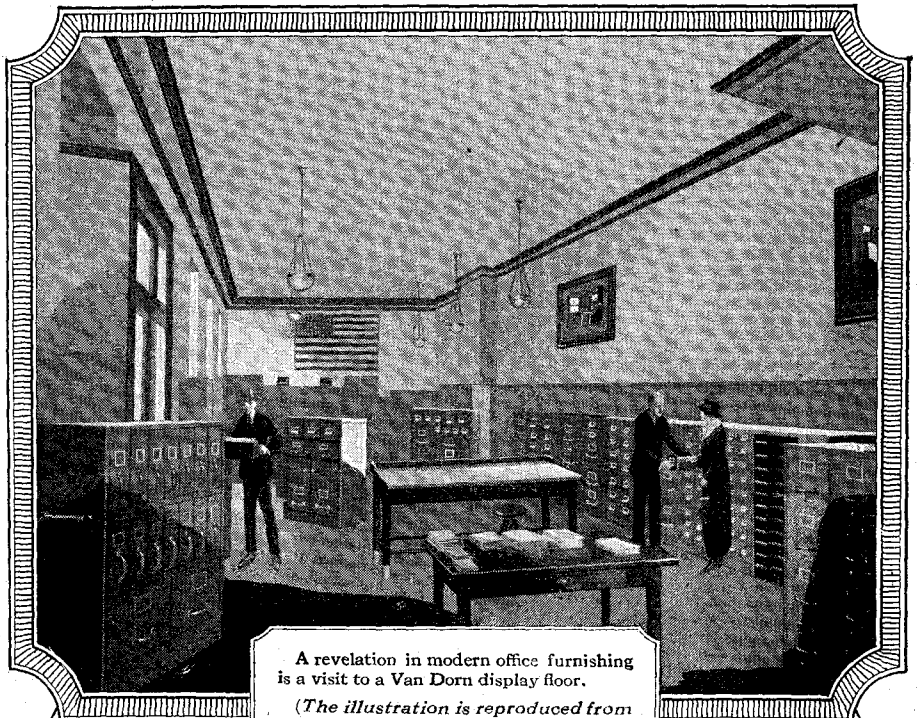
One of the results of the incident at Keeaau was the law directed against the very thing of which Kamehameha had there been guilty, and this law was called the "Kanawai Mamala-Hoa," in memory of the unhappy affair of Keeaau. The meaning of Mamala-Hoa is "splintered paddle."

As to the words of the law itself, wrote Dr. N. B. Emerson, concerning this memorable incident, in which the law was embodied, they were nothing more nor less than those oft-quoted words which seemed to have been generally misunderstood as being a statement of a historical fact—"Let the aged, men and women, and little children lie down in security on the highway."

Regarding Kamehameha's attitude toward the white man that came to his island domain, Mr. Taylor has the following to say:

Most of the white men surrounding Kamehameha were Englishmen, such as Young, Davis, and George Beckley, and were Church of England men. They possess prayer-books. Captain Beckley's prayer-book remains a prized relic in the keeping of one of his descendants to-day. It was his own prized possession. He was close to the person of the king, for he was a military adviser and commander of the first fort. It is certain these Church of England men discuss their religion with Kamehameha and those of his court.

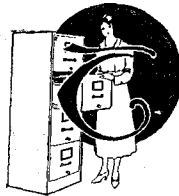
Altho Kamehameha never embraced Christianity, yet it is believed that he knew much of it. He might not easily have turned from the faith of his forefathers for that of another race. He was old. He had been reared under unusual restrictive conditions. The faith of his



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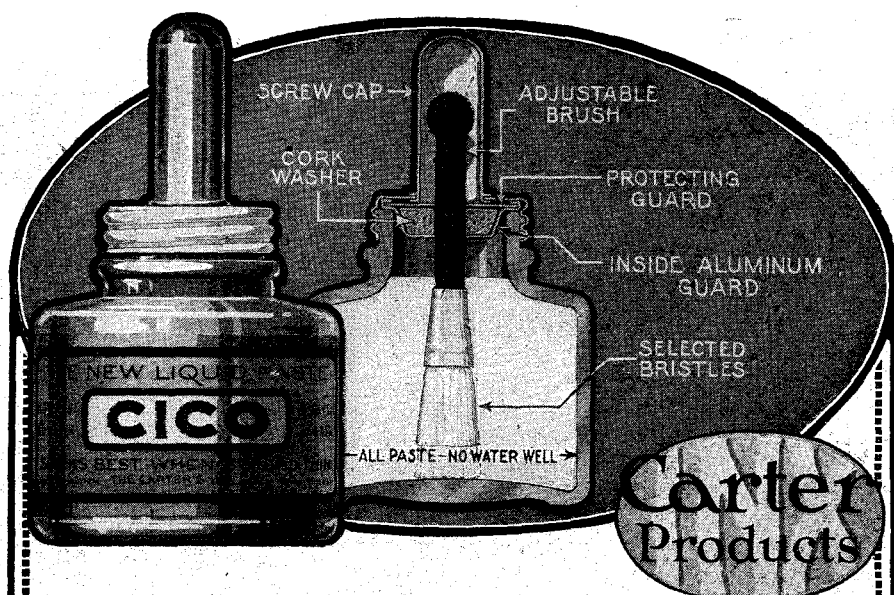
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ancestors was a part of almost every hour of his life. His private life and his public life were enmeshed with the priestly rule; he was a part of the system. Every art of war he learned was accompanied by a priestly interpretation. Under the influence of priests and warriors, the rigid etiquette of the court, the high pedestal upon which he had been placed by his people, and the higher one to which he had the way with his spear, he grew old and set in the ways of his forefathers, and yet laid the foundations of law for the government of his people, and the protection of the young and the weak, the sick and the aged—foundations which are marvels of simplicity and yet models upon which laws of civilized nations could be built.

It is little wonder that, altho he knew much, possibly, of Christianity, he did not change his own attitude toward the religion of his people. It may have been known to his court that he looked forward to the time when Vancouver's promises would be kept, for upon his death the tabu was violated by the women, the idols were overthrown, and the ancient temples burned and destroyed, paving the way for Christianity to be set up within a year of his death. The awful dread of supernatural vengeance had somewhat abated, but Liholiho (Kamehameha II.) took no immediate steps toward the abolition of the tabu system.

Upon the solid basis of the empire founded by Kamehameha the Great has been erected the Hawaii of to-day, a development which is described as follows by Mr. Taylor:

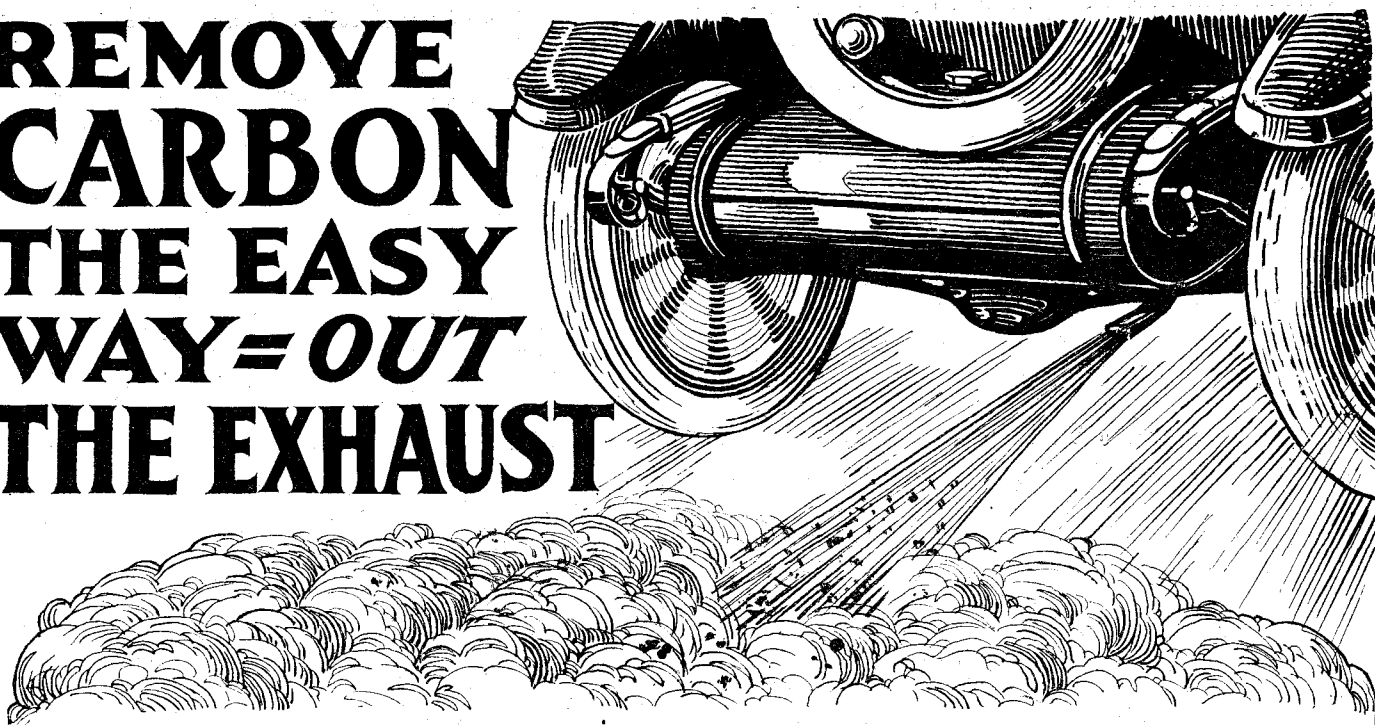
Unknown to them that Kamehameha the Great was dead in Hawaii, that very year the New-England missionaries left Boston for the "Sandwich Islands" as Hawaii was then known. They reached Hawaii in 1820 and were given a welcome. They brought with them the printing-press as well as the Bible. They erected churches and schoolhouses and created a written language and printed it in their missionary presses, the first ever brought into the Pacific. They shaped the laws of the chiefs and gave them the semblance of laws of civilized countries. They reshaped the parliamentary procedure; they established trade relations between Hawaii and foreign countries, and aided the king and his councilors to establish diplomatic relations with other nations.

Hawaii became the Mekka of shipping and its trade grew in importance. Close relations were maintained between Hawaii and the United States early in the missionary days; Hawaiians served in the Civil War as they did in the Spanish War and the world-war just concluded. Commerce became an all-important thing, and during the Kamehameha dynasty a reciprocity treaty was urged between Hawaii and America, which was finally consummated during the reign of Kalakaua.

Destiny drove the Islands on into the safe harbor of the United States, a remarkable little nation whose independence has been safeguarded by the United States throughout many tempestuous decades. The Hawaiian flag which Kamehameha the Great gazed upon over the fort which he established more than a century ago in Honolulu still floats over the Islands, but as the territorial flag.

Kamehameha was justly entitled to the title of Great. He is justly entitled to a place among leaders of the civilized nations as a great general, and a wise sovereign.

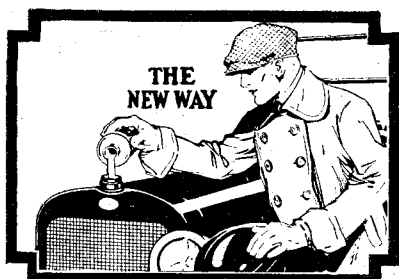
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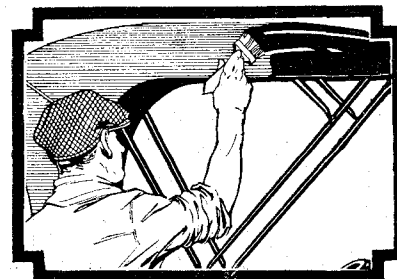
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BY CIVILIZED MEN

THE ominous signs which have become apparent since alcohol was placed on the toboggan, indicating that wild-eyed reformers yearn to treat tobacco likewise, have served to turn the limelight on that product for a brief spell. Mary Newton Stanard in an article in *Tobacco* (New York) reminds us that it is just three hundred years since John Rolfe finished "His Big Planting" in Virginia, and she goes on to inform us regarding the development of the tobacco industry since that event. The history of the use of this "weed" is interesting, whether one approves or disapproves of it. Incidentally it is suggested that "tobacco must be accorded a distinctive part, tho an humble one, in winning the war." While this matter probably would be disputed by some who would assert not only that tobacco was of no benefit in the war, but a positive hindrance, in that it added to its horrors, there is no doubt but that the war was of great benefit to the tobacco industry. For instance, we are told that the number of factory-made cigarets manufactured during the fiscal year ending June, 1918, was 37,000,000,000, which is 6,000,000,000 more than had been produced in any previous year. Also, there was a vast increase in the production of the weed itself. Thus, North Carolina alone in 1918 produced 242,252,000 pounds of the khaki-colored leaves, which was 38,000,000 pounds more than she produced the previous year. The writer begins her article in this organ of the tobacco trade with an account of the early history of the use of tobacco among Europeans. She says:

Tobacco and America were discovered at the same time. The party Columbus sent forth from his caravels, to explore the island of Cuba, brought back the report that they had seen men with lighted fire-brands who were perfumed with a strange herb which they carried on their persons. The "strange herb" was first taken to Europe over half a century later by another Spaniard, Francisco Fernández, who had been dispatched by the Spanish King to Mexico to investigate the products of that rich country.

The first tobacco and pipes which found their way to England were presented to Sir Walter Raleigh by Ralph Lane and Sir Francis Drake. With the novel curios in his pockets, Sir Walter hied, on a stormy night, to "Mermaid Tavern," favorite haunt of that famous coterie of poets and pals, Will Shakespeare, Ned Spenser, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden. He found these good fellows all there, as he knew he should, merrily swapping yarns and sipping ale, and forthwith distributed the pipes among them and initiated them into the mysteries of smoking. He was rewarded by having "Rare Ben" give him a toast in which tobacco was declared to be "the most soothing, sovereign, precious weed that ever our dear old mother earth tendered to the use of man."

From that time on "drinking tobacco," as some of the old rimesters called it, and

pipe-dreaming, have been favorite pastimes of poets and men of letters, and a long list of them, from Spenser, who dubbed the weed "divine tobacco," down to Kipling, spinning rimes in praise of his cigar, have celebrated my Lady Nicotin in verse and prose. Shakespeare was the preeminently notable exception. He was an interested observer of this newest wrinkle in "drinking," but it had no charms for him. When the more sedate Milton was composing "Paradise Lost" he enjoyed a pipe after his day's work was done.

The campaign against tobacco carried on at the present time is not the first in its history. There was opposition to it on the part of a certain class in England soon after it was introduced in that country. In her discussion of this phase of the subject Mrs. Stanard observes that the male population of the world consists of three classes: that large number who smoke, the limited number who don't smoke themselves but have no objection to others doing so, and the scattered few who not only don't smoke themselves; but refuse to let anybody else do so. She continues:

This third class was numerous and bitter in England during the early days. The weed was denounced by Church and state and its use forbidden upon pain of a variety of punishments, including whipping, excommunication, and death. His Majesty James I. composed a "Counter-blaste" against it, and Charles I., in his time, continued the opposition, as may be seen from his royal proclamation of 1633. This declares that tobacco had been first brought into England, and "by divers taken," as medicine, but later, "to satisfy the inordinate appetite of a great number of men and women, it hath been brought in in great quantity and taken for wantonness and excess, provoking them to drinking and other inconvenience to the great impairing of their healths and depraving of their manners." To prevent the "evil consequences of this immoderate use thereof," and also because "victuallers, taverners, ale-house-keepers, tapsters, chamberlains, hostlers, and others of the meanest condition," sold tobacco "as allurements to other naughtiness," his Majesty commanded that the weed was thereafter to be sold at retail in such towns, and by such persons only, as were especially authorized to do so, and these persons were expressly forbidden to keep any "tavern, ale-house, or victualling-house," or to "otherwise sell" strong drink in any form, so long as they were permitted to sell tobacco.

Two years later a squabble arose as to whether tobacco was "victuals."

Closely connected with the early history of tobacco is the history of the Jamestown colony in Virginia, the first English settlement on this side of the Atlantic. We read:

There is no evidence of objection to tobacco in the colony on the banks of the river named in honor of King James. The first settlers in Virginia saw at once that with the Indians the tobacco crop was second in importance to the corn crop only. Gifts of tobacco invariably accompanied the redman's overtures of friendship, and in all councils and consultations between Indian chief and Indian chief or Indian chief and pale-face captain the pipe of peace was passed around after the manner of a loving-cup. Smoking also played a

prominent part in religious rites of the natives, and while the cigaret was as yet unknown, the tobacco-pouch, ornamented in barbaric fashion, was a regular part of the equipment of these earliest American warriors, as was the bow and arrow.

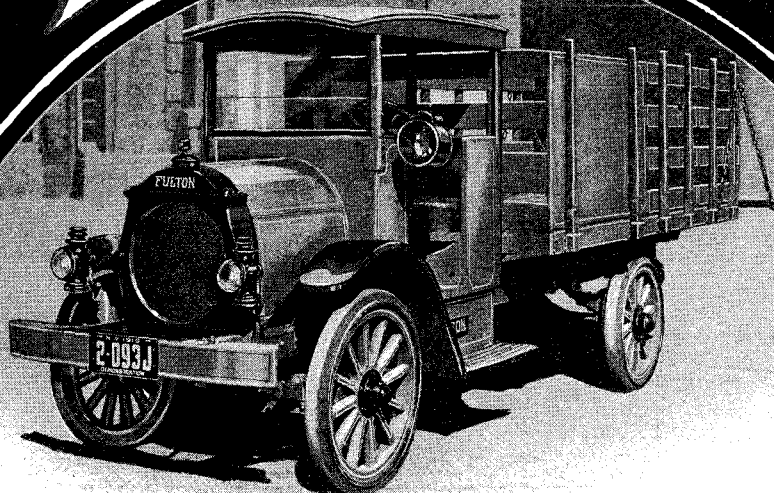
And they found the newcomer from over the sea an apt pupil, not only in the use but in the growing of the weed, which soon began to yield him such rich rewards as to atone for his disappointment at finding no nuggets of gold in "earth's only paradise, Virginia." Ere long tobacco flaunted its bannerlike foliage in the very streets and market-place of Jamestown, and, to prevent neglect of more essential produce, the colonial General Assembly deemed it necessary to pass a law compelling every planter to forfeit all of his tobacco unless he cultivated at least two acres of corn for each "working hand" employed on his land.

John Rolfe was the first white man who cultivated tobacco systematically—making it the principal crop of the plantation, "Varina," on the James, to which he took his bride, the Indian king's daughter. He began his operations in 1619, so this year is the tercentenary of the tobacco industry. Thomas Lambert, who gave his name to Lambert's Point, Norfolk, so familiar to seamen, introduced improved methods of curing the weed. But throughout the colonial period every Virginia planter raised more or less of this "strange herb" which had captivated men, in order to do his part in satisfying the demand which neither king nor priest could abate, and which came to him with ever-increasing insistence from the mother country. There his typical American product earned for the exile the greatest desire of his heart—good English merchandise wherewith to feed and clothe himself and family and make the roof-tree in the land of their adoption seem like home. The rich planter's four-post bed, his silver tankard, his dashing sword, and shoe-buckles, his coach and harness for four or six horses, his lady's spinnet, her lute-string gown, her "frills and falls" of choice lace and other things "fashionable in London," as well as the rougher clothing of the owner of few acres, were "brought out of England," in exchange for the hogsheads of tobacco which little white-winged ships were constantly bearing across the Atlantic.

For many years tobacco was currency in the colony, and with the Virginians of the day the "tobacco note" served the purpose which the gold or silver certificate serves with us, and was honored in all the local shops. Taxes and parish levies, fines, and gambling debts, wedding fees, and funeral expenses were paid in tobacco. Salaries of ministers of the Established Church were paid regularly with the weed, and parishes were rated and known according to the quality of tobacco produced in them—an "Orinoko" parish being considered less desirable than a "sweet scented."

In course of time the fascination of the Virginia weed had so far overcome objections to it in England that when, toward the close of the seventeenth century, the Virginians were pleading with the mother country to give the youth of the colony a college, "for the sake of their souls," the Attorney-General is said to have exclaimed, "Damn your souls, plant tobacco!"

When we think of tobacco, it usually suggests a Southern clime, Virginia, the Carolinas, Cuba, or Porto Rico. The writer tells us, however, that it can be grown as far north as Quebec, and this



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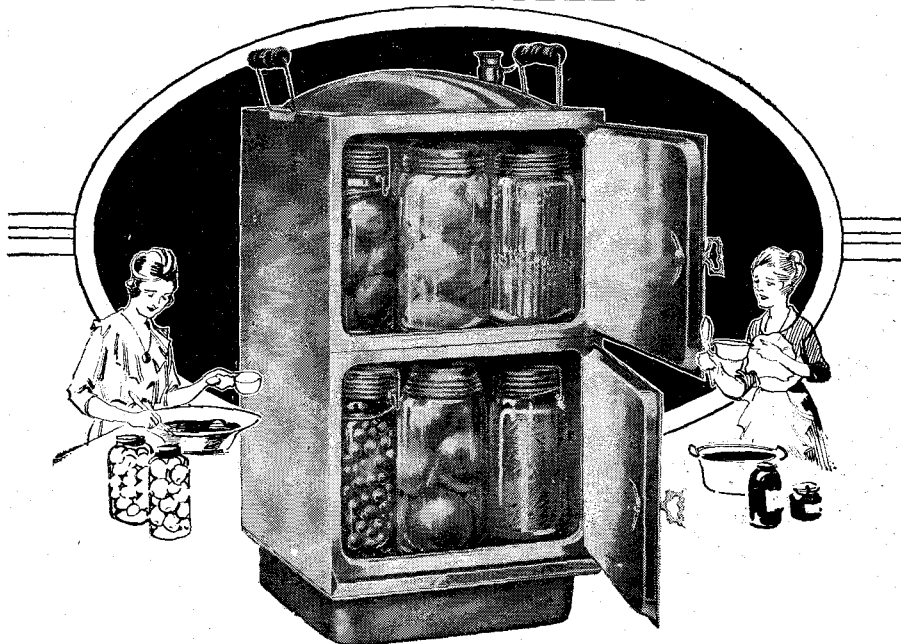
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recalls the fact that an important tobacco-growing section of the United States is found in the State of Wisconsin. The quality and flavor of tobacco depend upon the soil and temperature where it is grown, and its production would seem to involve a considerable amount of labor. We are told

The young plants are started in large, square seed-beds, in rich, new soil, over which cotton-sheets are stretched to protect them from cold until the seedlings are hardy enough to be transplanted to the field. The planting, cultivating, cutting, and curing of the crop are operations requiring severe labor, exact skill, and extreme care. When the last of these has been completed, the huge leaves, which are now a rich khaki color, are hauled, loose or in hogheads, to the nearest town where there is a tobacco warehouse, there to be sold to the highest bidder. From warehouse to factory they next journey, to undergo numerous processes depending upon the form—smoking or chewing tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, or snuff—in which they are offered to the consumer.

Formerly a favorite Mekka of the tourist in Virginia tobacco towns was the tobacco-factory, where the industry in progress made a picturesque scene, and the singing by negro hands, as they worked, of the quaint and melodious folk- and spiritual-songs of their race, provided unique entertainment.

In the three centuries and more since the red man made the white man acquainted with the irresistible weed, its popularity has grown, until it has been for years past the most widely used of all stimulants or narcotics. Private fortunes have been built upon it, and it is in all parts of the civilized world one of the important sources of public revenue. In several countries its culture and manufacture are government monopolies. An estimate made before the Great War valued the world's annual crop at nearly \$200,000,000, and declared consumption in various countries, in proportion to population, to lead in Belgium, with over six pounds a year per person, the United States coming next, with five and a half pounds a year, and Russia bringing up the rear, with little over one pound. Germany was then consuming not quite three and a half pounds, France a little more than two, and Great Britain and Ireland a little less than two pounds per person.

Then follows some information regarding the great increase in the tobacco industry since this country entered the war. It is said:

Following America's entrance into the war consumption of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes—both home-made and factory-made—increased by leaps and bounds. Among Uncle Sam's arrangements for the comfort of American soldiers and sailors was a contract with the manufacturers of a famous brand of tobacco used chiefly for home-made cigarettes for their entire output.

Increase in cultivation has provided amply for the enormous manufacture and consumption. Never before was seen such a crop of the weed that stimulates but not inebriates as in 1918. Strange to say, there was a sharp decrease in Kentucky and Tennessee—that in Kentucky being equal to North Carolina's increase. Happily, enlargement of production has not spelled deterioration. On the contrary,

the additional acre-yield has been accompanied by improvement and quality.

Much of the wealth of Virginia and of her capital has always been based on the lure of the Virginia weed. In November, 1918, a tobacco warehouse covering 60,000 square feet of space, and said to be the largest in the South, was completed in the prosperous little country-town of South Boston, Virginia, in one of the principal tobacco-growing sections of the old State. At an auction held at this house on opening day 350,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, arranged in 3,500 piles, brought \$125,000.

If one sees, "over here" or "over there," a lad in khaki or navy blue puffing a factory-made cigaret, he may be safe in guessing that, wherever the young defender of the world may hail from, there is a good chance that his "smoke" was made in Richmond, Virginia, which city sends these little comforters to every part of the world. It is said that Richmond's half dozen tobacco-factories, some of which are devoted exclusively to cigaret-making, turn out 50,000,000 cigarets every working-day—over a third of the whole country's output.

NICK LONGWORTH WILL TELL CONGRESS TO PROTECT AMINOANTHRAQUINONE

C. C. BRAINERD, Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, goes about the national capital seeing and hearing what he can see and hear, which is considerable, and much of it of a kind that affords entertaining reading. Among other things, he says Nick Longworth, representative from Ohio and son-in-law of the late Theodore Roosevelt, has introduced a tariff bill in the House, and one of these days he is going to deliver a speech in support of it. The Eagle man has figured out that Representative Longworth's speech will sound something like this, assuming he confines himself to the subject matter of the bill in question:

"Gentlemen, the people of the United States, of whom I have the honor to represent more than 250,000, are calling upon you to keep dimethylphenylenediamin out of the hands of the Huns. They are demanding protection for aminoanthraquinone and for dehydrothio-toluidin, to say nothing of hydroxyphenyl-arsinic acid. They rise up and say they will have no more dimethylamidophenol or naphthylenediamin at the hands of Germany. They will not lightly regard any action by this Congress which fails to foster the home manufacture of nitroanthraquinone, dinitronaphthalene or toluenylenediamin. Gentlemen, we can not ignore the infant industry of tetramethylaminobenzophenone any more than we can ignore that of its equally important brother, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane. The Republican party will not long survive if we fail to cherish and nourish nitrophenylenediamin, or to do all in our power in behalf of that boon to mankind, phenylnaphthylamin, and its little twin phenylglycocol. And last, but not least, let us put an *ad valorem* duty of thirty-five per cent. on methylanthraquinone. Gentlemen, I thank you, and will now retire to gargle my throat



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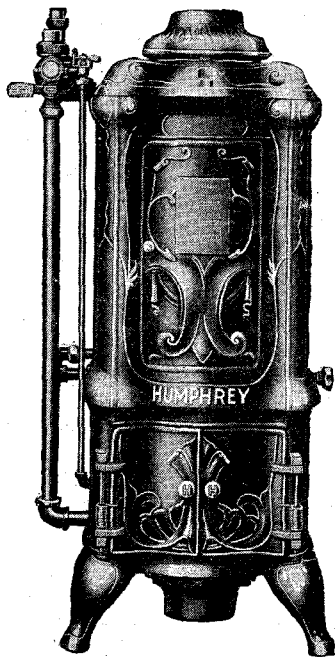
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with a mild solution of phenylglycocollo-orchocarboxylic acid."

Nick Longworth's bill contains all of those words and a lot more of the same caliber, and as there has been complaint in past Congresses that members do not address themselves to measures that are before the House for consideration, it is expected that he will establish a reform by adhering closely to his subject. It has been suggested by some members that at least he ought to be made to read his bill to the House, if he does not make a speech about it. He might even set it to music, as he is an expert pianist, he and Paderewski being two virtuosi who deserted the piano for the halls of state.

WOMEN WAR-WORKERS FIGHT FOR PRIVILEGES, INCLUDING SMOKING

THERE are a couple of storms brewing in the government dormitories erected for women war-workers in Washington, writes C. C. Brainerd, Washington correspondent, in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. One of them relates to the fact that government employees who are not "war-workers" are invading the dormitories. The other has to do with the objections of some inmates of the dormitories to the cigaret-smoking indulged in by a few of the more sinful of the young women occupants. We read:

The dormitories were put up to house women who came to Washington in the government service and who could not find places to live elsewhere. Some 1,500 women and girls flocked to them as soon as they were opened, all bona-fide war-workers. Of late, however, a number of women who are employed as secretaries, stenographers or clerks to members of the Senate and the House have managed to get rooms in the dormitories, and the war-workers are kicking. They say employees of Congress are not war-workers and, besides that, that most of them get sufficiently high salaries to enable them to find other accommodations. At any rate, there is a feud between the two factions, and the original war-workers are organizing to demand their rights.

There is another storm of equal interest. It concerns cigarets. It appears that some of the women who live in the dormitories smoke in their rooms and in other parts of the premises. Some of the non-smokers are kicking about it. They want a "No Smoking" rule in the dormitories and want it enforced. The smokers go right on smoking. They claim the right of any woman to smoke in a hotel or a boarding-house, if she pleases, and they say the dormitory is nothing but a big hotel.

Recently Col. E. H. Sanctuary, who was in charge of the government housing arrangements, was removed from that duty. Colonel Sanctuary had refused to admit any Congressional employees to the dormitories. None of them got in until after he had been relieved. Now the original war-workers are protesting against his removal. Colonel Sanctuary had never been called upon to decide the smoking controversy, however, but it is one of a number that are receiving an airing now.

"If Congress admits that women have a right to vote, I'd like to see them stop us from smoking," one war-worker is quoted as saying. "If a woman wants to smoke she'll smoke. You might as well try to stop a volcano from smoking."



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UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN A BENEVOLENT RELATIVE TO THE FILIPINOS

IT is not oppression, but just the opposite—the uplift of American influence—that inspires the Filipinos to ask independence. This, in effect, was the statement of the recent Filipino delegation visiting this country to present the claims of the islands for self-government. As a basis for their desire to “dissolve the political bands” which connect them with another nation, the sentiment expressed by the Filipinos is rather remarkable, and in violent contrast, for instance, with the reasons enumerated by the Thirteen Colonies in their Declaration of Independence telling quite frankly why they desired a separation. The feeling of the Filipinos that the protectorate of the United States has developed them to a point where they are now capable of governing themselves would seem to indicate that the “benevolent assimilation” idea of President McKinley in connection with America’s occupation of the Philippines was a rather happy thought, in spite of the ironic comment it brought forth from those opposed, perhaps not so much to the Philippine policy as to the Administration. In any event, the thing has turned out a huge success. Just how much of a success is well set forth in an account by Justin McGrath in the *Richmond Virginian*, dealing with the improvements that have been wrought in the Philippines during the twenty years that they have been under American influence. In his article Mr. McGrath quotes Brig.-Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Acting Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as follows:

It must be taken into consideration that the Filipinos had been in rebellion against the former régime for a number of years and practically nothing was known of America and its people. Naturally, judging from their past experiences, when we undertook to restore order and take up the reins of government, there was a mistrust of our purposes which was augmented by their desire to establish a government of their own. The result was a long and costly insurrection, ending, of course, with greater suspicion and bitter feeling. However, during the insurrection, as fast as territory was occupied by American troops, civil government was established. The steps taken in this direction were slow but sure, and, as far as possible, Filipinos were permitted to participate in the government thus established.

As time went on, and the Filipinos were given greater and greater participation in all the affairs of their government, they began to realize more and more that the real purposes of America were not to govern and exploit the Philippine Islands for its own selfish ends, but that all the efforts put forth were not only for the advancement of the Filipino people, but to prepare them for the increased responsibility given them and for the further responsibilities which they must assume in keeping pace with the great strides which were being made in the further extension of self-government. Gradually the suspicion and bitter feeling began to disappear and, after a few years, there was

the beginning of a feeling of mutual confidence and respect.

There now exist most cordial and friendly relations, and both Americans and Filipinos are working for the accomplishment of a definite solution of Philippine problems, and great credit is due the Filipinos for their excellent cooperation and help, without which the accomplishments of the past twenty years could hardly have been possible.

There are in the Philippine Archipelago something more than three thousand islands, some two hundred of them inhabited, twenty of them of considerable importance, the only eleven by their size and population rank as of great importance.

In 1898 there was a population of over seven millions of people, divided into eight civilized and twenty-four so-called wild or non-Christian tribes.

There was even greater variety in languages than in tribes, since many of the tribal languages were divided into dialects so different that understanding between Filipinos of the same tribe and language, but speaking different dialects, was nearly impossible.

There were in all some fifteen or sixteen of these Malay dialects. Knowledge of one dialect did not give an understanding to another. Each dialect has a limited vocabulary which offers no medium of communication with modern thought or civilization.

The Philippine Islands were in a disturbed condition, due to war, insurrection, and to the brigandage that had been a feature in the life of the Philippine people for many generations.

The discontent of the people from the conditions in which they found themselves resulted in the insurrection against Spain in 1896, and was followed by the insurrection against the United States in 1898.

From the breaking out of the insurrection in 1896 with the Spanish-American War and the new insurrection in 1898, until the close of the guerrilla warfare in June, 1902, the conditions of the country were not peaceable and agriculture could not flourish, and for several years after the insurrection against the American authority conditions were not conducive to peace and order, as farming and other individual pursuits were constantly being interfered with by roving bands of outlaws who had known no other occupation for years.

There is an old saying to the effect that “ignorance is bliss,” and according to this sort of philosophy the Filipinos should have been among the most blissful of people, for their ignorance was colossal. Fifty-five per cent. over the age of ten were wholly illiterate, eighty per cent. could write in no language, and fifty-eight per cent. of the voters could neither read nor write in any language. So one of the first things the Americans did was to establish schools, and now—

A system of public instruction has been established, which is along practical lines, and reaches nearly every nook and corner of the archipelago. It has attracted the attention of colonial governments in the Far East, and several commissions visit the islands each year for the purpose of studying the system. Insular, provincial, municipal, and *barrio* schoolhouses have been erected, and the opportunity for intellectual improvement and education brought within the reach of rich and poor alike. There are now in

the islands 4,702 public schools, which have an annual enrolment of 675,998 pupils. In 1897 there were only 2,167 schools in the islands. There were 12,303 teachers employed in the public schools during the past year. There was expended for educational purposes last year \$4,257,111.29.

During the last session of the Philippine legislature over \$15,000,000 was appropriated for the extension of universal free education to all the children of the islands.

Great progress has been made in the spread of the English language among the people of the islands. To-day more Filipinos speak and write some English than speak and write any other language, either native or foreign. The English language to-day is more generally understood throughout the archipelago than the Spanish language, notwithstanding Spain had been in possession of the islands for more than three hundred years.

It is also true that a traveler in the islands can, with a knowledge of the English language only, communicate with people in all parts of the archipelago much more readily than can a native Filipino who speaks only his native dialect, and relatively few Filipinos have ever been able to speak a native dialect other than their own.

A pure, impartial, and upright judiciary has been created and an antiquated method of judicial procedure, which prolonged litigation and ruined litigants with the law’s delay, has been replaced by one which secures to all who diligently seek its aid a fair hearing without favor and justice without price.

Persons accused of crime have been granted the advantage of being immediately informed of the charges against them, the privilege of a speedy trial and the right to be confronted with the witnesses against them at every stage of the proceedings.

Means have been provided whereby the people may acquire the public domain by lease, homestead, or sale, and a procedure supplied to perfect their titles to portions of the public domain held by them without conveyance from the state, and by no higher right than that of long possession.

With ignorance go dirt and unsanitary conditions, and in the wake of these follows disease. Another blessing conferred by Uncle Sam upon the “little brown brother” is a system of sanitation that has greatly improved living conditions and reduced the prevalence of deadly diseases. According to General Walcutt:

There has been provided a sanitary organization which, while at first bitterly opposed, has suppressed plague, practically eliminated smallpox as an epidemic disease, successfully combated cholera, malaria, bubonic plague, beriberi, dysentery, and reduced the death-rate to a marked extent.

It is probable that in no other way have the results obtained by the sanitarians in the Philippine Islands since American occupation been more satisfactory and conclusively demonstrated than by vaccination for the prevention of smallpox.

There were years when the death-rate from smallpox alone exceeded 100,000, and the average annual death-rate from this dread disease can be estimated at 40,000.

During the year 1917 there occurred in the provinces 539 cases and 253 deaths, and in the city of Manila there were reported three cases and two deaths.

There were 18,000,000 vaccinations

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White because Klenzo brings out the marvelous beauty of the enamel as nothing else can bring it out.

Klenzo's snowy whiteness is just one more evidence of its purity and refinement—whiteness that goes naturally with white teeth.

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At the 8000 **Rexall** Stores only, 25c.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
BOSTON TORONTO LIVERPOOL PARIS

performed in the Philippine Islands since American occupation which is responsible for this almost unbelievable reduction in the death-rate from this dread disease.

The reports of the chief vaccinator in the Spanish régime show that from November 3, 1894, to November 25, 1898, a total of 9,136 vaccinations were performed.

During the year of 1899, the first year of American control, a total of 103,931 vaccinations were performed in Manila alone.

Beriberi formerly caused hundreds of deaths annually in government institutions. After extended research it was found that the use of polished rice as the main article of diet bore a direct relationship to the incidence of the disease. On May 6, 1910, an executive order was issued prohibiting the use of polished rice in the government institutions, and the effect of the substitutions of unpolished rice was very soon apparent.

During the year of 1908 a total of 244 deaths from beriberi was registered at the Culion leper colony. For the two years ending June 30, 1914, during which time unpolished rice was furnished, a total of three deaths from the disease occurred. At Bilibid prison similar results were obtained.

It is probable that about 10,000 cases of leprosy existed in the islands in 1898.

The necessity for the segregation of lepers was recognized, but beyond the isolation of a limited number of cases at San Lazaro Hospital, in Manila, and two smaller institutions in the provinces, nothing definite was accomplished until May, 1906, when the present colony at Culion was opened.

On May 28, 1906, 365 lepers were landed at the Culion leper colony, which is situated on a beautiful island in the southern seas, and now widely known as the largest and one of the best institutions of its kind in the world.

More than 8,000 lepers have been segregated at Culion since its opening. They have almost a self-governing colony, and the inmates have been made happy and comfortable. In 1918 a total of 4,485 lepers were segregated at Culion. The number of new cases encountered outside the colony is now greatly diminished.

Under the wise precautions adopted by the board of health, bubonic plague has been successfully kept out of the islands for years. Recently several threatened invasions of that disease from Hongkong have been warded off.

A supply of pure water for drinking purposes has been provided in all the centers of population, and the people have been taught by a long, slow, and arduous campaign in the schools to protect themselves and their children from the impure waters of the surface.

More than twenty water-supply systems have been constructed in larger municipalities.

There are 728 artesian wells in operation which have proved of immense benefit, and the Government has a number of well-boring machines which are in great demand and constantly in operation. The fact that in several municipalities the death-rate decreased twenty per thousand after the opening of artesian wells demonstrated the usefulness of these measures.

The people had no adequate water supply and drank from infected wells and streams fed by surface waters filled with pollution. Water and sewer systems were practically unknown, and no attempt was made properly to dispose of human or other waste. A large part of such waste, even in Manila, was thrown into the

streets, and hogs and chickens acted as scavengers.

In Manila sixty per cent. of all infants born died during the first year of their lives, and there is no reason to believe that infant mortality in other parts of the islands was less. This frightful percentage was brought about by ignorance and neglect of the mothers in feeding their babies. There were very few milch cows in the islands, and the little ones were fed with all sorts of impossible things. They died generally of a lack of nourishment.

Outside of Manila few hospitals were found. At present there are three modern government hospitals in the provinces. Four smaller or less modernly equipped hospitals also are maintained by the Government in provincial towns, while others are under consideration. A number of mission and private hospitals also are to be found in the provinces.

The Philippine general hospital at Manila was opened on September 1, 1910. It has a capacity of 375 beds, and is so planned that it may be increased to a 1,000-bed hospital. It is believed to be the best and most modern hospital in the Orient.

In addition to the government institutions, there are five other fair-sized and several smaller hospitals in Manila, some of which the Government assists in maintaining.

An equitable system of taxation, improvements of harbor, a stable medium of exchange, improvements in railroads, and the establishment of a free-mail delivery system are among the other betterments for which the Filipinos have to thank the Americans. According to General Walcutt:

The system of taxation which imposed upon the poor and weak almost the entire charges of government has been abolished, and for it there has been substituted a revenue system which is so distributed as to make every citizen carry his fair share of the burdens which every civilized people must bear for the sake of government.

Under similar conditions the taxes are now the same for all who reside in the Philippines, and the annoying distinctions and discretions formerly prevailing as to taxes and contributions exacted from Spanish and native citizens, from citizens of the half-blood, and from Chinese and European residents have been entirely removed and abolished.

For a fluctuating and variable medium of exchange which made trade a gambling game and imposed heavy losses on the great mass of consumers, made up largely of the poor and the struggling, there have been substituted a stable currency and a settled measure of value.

The policy has been established of constructing public buildings, as well as bridges and walls of durable material, preferably reinforced concrete, in order that the work may endure.

The harbor of Manila was an open roadstead, in a bay thirty miles wide.

There is now a quiet harbor behind a fine breakwater, with a basin dredged thirty-one feet deep, with piers where large ocean steamers can run alongside, making it one of the finest harbors in the Orient.

The harbor works cost more than \$3,000,000. Freight is handled on these piers with modern devices instead of the slow, primitive methods which formerly existed. Inside the piers is electrical railway

connection which is intended to ship freight from the pier all over the city of Manila, whence it is taken by rail or by good roads to the provinces.

Improvements have been made at the ports of Iloilo and Cebu to the extent of \$800,000.

The city of Manila has been beautified and so improved in its sanitary condition that the mortuary and health statistics now very favorably compare with many of our American cities. The city has been provided with a plentiful supply of pure water, free from all danger of contamination, at a cost of \$2,500,000, and a modern sewerage system has been constructed for removing the filth and foulness of a large city at a cost of about \$2,000,000.

On American occupation of the Philippine Islands there existed one railroad, that from Manila to Dagupan, approximately 120 miles in length. There are now in operation in the islands 755 miles of railroad.

Eight hundred and thirty-two post-offices have been established throughout the entire archipelago. Free delivery service has been established in the city of Manila, the entire force of letter-carriers being natives of the Philippine Islands. In the smaller towns where the business does not justify the salary of a postmaster, persons are appointed postmasters in addition to their other duties with a slight extra compensation."

THE "CREOLE EATS" OF BYGONE DAYS IN NATCHITOCHES

IN the rare old days before Herbert Hoover and the High Cost of Living introduced an era of plainer fare in the American households; when the American dinner-table groaned with all manner of good things and housewife vied with housewife in providing the men folk with three square meals a day and lots of trimmings, Natchitoches had its Aunt Ascher and its Aunt Ellen Price and its Frank Nuthall. Back to the old days in the little Louisiana town, a writer in *The Enterprise* of that village travels the alluring path of "gustatory memories" toward the "veritable highway of Eats." People got along then without a daily paper on every breakfast-table, nor did you telephone in those halcyon times for a steak and soup. In those days the mistress of the house went to the market herself and selected the roast to be taken home later by mammy. So the gustatory day opened early with the four o'clock opening of the markets. At that chill hour *café noir* tastes good, according to our authority, who signs herself Wynonah B. Johnson. So—

The old woman who knew best how to drip it—and it's an accomplishment, too—had their little coffee-stalls at the market, and there the men gathered and drank their small cups of aromatic Creole coffee and ate the feathery pound-cake such as only Aunt Ellen or her contemporaries could make. No skimpy slices of some-flour concoction so flavored that it might be anything, either, but a stout, substantial, man's size mound of golden pound-cake.

That was on spring mornings, when the grass along St. Denis Street was shining with the dew, and the birds twittered about

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The ease of operation and the great lifting power of the Rees Jack is due to its double worm gear. This greatest mechanical leverage principle is here adapted, for the first time in a jack.

Rees Jack No. 1, passenger car model, has folding handle and goes into any tool box; lifting capacity two tons. Price \$9.00.

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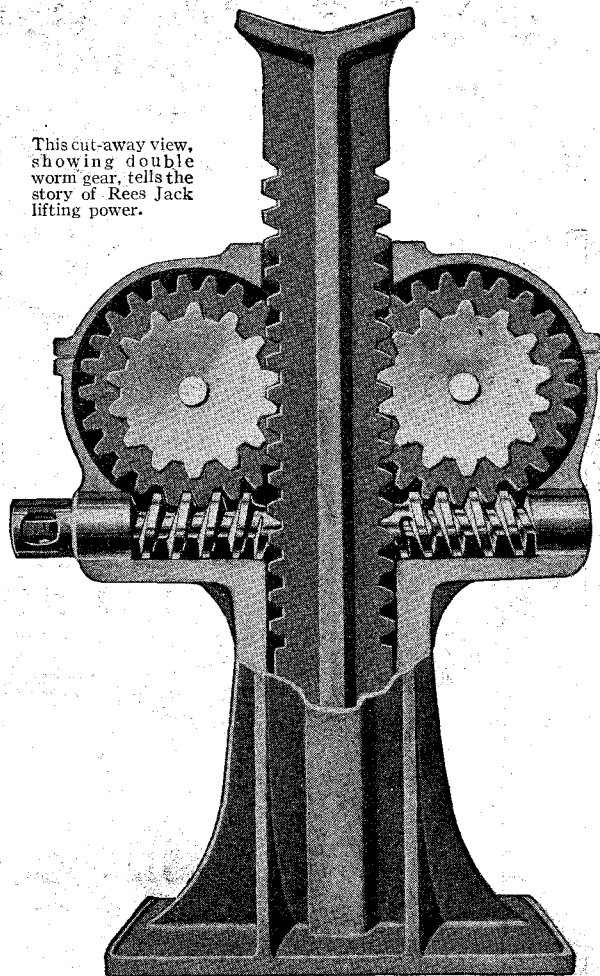
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INSIDE INFORMATION

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No industry places a heavier burden on its equipment than railroading. And so in no other industry is there a greater need for equipment that will stand up in service and keep out of the repair-shop.

From Tie Plate to Locomotive Jackets, from Water Tanks to Smokestacks, Armco Iron Railroad Equipment offers everything possible in the way of purity, evenness, rust resistance, and long, economical, dependable usefulness.

Note these railroad purposes for which Armco (American Ingot) Iron is admirably adapted and amply available either at The American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, or from A. M. Castle & Co., Chicago, Ill., our Railway Distributors for the West.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY DEPARTMENT

Bridge Capping	-	-	Armco Galvanized
Coal Handling Stations	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Stand Pipes	-	-	Armco Corrugated Galvanized
Tie Plate	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Water Tanks and Towers	-	-	Armco Iron
			Armco Blue Annealed

MOTIVE POWER DEPARTMENT

Air Reservoirs	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Cylinder Jackets	-	-	Armco Polished Sheets
Feed Water Heaters (shell and tube sheets)	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
			Armco Polished Sheets
Locomotive Jackets	-	-	Armco { Satin Blue Ann'd } For painted jackets
			{ Black }
Locomotive Smokestacks	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Locomotive Tenders	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Oil Storage Tanks	-	-	Armco Galvanized
			Armco Blue Annealed

CAR DEPARTMENT

All Metal Box Cars	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Box Car Roofs	-	-	Armco Galvanized
Gondolas	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Hoppers	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Passenger, Mail and Express Cars	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed
Passenger Car Roofs	-	-	Armco Alloy Coated Sheets
Refrigerator Car Linings	-	-	Armco Galvanized

BUILDING AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT

Buildings	-	-	Armco Corrugated Galvanized
Down Spouting and Gutters	-	-	Armco Galvanized
Smoke Jacks	-	-	Armco Blue Annealed

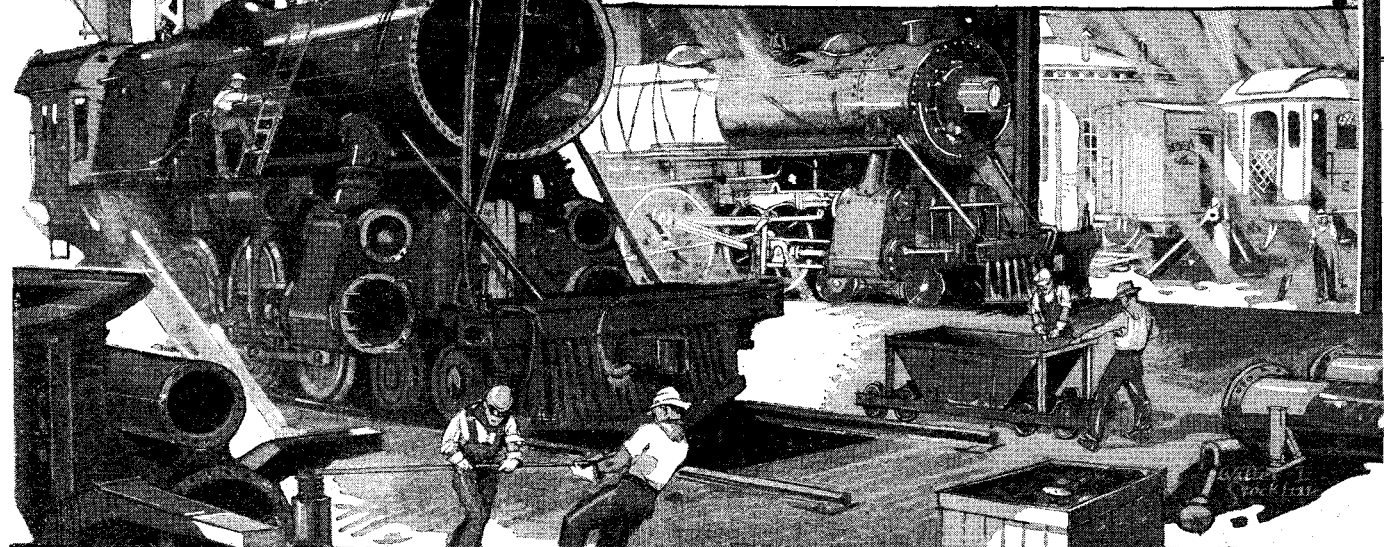
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The trademark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron beating that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill,



intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.



Purity

ARMCO IRON

Durability

their building in the stately elms in front of the old, ivy-covered church.

Nippy winter mornings one could have a big steaming meat-pie of Aunt Ascher's, rich brown in color, with a becoming crimping of flaky edges and highly seasoned innards which tasted even better than they looked. It was hot, and the very smell was tempting—one had to hurry by her stall on Friday morning, I can tell you!

The men stood around and discuss things, and the butchers were their jovial hosts, and often their leaders, quoting Greek and Latin, and often she longed to settle a heated discussion. The citizens would crowd around in animated groups, often forty-five or fifty at a time, and discuss the turbulent political situation, and also—probably—the latest gossip.

The old ex-slaves, in their stiff calicoes and spotless aprons, their snowy *ignons*, or spotted head-handkerchiefs, would preside over their little stalls and keep the coffee hot, or hand out tamales—Aunt Ellen's tamales, slim young things in their steaming shucks, sending up a tantalizing smell when you turned back their modest jackets.

The young bachelors of those days "boarded with Aunt Ellen Price." Her place was neither large nor elaborately furnished, we learn:

But, oh, the eats! The young men used to gather around her ample board, and do full justice to it all; and as there were no screens, there was a small ebony factotum who stood behind the chairs and languidly waved a green chinaberry branch to discourage winged intruders.

Ever hear about that boy? Did not your grandma, or your uncle, or your daddy ever board with Aunt Ellen?

Well, that boy was an inveterate talker. Stuttered, too. The young men at Aunt Ellen's earnestly endeavored to break him of both—threw biscuits and knives and things like that at his bullet head when he began. They cured him—nearly. Ever hear about the time he started out to say something and after a few minutes he got out sulkily, "Ah jist wanta say they wuz a fly on Mistah Tawm's soup-spoon—but he's done swallowed him now"?

Aunt Ellen was a generous seasoner. Her fricasseed chicken with snowy dumplings, her snowdrifts of rice, her sweet-potato pone, her flaky biscuits, and her molasses pies and crackling-bread—all these were noted throughout the parish. No little bird-baths with their lonesome dabs of vegetables circling about your lonely slice of roast beef, medium. No, ma'm, not for Aunt Ellen and her boarders. Aunt Ellen was strong for pork, you know, back-bone with ground artichokes and fricasseed duck—wild duck, if you please—and gumbo—oh, such gumbo! Okra gumbo with its islands of rice, and fillet gumbo with plump oysters sedately anchored in its rich depths. Aunt Ellen knew where chicory grew, crisp and green, and roquette, and creole cabbage; and Aunt Ellen could make French dressing . . . but Aunt Ellen is no more. Peace to her ashes. Her boarders will never forget her.

In those days Natchitoches dined "well and wisely" at two o'clock, and the description of how Natchitoches habitually ate is enough to make another Keats write an immortal poem of "luculent sirups tinted with cinnamon," and "jellies smoother than the creamy curd." As we are informed:

Those were the days of the iron hanging

ring with its circle of stout hooks on the back gallery. Birds and wild fowl hung there—*féconde* for the epicure, or just so, for the average man. Sucking-pigs roasted whole then, and, O shades of Hoover, layer-cakes were real cakes—no war-flour, but glittering mounds of about—let me see, six stories, with a basement and an attic. They might be white cake on Mrs. Henry's recipe, or ribbon cake on Mrs. Esther Levy's, tho, anyway, they were snowed under a real icing, and they had a strange habit of freckling out with whole pecan-halves, which speckled the smooth tops and clung doggedly to the sloping sides.

Those were the days of stack wedding-cakes, baked in the graduated pans used since before the war by old Emile Rivers, and many a bride of those days recalls with pride the height and peculiar richness of her cake. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips was famous for her fill-cakes and for her jelly-roll.

Truffles could be found on the old lake bank after a spring shower, and they lent a delicate garnishment to chicken. Artichokes raised their prickly heads, and all the old gardens had their long row of feathery asparagus, when you could pick the tender stalks in the early morning.

No kitchenettes with a few shelves then, but real pantries with room for strings of home-made sausage, and spare-ribs, and molds of quivering hog head-cheese. *Boudin blanc*, and *boudin rouge* were on winter menus, and *champerou* in all its spicy deliciousness. *Ti salé* held sway, and all the cut-pepper pickles which awaited its appearance, or that of the pork roast, shone green and red in their jars among the rows on the upper shelves. Mangoes almost bursting their bounds with their chow-chow fillings, pickled peaches stuck full of cloves, quince jelly, and mayhaw, and pear compote, and little creole figs in their rich sirup, sun-cooked, were inmates of those shelves. A tall stone crock, with its mingled smell of grape-leaves and fennel guarding the cucumber pickles, was a part of regular pantry furniture, and sausages embedded in cans of home-rendered lard. One look at the average pantry of those days was enough to throw Mr. Hoover into a fit of trembling—and if some one had offered him a *crocignolle* from the tall crock—well, there is no telling how it would affect him. You remember those rich twisted cakes, kin to Yankee doughnuts, with their tails ingeniously thrust through their neckbands, and sprinkled with powdered sugar. . . . No cookies, either, but plump blond anise-seed cakes, and big—well, *châtains*—tea-cakes of peculiar sugary richness. Candied orange-peel and strips of crystallized water-melon-rind had their special cut-glass dishes on the table, and chinkapins and scaly-barks and pecans waited invitingly in nut-bowls. Meals were accompanied by different vintages and topped off by *demi tasse* of real *café noir*, often with the burning lump of sugar to give it pungency.

Those were the times of—but I must desist. Just hearing about all those things, many of which, on any kind of a scale, anyway, are but memories these days of conservation. But the magic of *cuisine* artistry lingers around Natchitoches. Just the other day Dorothy Dix, writing to a friend here, spoke of the charm of the town and her memory of its "Creole eats."

Natchitoches could summon Frank Nut-hall, and on the banks of lake or bayou, Frank would construct a court bouillon which would tempt the goddess of sport herself.



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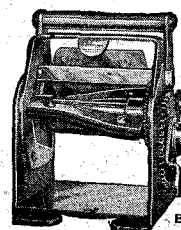
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FINLAND

(Continued from page 36)

newspapers of Russia. Similar intellectual and economic developments continued during the reign of Alexander III., regardless of the fact that the attacks from the Panslav element of Russia continued to increase in violence and their demands became more exacting. Toward the end of the reign of Alexander III. a wavering in Russia's policy toward Finland could be discerned. In governmental circles there began to appear more and more of those who supported the program of Finland's foes, the overthrow of her rights and destruction of the autonomy, the Russianization of the country, and its annexation as a province to the great Russian Empire.

"This hostility to Finland became more pronounced during the reign of Nicholas II., when the Panslavs were able to dictate the policies of the Czar. Finland's rights were wrested piecemeal by imperial ukases, prepared by the Czar's ministers who were hostile to Finland. The most unscrupulous agent in the Russianization of Finland was Governor-General Bobrikoff, during whose incumbency the Czar, by a stroke of the pen, completely destroyed the autonomy of Finland by the infamous February manifesto of 1899, making the country a Russian province. During the Russo-Japanese War, however, a complete change occurred in the policy of Russification and merciless persecution. Disturbances began in Russia itself in October, 1905. They were of such serious nature that concessions were made to the people of the empire. A general strike, similar to the one in Petrograd, was proclaimed in the entire Grand Duchy of Finland. The feeling ran so high that the Czar was compelled to ratify the manifesto of November 4, 1905, rescinding most of the oppressive measures of the preceding years, and ordering the installation of a new parliamentary system, based on the principle of general and universal suffrage. In this way was created the one-chamber Diet in place of the four chambers, and all citizens of Finland having reached the age of twenty-four years, regardless of sex, received the right to vote."

SOMBER DAWN OF THE NEW DAY

—The internal political life of the country assumed a more liberal form, and the new Diet endeavored to enact several very thorough reforms, but the results were small, for very soon thereafter the Russian Government again commenced to abridge the rights of Finland. New laws and edicts appeared which sought to transfer the entire governmental control into the hands of Russian officials. The petitions of the Diet counted for naught. Many of the domestic reforms failed to receive the ratification of the Russian Government. A complete return to the old system of oppression had commenced. From this period should be noted the important effect of the law by which the Finnish language secured a more advantageous status as an official language, so that a foreign tongue was no longer a bar to an understanding between the officials and the people.

All the activities of the Russian Government indicated that the purpose was to

gradually cancel the forms forced from the Russians by reason of the disturbances which took place in Russia during 1905. When the world-war broke out in 1914, the Russianization of Finland began with greater energy than ever. Hordes of Russian soldiers were sent into Finland and scattered throughout the land. These troops were permitted to commit all sorts of arbitrary acts of oppression, robberies, etc., and even murder, without any effort at prevention by the Russian authorities. The espionage system was in perfect running order and peaceful citizens were accused in the most trifling circumstances on false reports, and a large number of the men of Finland were taken into various parts of the Russian Empire. Homes were searched ostensibly for arms and the sanctity of the home was destroyed. The situation in Finland looked very gloomy.

FINLAND'S SUN RISES—But then, during the darkest period of oppression and a carefully planned campaign of Russianization, a big change took place in the internal affairs of Russia, which had an important effect on Finland. On March 14, 1917, a revolution took place in Petrograd, the Czar was overthrown and a republic was proclaimed. The Provisional Government offered Finland **certain concessions** and a rearrangement of its relation with Russia, but it soon became apparent that regardless of the promises Finland could hope for nothing. Experience had taught the Finns the futility of relying on promises made by the Russians. When a new revolution occurred in Russia in the early part of November, 1917, in connection with which the extreme radicals of Finland made an unsuccessful attempt to secure control, the Diet on November 15, 1917, declared Finland a republic independent of Russia. On December 4, 1917, a bill was submitted to the Diet enacting a basis for the Republic of Finland. On January 4, 1918, Sweden recognized the new nation, and thereafter several countries, France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, the Holy See, and others did likewise.

At the same time that the Diet was discussing the constitution of the new republic and other matters in connection therewith, the Russian Bolsheviks were conducting a propaganda among the Socialists of Finland, inciting them to revolt, to overthrow the Government and take the power into their hands. They offered their aid and the use of all the enormous military supplies stored in Finland for supplying an army of hundreds of thousands of Russians. Without this agitation and offer of aid no revolt would have been undertaken by the citizens of Finland. This was thoroughly understood by those who were loyal to Finland, so that this sad civil war is considered as really the **war for Finnish independence**, the supreme effort to free the country of Russian



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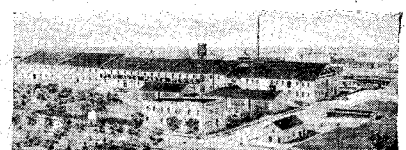
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Jamestown, New York, U. S. A.



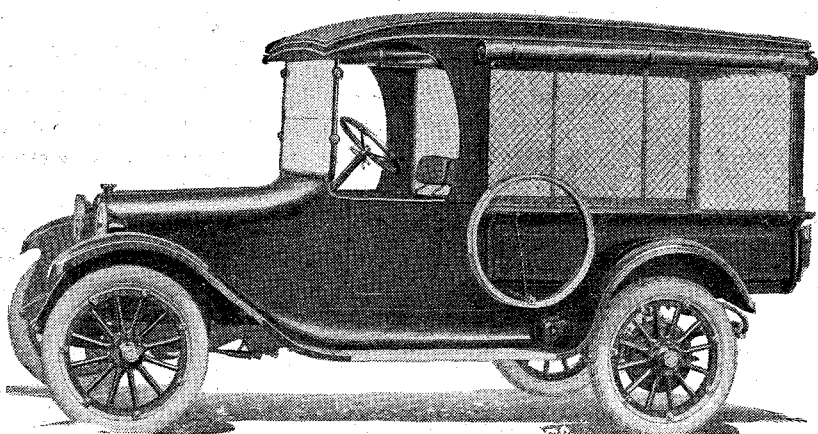
Peru, Indiana, U. S. A.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS CAR

Dodge Brothers Business Car has proved a sure, steady system of delivery—with costs approximately fixed

The haulage cost is unusually low

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



After the Razor

Apply Hinds Cream to bring that refined appearance and cool, comfortable feeling by quickly overcoming irritation due to close shaving, soap or hard water. Its use makes the skin naturally soft and smooth, hence less susceptible to the roughening effect of wind, sun or razor. The new non-leakable cap makes the bottle ideal for travelers and vacationists.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream 2c. Both Cold and Disappearing Cream 4c. Talcum 2c. Trial cake Soap 8c. Sample Face Powder 2c. Trial Size 15c. Attractive Week-end Box 50c.

Hinds Cream Toilet Necessities are selling everywhere or will be mailed, postpaid in U. S. A., from Laboratory.

A. S. HINDS 241 West Street Portland, Maine

Hinds Cream

HONEY AND ALMOND

oppression and Russian influence. In this war Finland purchased her liberty with her life-blood, showing that she did not wish to submit to foreign oppression any longer, an oppression which had tried to destroy her civilization and culture, her national institutions, and to completely annihilate her from the stage of history. By this war she showed that she possessed the determination and the ability to decide her fate in common with the other nations of the world, a free nation in her own free land.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONS—When Finland secured her independence, the Finnish Government Bureau of Information relates, the question of an ice-free port on the Arctic assumed importance, for the world-war had demonstrated the helpless condition of the country when other nations are at war, and when the Baltic and the Gulf of Bothnia became scenes of hostilities as during the present world-war. Nearly fifty years ago, Russia had promised Finland an ice-free port on the Arctic, as a recompense for a strip of territory in the vicinity of Siestarjarvi, near Petrograd, which had been taken from Finland and annexed to Russia. This promise has never been fulfilled, a change in rulers taking place, followed by the well-known efforts at Russianization and oppression of Finland. The question has been revived. During the Russian revolution the Government promised to carry out this agreement in return for certain concessions. The Finnish **ice-free port on the Arctic** will be located at the mouth of Petsamo fjord, near the Norwegian boundary. The railroad will be extended from its present northern terminus, Rovaniemi, to the new port. This will give Finland an ocean port and will shorten the distance between that country and America considerably.

The boundary question is not confined to this, however, but another important question arises on the eastern boundary, for the Russian side of this boundary, East Karelia, is inhabited by Finnish people, who have always longed for an opportunity of coming into governmental unity with Finland, because through language and history they are a part of Finland, altho wars and other factors have drawn a boundary severing in two the lands inhabited by the Finns. The territory inhabited by the Finns on the Russian side of the boundary is equivalent to two-thirds of the area of Finland. From many regions of this territory of East Karelia, the inhabitants have sent petitions asking to be permitted to join Finland. This makes the boundary question of vast importance viewed from an ethnic standpoint, and the hope of the Finnish people is that they may realize national unity on the principle of self-determination, in the same way as the Poles and other nations have had their dreams of hundreds of years fulfilled.

THE QUESTION OF THE ALAND ISLANDS—The Aland Archipelago belongs

To the *Fathers and Mothers* of America

ONE of the most touching moments in the life of a family occurs on the evening before the little one goes to school for the first time. It is then the parents realize that the control of the child's future is placed largely in other hands. The baby is passing into childhood, and it will seem but a few years before he is ready to enter the battle of life.

Events are moving so fast to-day that never before was a thorough and liberal education so necessary. Today, more than ever, the youth of America should get the sort of education that will, in training and environment, develop strength of purpose and stability of character.

And in no other country in the world is it so easy to obtain such an education as in America.

Our public-school system is the best; our private schools are more numerous, more competent, and, what is still more important, more democratic than the private schools of any other nation.

American fathers and mothers whose first and greatest consideration is the future of their children know that Democracy writes the text-books of America.

"'Tis education forms the common mind," wrote Alexander Pope many years ago. Certainly a high standard of educational methods and ideals has made America the greatest democracy of all time.

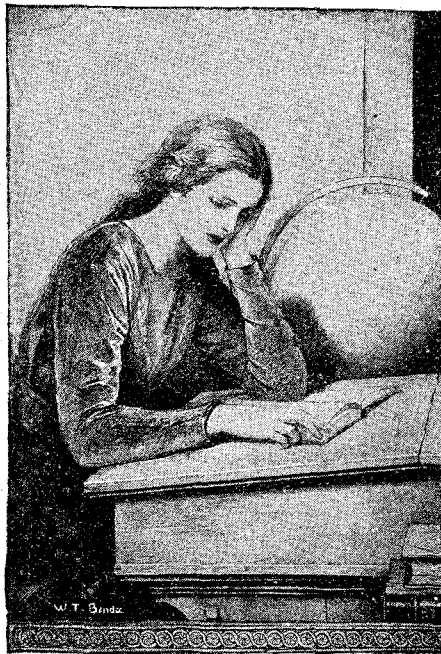
* * * * *

The greatest service a magazine can perform is to help direct parents in the selection of proper schools for their children.

Several magazines are performing this service, and, to them may be credited the growth and the wide-spread appeal of our great private schools.

For the past twelve years, year after year, Cosmopolitan has not only published a great volume of private-school advertising but it has, through its Educational Club, personally helped thousands of parents to select schools best suited to the requirements of their sons and daughters.

With more than a million circulation each month



Copyright 1919 by Cosmopolitan Magazine

Democracy Writes the Text-Books of America

among the most intelligent and the most progressive element of the magazine-reading public, Cosmopolitan has easily become America's leading school advertising medium. Indeed, the private schools of America, during 1918, invested more than \$100,000 in the advertising pages of Cosmopolitan, and this is twice as much as they invested in Cosmopolitan's nearest competitor in the school-advertising field.

The private schools tell us that they depend largely upon Cosmopolitan for increases in their enrollments—in fact, it is said by many of these schools that Cosmopolitan sends them more pupils each season than all the other magazines combined.

This has been accomplished, not only because of the tremendous volume of school advertising Cosmopolitan publishes, but also because Cosmopolitan is bought and read in more than a million homes that prefer the best work of the greatest writers and artists in all the world.

To publish the work of these writers and artists, month after month, in the best magazine that it is possible to produce is an achievement in which Cosmopolitan feels a justifiable pride.

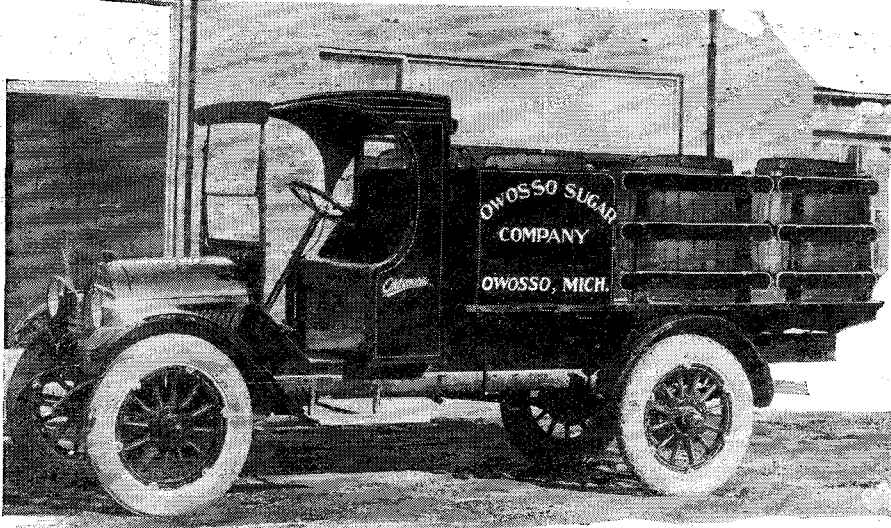
But to give to the parents of America a school-information service unexcelled by any other magazine—to become known among the private schools as their most prolific source of enrollments—is an even greater achievement.

* * * * *

In the July number of Cosmopolitan, which you can buy today, there is a most comprehensive educational directory containing announcements of two hundred and sixty-eight of the best private and vocational schools in America.

If you are contemplating the selection of a school, you will find the *right one* in the pages of this month's Cosmopolitan. And after you have made your selection, we shall be happy to have you tell us that Cosmopolitan has been of service to you.

Cosmopolitan's own supremacy insures supremacy for its advertisers



For Town

Oldsmobile ECONOMY Truck

Economizes Where Economy Counts

CHASSIS—with instrument board, windshield, cowl and fenders.

\$1250

CHASSIS—with steel cab, ready for stake, stock rake, grain dump or box body.

\$1295

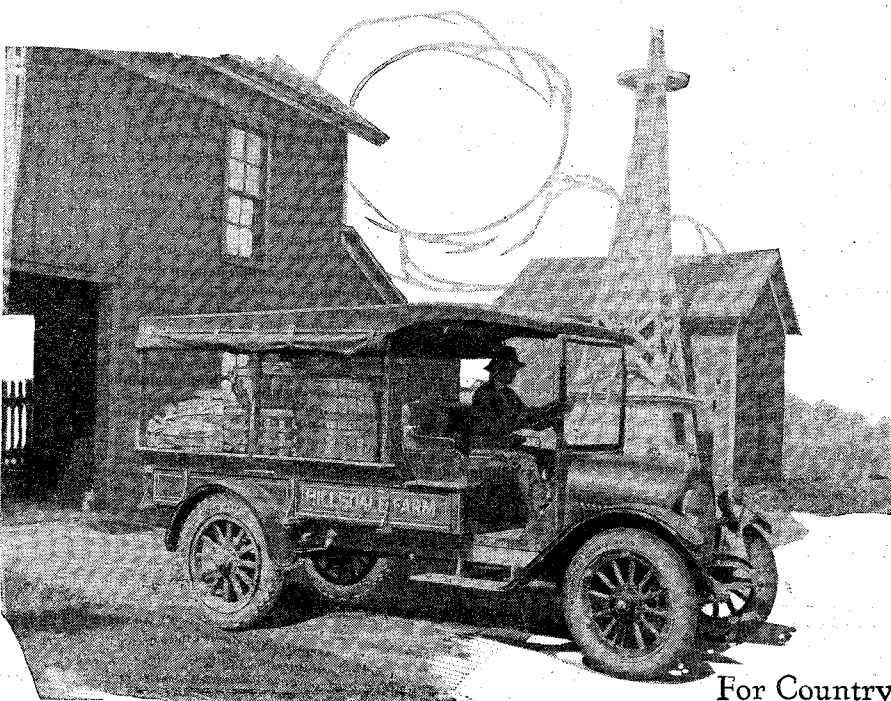
CHASSIS—with handsome express body, strongly ironed and braced, ready for action.

\$1350

MODERATE first cost, speed, low operating cost and extremely low maintenance cost has definitely *established* its record for economy. Its adaptability to all industries and to hundreds of uses makes it the logical truck for city or country service.

Its sturdy construction is an assurance of consistent performance. Oldsmobile-Torbenon internal drive, complete electrical equipment, Oldsmobile valve-in-head motor, Goodyear 35x5 pneumatic cord tires—every feature a tried and tested success plus our 21 years' experience in building motor vehicles.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Michigan



For Country

to Finland geographically, for it is a natural continuation of the islands of the Finnish coast. On the other hand, the Aland group is separated from Sweden by a wide stretch of open sea. Historically these islands have always been considered a **part of Finland**, and they have been a part of Sweden only when the entire country of Finland was a part of Sweden. Governmentally it has always been a part of Finland or a separate administrative district of Finland. In ecclesiastical affairs it has been a part of Finland, being part of the diocese of Abo from as far back as 1300, and in judicial matters at least since 1435. The population of this group of islands does not comprise a separate nationality, but is a part of the Swedish-speaking people of Finland, which is about one-ninth of the population of the country, amounting to nearly 400,000. The population of the Aland Islands is about 25,000.

If the Aland Islands are annexed to Sweden, the guarding of the border will present many difficulties in customs control, for this group and the islands along the coast of Finland are so closely connected, as to make smuggling a hard thing to suppress.

In case the decision of the question whether the islands should remain a part of Finland or be annexed to Sweden, is left to a vote of the people on the islands, the **plebiscite** should be postponed until normal conditions are restored. Now when Finland is faced with starvation, it has been impossible to send food to the islands any more than to other parts of the country, whereas Sweden has sent food and sugar, winning the sympathy of the people. When Finland again becomes able to send food, the opinion of the people on the question of annexation to Sweden may change.

If that portion of the Swedish-speaking population of Finland living on the Aland Islands is permitted to determine whether they are to be annexed to Sweden, then justice demands that the Finnish people in northern Sweden, occupying a territory much larger than the Aland Islands, and adjacent to the famous iron-mines of Sweden, shall likewise have the right to say whether they are to remain a part of Sweden or whether they wish to be annexed to Finland. The Finns of northern Sweden form a complete nationality and not merely a small portion as do the Swedish-speaking Aland-Islanders.

In Missouri.—Going to bed is one thing that requires no enthusiasm.—*Jack Warwick.*

Getting out in the morning exhausts the supply.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Poor Rich Girl.—"So Edith married a wealthy man. Is she happy?"

"I hardly think so. She's so rich that she can't enjoy bargain-hunting."—*Boston Transcript.*

RIVALRIES IN GOOD WORKS

(Continued from page 33)

seemed to us Catholics to furnish any fitting or proper opportunity for attempts at proselytizing among the Protestants or Jews or Mohammedans of the war-stricken and afflicted countries.

"It was, therefore, with surprise and regret that we Catholics learned that the various American Protestant denominations were uniting to conduct immediately a proselytizing campaign among the Catholic population of France, and were proclaiming that United American Protestantism would seize upon this time and crises to extend their faith in Catholic France and Belgium. And we also sympathized keenly with the keen resentment felt by so many of our French friends toward those American Protestant organizations which in dispensing American charity were seeking to undermine the faith in Catholic France and to induce Catholic women and children, hundreds of thousands of whom are the poor widows and orphans of Catholic heroes who died for France and Christian civilization, to abandon the religion of their fathers.

"When the war broke out, the Protestant population of the invaded and devastated districts of Northern and Eastern France was not more than one per cent., and fully ninety-five per cent. of the remainder were Catholic. The same is true of Belgium, which in 1914 had only about 28,000 Protestants and 14,000 Jews out of an estimated population of about 8,000,000, that is to say, about one-half of one percent. of Protestants and Jews.

"The Methodist-Episcopal churches of America have recently raised or secured pledges for a fund of \$140,000,000 for home and foreign missions, and among the objects outlined in the published program, and for which \$2,500,000 is specifically allotted, is one to extend Protestantism in Europe.

"We find the American Protestant-Episcopal Church conducting a nationwide campaign to raise a fund of \$20,000,000, of which a large part is to be used 'to assist in succoring ravished France and to intensify the extension of the Protestant Faith' there.

"There is, further, what is called the 'Presbyterian New Era Movement,' which is raising a fund of more than \$13,000,000, of which \$500,000 is to be devoted 'to assist other Protestant denominations in rebuilding and extending the Protestant faith in the war-stricken countries.'

"A committee of the Foreign Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches of North America is raising a fund of \$10,000,000 and the American Baptist Church has raised \$6,000,000 out of a total budget of \$100,000,000. A large part of these funds is destined directly or indirectly for missionary work in France.

"Finally, there is likewise pending in our midst a campaign among Protestant churches to raise a specific fund of \$3,200,000, with diversified objects in France and Belgium, including: (1) To restore Protestant churches in the devastated districts, as well as to administer relief to the members of those congregations that are in physical distress; (2) to establish Protestant missions, schools, orphanages, and asylums, and (3) to enlarge and promote the Protestant press of France.

"There can be no doubt that we are facing a great religious crisis and a great menace to the Faith of France. If American Protestants erect in all the

How Many Faces has Four Bits ?

Funny thing about money. A half dollar looks different every time you lift it out of your pocket. It's hardly big enough to count when you are taking a girl to a show and supper, but next day it looks like a million dollars when you invest it at a lunch counter.

The more it buys the harder it is to spend.

All of which is suggested by what a millionaire said to me the other day—as free a spender as I ever passed a hotel evening with:—

"Look here, Jim", he said, "I can't see that 50 cent size of Mennen's—it's too much coin to spend at one time for shaving cream."

"But it's a bigger tube," I protested, "you get more for your money than in the regular 35 cent size."

"I know," he answered, slipping half a dollar to the waiter, "but 35 cents is my price for shaving cream."

Ain't human nature wonderful?

In our fifty cent tube of Mennen's there's enough shaving cream to bring peace and the joy of living into a man's life every morning for many months—

Enough cream to soften the meanness out of two seasons' crops of stubble.

And a quality of shaving cream so fine, so unusual, so remarkable—

—say, have you ever tried Mennen's Shaving Cream? Have you taken a half inch on a drenched brush and whipped it for three minutes into a creamy, firm, moist lather—with the brush only—using a lot of water, hot or cold—

—and then slipped the razor down the east facade of your jaw in the most deliciously glorious shave of your career?

You've got to know Mennen's to like it. Send me 12 cents and I'll mail a demonstrator tube. Try it! Then reason with yourself calmly if many months of such shaves aren't worth the price of two Perfectos.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

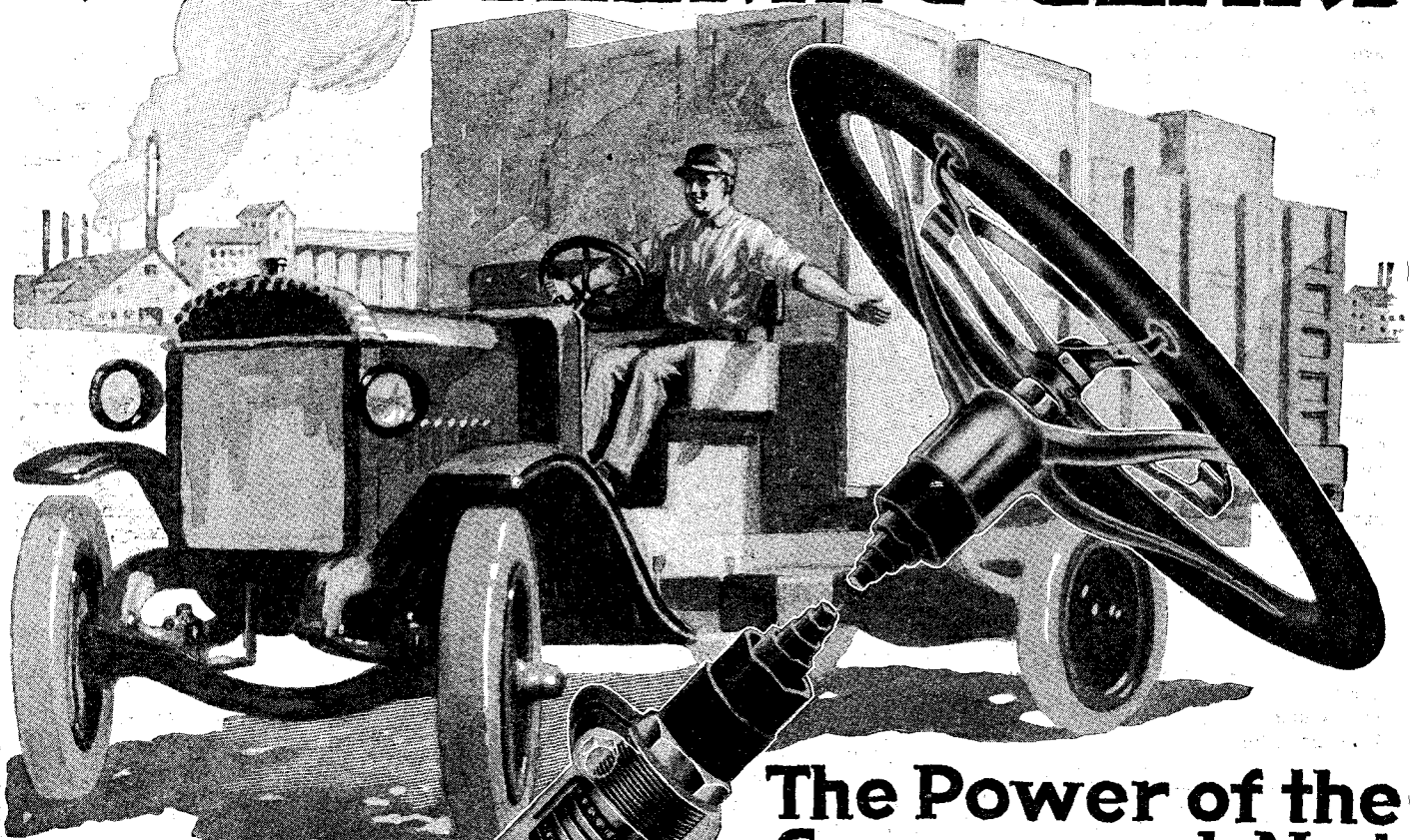


Jim Henry,
The Mennen
Company
Newark, N. J.

Send me the demonstrator tube. Here's the 12 cents. If Mennen's is as good as you say—50 cents a tube won't stop me.

Name.....
Address.....

ROSS STEERING GEARS



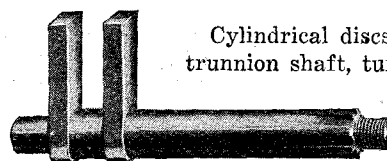
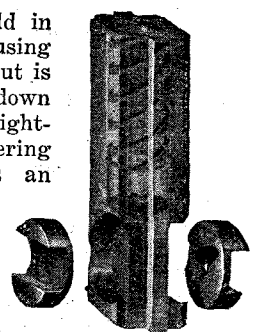
The Power of the Screw and Nut

HUMAN strength, applied through the threads of a screw, becomes an enormous and almost irresistible force. This is the fundamental principle upon which Ross Steering Gears for motor trucks are designed which distinguishes them from all other steering gear types, and which gives them their remarkable superiority in easy steering, safety and reliability.

This screw is secured to the tube at the top of which the steering wheel is keyed. When the steering wheel is turned the screw turns with it and the full bearing surface of every thread is applied to the threads of the nut which envelopes it. The screw turns on its bearings, with no movement up or down.



This nut is so held in the steering gear housing that it cannot turn, but is free to move up or down on the screw. The slightest turn of the steering wheel develops an enormous power through the threads of the screw, which, by the movement of the nut, is applied to steer the truck.



Cylindrical discs, holding in slots the projecting arms of this trunnion shaft, turn in recesses in the nut when the nut moves up or down and rotate the trunnion shaft which moves the steering arm forward or backward.

On account of the wonderful power of the screw and nut and what it means in easy steering, safety and reliability, 130 motor truck manufacturers, representing considerably over half the industry, are now using Ross Steering Gears as standard equipment.

ROSS GEAR & TOOL COMPANY
Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.



If you are going to buy a motor truck, send for this book and list of trucks equipped with Ross Steering Gears.

The Steering Gears that Predominate on Motor Trucks

devastated districts chapels and social centers and afford munificent relief, a profound impression is certain to be made, and those impressionable and lovable French people are certain to gain lasting impressions."

In reply to the charge made against Protestant organizations of "seeking to undermine the faith of Catholic France," leaders in all these denominations now organizing relief work abroad speak through the New York *Tribune* a quick denial. Dr. Robert W. Patten, national director of the Episcopal campaign, points out that the charge is "without warrant as to present and to future intention so far as the leaders of this campaign are aware." He goes on to indicate the limited purposes of his own Church:

"Perhaps the only use of any funds in that field will be to strengthen the only work that the American Church has in France, our church in Paris—a work of long standing, largely established for the benefit of American residents. No organization, ecclesiastical or otherwise, has been more active than this American Church in relief of suffering France during the period of the war. The only Protestant church which so far has made any definite overtures to the Roman Church looking to more sympathetic cooperation with the Roman Church in the future than has been realized in the past is the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Dr. William Hiram Foulkes, general secretary of the Presbyterian New Era Movement, shows how their effort merely concerns Protestant churches:

"The Presbyterian Church has successfully undertaken to secure a fund of approximately \$500,000 for the relief of the stricken Protestant churches of the war-zone. It has been actuated by feelings of humanitarian sympathy for those who, with scant resources, have lost so heavily.

"To read into this worthy and broad-minded service a sectarian purpose and a hostile attitude toward any other Church is entirely unjustified. It is an interesting theory, altho it is very ancient, that the mere carrying on of Protestant Christianity is an attack upon Roman Catholicism."

Dr. North, whose elaborate outline of Methodist work is given at the beginning of the article, has his say also:

"The program of the Church in this movement is definitely constructive. It aims not to pull down, but to build up. It hopes not to supplant, but to supplement. Its spirit is not controversial, tho it moves from conviction and believes itself to be impelled by the spirit of God. The details of its plan are now under the careful consideration of able and representative men. The leaders of its enterprise have received heartiest welcome from men in high position in the military and civil life of France, some of these being of the Roman Catholic faith.

"While it is hoped that the Roman Catholics of America will find ways for doing their part in the reconstruction work in France, it would seem thoroughly consistent with American fairness that others who find their duty to lie in some

other method should be permitted to proceed without either suspicion or censure. Undoubtedly they will proceed without undue consideration of either."

The American Baptist Church and the Federal Council of the Churches are agencies for relief work in Belgium and France, but their representatives offer no special reply to the Catholic criticism. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland says, "We intend to do all we can to aid in the reconstruction work."

The Catholic fund for church restoration is put at \$5,000,000, of which \$500,000 is to be collected in New York. Dr. Crane, already quoted, speaks of the competition of "the sects" whose "rivalry was not always edifying":

"In time past they have contended with the sword. Catholics slew Protestants in Spain and Protestants slew Catholics in Ireland. The ancient Jews were not tolerant with Gentiles, and the modern Gentiles have persecuted Jews. Less bloody but quite as acrimonious contentions raged among the religious denominations in the last century. Baptists and Anabaptists disputed over water; Universalists and Evangelicals over fire. From the corner grocery, where Ephraim Tutt was known as the best long-distance debater in the settlement, to the plenary councils where high dignitaries hurled anathemas at heretics, the war went merrily on.

"Then it stopt, seemed to die down with the end of the century. Nothing was settled, neither side whipt, they just appeared to run out of breath.

"Now it's on again. The war brought it on. They are vying again.

"But it is a wholesome, welcome, constructive, and altogether God-blessed rivalry now.

"Because it is not a clash of arguments and invectives, but a rivalry in good works.

"The Evangelical bodies, through the Y. M. C. A., followed the soldiers with coffee, cigarets, and chewing-gum. The Salvation Army came also with doughnuts. The Roman Catholics entered the field of helpfulness with vigor, as the Knights of Columbus. And the Jews were not to be outdone.

"In this strife there is no bitterness. Each group cheers on the other. Ancient animosities are forgotten.

"For each is working, not for the selfish aggrandizement of its own organization, but for humanity.

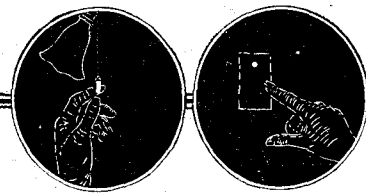
"They serve not some tribal deity, not a God of a chosen people, not some narrow and territorial divinity, but the God of all the earth.

"This points the way to that religious unity of which past ages have dreamed. For it will be a 'unity of the spirit, which is the bond of peace,' and not the *ignis fatuus* of unity of opinion, which is the bone of contention."

Every Excuse Works Once.—The hotel manager hopped on a bellhop for whistling in the lobby.

"Don't you know it's against the rules for an employee to whistle while on duty?" he demanded sternly.

"Ain't whistling, sir," protested the boy. "I'm paging Mrs. Blank's dog."—*Boston Transcript*.



Marvelite
MADE WITH RADIUM **Spotters**



"Their Radium Glow Shows Where to Go"

"Ah, there it is, that wonderful little Marvelite Spotter that glows in the dark like a firefly. I have one on every light fixture in the house, and can find any of them in the dark, without stumbling and groping around as I used to. And they only cost 25 cents each. I couldn't do without them if they cost twice that."

The Marvelite Spotters are made in the form of Pendants for pull-chains or gas fixtures, Buttons for switch plates and Thumb-tacks to be stuck anywhere. They are easy to attach, do not require wires or batteries, and hold their luminosity for many years.

Approved by Committee
of New York Architects.

25 cents each

If your drug, electrical or hardware store does not carry them, send us 25 cents each for as many as you need.

Liberal discount to jobbers
and dealers.

*Marvelite Spotters sell themselves.
Everybody wants them.*

Cold Light Mfg. Co.
50 East Union Sq. New York

**Boy! "Page" Admiral
Von Tirpitz! —
Who's afraid of
Submarines? This
RUBBERSET
Brush isn't!**



Rubberset Company,
Newark, N. J.
c/o C. R. Stewart, Jersey City, N. J.
Supt. Marine Dept
Erie R. R. Co.
March 18th, 1917.

Gentlemen:
I have one of your Rubberset Shaving Brushes that went down with the sea-going tug Albert J. Stone when she sank three miles southeast of Seaconnet Point, R. I., on the 4th of August last year. She was raised on the 8th of December, and pumped out on the 11th, and while looking for some of my things I lost when she sank, I found my shaving brush and was surprised to find it in as good condition as ever after being at the bottom of the Atlantic over four months. I think such a test is very good evidence of the durability of the Rubberset Brushes.

(Signed)

Yours respectfully,
H. W. MULKE,
Chief Engineer,
Tug Albert J. Stone.

THIS IS NO. 4 OF A SERIES
OF UNSOLICITED ADS.
NOT WRITTEN BY OUR
ADVERTISING MAN.

RUBBERSET
LATHER HAIR TOOTH TRADE MARK PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
BRUSHES
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

TWO NEW WHEAT DISEASES

TWO serious diseases of wheat, hitherto unknown in this country, have been discovered in Madison County, Illinois, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The first is apparently identical with the "take-all" or "white-heads" which has caused serious losses in Australia, and has been reported as a pest in Europe. The second is flag smut which also is serious in Australia, and is known in India and Japan. Neither pest has ever been reported to cause losses comparable to those resulting from the great epidemics of black-stem rust in this country. Says a recent press bulletin of the Department:

"Altho these diseases may cause heavy losses to individual farmers, the total area likely to be affected, before eradication or control measures are established, probably will not be large. The losses in the total area affected this year will have no appreciable effect upon the total production of this year's wheat crop.

"The presence of these diseases was discovered through a report from the county agent of Madison County, Illinois, stating that wheat was being seriously injured by some disease. An investigation was made promptly by representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. The damage in the fields attacked was found to vary from a fraction of 1 per cent. to as much as 90 per cent. In some fields the damage was so great that the farmers were plowing up the wheat and preparing to plant corn.

"Specimens of the diseased wheat plants have been examined and found affected with the disease, showing all the symptoms of take-all in its early stages, as described in Australia. On the second visit to Madison County the Department representative found the flag smut of wheat in the same fields injured by take-all. Finding these two Australian diseases in the same fields strongly indicates that they have been introduced on wheat shipped into this country from Australia. These diseases are carried on seed grain. A thorough investigation is being made . . . to determine the source of all seed wheat used on the infested farms. A nation-wide survey is now in progress to find if either or both of these two diseases have been introduced anywhere else in the United States.

"Their serious effects under Australian conditions are now well known. There is every reason to believe that they will find conditions in this country favorable to their spread. All growers of wheat and other small grains should be interested in helping . . . to find these diseases if they have been introduced, and to keep them from spreading.

"There should be little difficulty in recognizing flag-smut, as it differs radically from the other grain smut. Unlike the others, it attacks the upper leaves, particularly the top one, which is commonly called the flag leaf. The name of the disease comes from this characteristic. The flag leaf always shows long, smut-spore stripes, and frequently is contorted or twisted into a spiral. Occasionally flag

FAUST INSTANT COFFEE & TEA

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve. Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds

or Leaves—No Boiling or Cooking—No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 40c. (foreign 50c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.



Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "overthere" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers.

Victory now enables us to again supply the public.



FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill. Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., Dept. 4, Saint Louis, Mo.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued.

smut attacks the stems as well as the upper leaves. In this respect it resembles the stem smut of rye but differs from it in that all of the culms instead of one out of several are attacked. Affected plants do not produce heads.

"The layman may have some difficulty in distinguishing the take-all disease from any other condition that causes the plants to turn yellow in patches over the field. Take-all appears in round or irregular patches, within which all of the plants are destroyed. That habit gave rise to the name of take-all. In the infected patches the plants are first yellow, later becoming brown and dead. Diseased plants are but weakly rooted to the ground and the roots and foot of the stems become rotten. From this comes another name, foot-rot, by which the disease is sometimes known. Affected plants may survive the early or seedling attack and produce heads, but they never fill out, and are a dead white in color. This gives rise to a third name of the disease, white-head.

"The Department of Agriculture has been for some time apprehensive that these two diseases would be introduced into the United States. Several weeks ago a hearing was held with a view to prohibiting the importation of seed wheat from Australia, Japan, India, and practically the whole of Europe. Quarantine regulations were being prepared some time before the discovery of the diseases in Illinois."

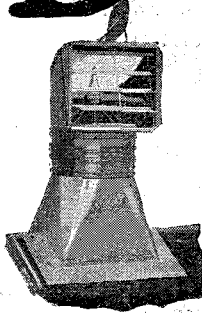
THE FIGHT WITH TUBERCULOSIS

MOST of us "have" tuberculosis, that is, we harbor the germ; whether or not our enemy becomes active, depends largely on how we treat ourselves. This is the view of an editorial writer in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, May). According to him, the fight between man and this particular foe ends usually in an armistice; the bacillus commits no ravages, but he is there, ready to take up arms again whenever the victim weakens. The difference between those of us who die of "T. B." and those who don't, says this writer, is that some of us are willing to pay the cost of immunity, and pay it, "while the paying's good." But if we are all infected already, why worry about infection? This must be "another story," at all events our author does not tell it here. He writes:

"Between man and the tubercular bacillus there is a sort of armistice. No, there's no love lost between them. Only a compromise, a 'live and let live' policy, so far as the race is concerned, but still there's a lot of sniping going on. It's not peace by any means, but whatever the feelings between the two parties to the combat they've lived together for a long time in the past, and they're destined to live together for a long time in the future.

"It's true that occasionally Mr. T. B. runs across a race of men that are unacquainted with his ways—Eskimos, Indians, South-Sea Islanders—and he usually makes short work of them, but with those who have harbored him for years he is on better speaking-terms. And many more of

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

us harbor Mr. T. B. than is usually realized. If it is not shown before, the autopsy-table tells the tale of an infection in 90 per cent. of cases. And as investigation shows, this infection takes place in nearly all cases in early youth or childhood.

"With the infection there begins the development of the body defenses—unless the case goes into 'quick consumption'—and from that time on there is the struggle between the bacillus and the tissues. In most cases the tissues gain sufficient advantage so that the bacillus remains quiescent, it may be for months or years, or the remainder of life. But in other cases, after the tissues have won out for a time, a period of overwork, an unusual strain, a season of inadequate feeding, indulgence in excesses so lower the resistance of the tissues that the germs are encouraged to begin work again.

"It may be feebly and insidiously at first. The person tires easily, does not get enough rest at night, notices a little difficulty in digestion. He wonders why he does not 'pick up' as usual. His friends notice a little falling off in flesh. A slight fever is noted in the evening, and an almost imperceptible hacking cough in the morning. Acquaintances note the difference, but think it is only temporary, and that the patient will soon regain his health.

"He may not even suspect that he has been having a pitched battle with the tuberculosis germ, and if told the fact by his doctor may be inclined to doubt it. His tissues under some change of methods of living or of surroundings may again get the upper hand, and then he is certain his doctor was entirely mistaken. It was only a temporary setback. And so the game of hide-and-seek goes on between the man and the bacillus over a long period, perhaps years. In some cases our patient is known to his friends as a consumptive, tho he himself denies it and refuses to believe it.

"There may be months and years when there are no clinical symptoms. At other times there is a 'cold' from which the recovery is slow and is marked by loss of flesh, weakness, and perhaps more disconcerting symptoms.

"During all this time the tissues are making a brave effort to keep the upper hand. Sometimes they lose because of indiscretion, sometimes because of a sudden infection by some other germ. It is generally believed that influenza or pneumonia, or even a 'neglected cold,' may be followed by tuberculosis. The probability is the tuberculosis germ was on the spot to begin with, only waiting some weakening of the host for its opportunity to begin work. And right here is the place to whisper a secret. We are most of us infected with tuberculosis. The vast majority of us have the say as to whether or not we shall succumb to the disease.

"Experience with a good many patients who are fighting a losing fight against the bacillus warrants the statement that they usually are not willing to pay the price for a victorious fight. They can not be convinced of the necessity of taking certain precautions until such a time that the precautions will no longer suffice to stay the disease. The losers in such cases as the writer has observed are often losers because they will not take advice when the advice is timely, but wait until they can

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

themselves read the handwriting on the wall, and then usually they are willing to travel, to do this and that, to spend their last red cent and all they can borrow in order to stop the now resistless ravages of the disease.

"So we may generalize by saying that the difference between one who succumbs to tuberculosis and one who wins the fight is one of temperament, of willingness to pay the cost while the paying is good. Many who have been earnestly urged to take precautions regarding diet, and exposure, and exercise, sleep, and the like, being given specific directions, have taken the matter lightly, and then a few months later have made frantic but vain attempts to follow all sorts of advice when it was too late. Does the bacillus invade the cranium and produce this fatal optimism?"

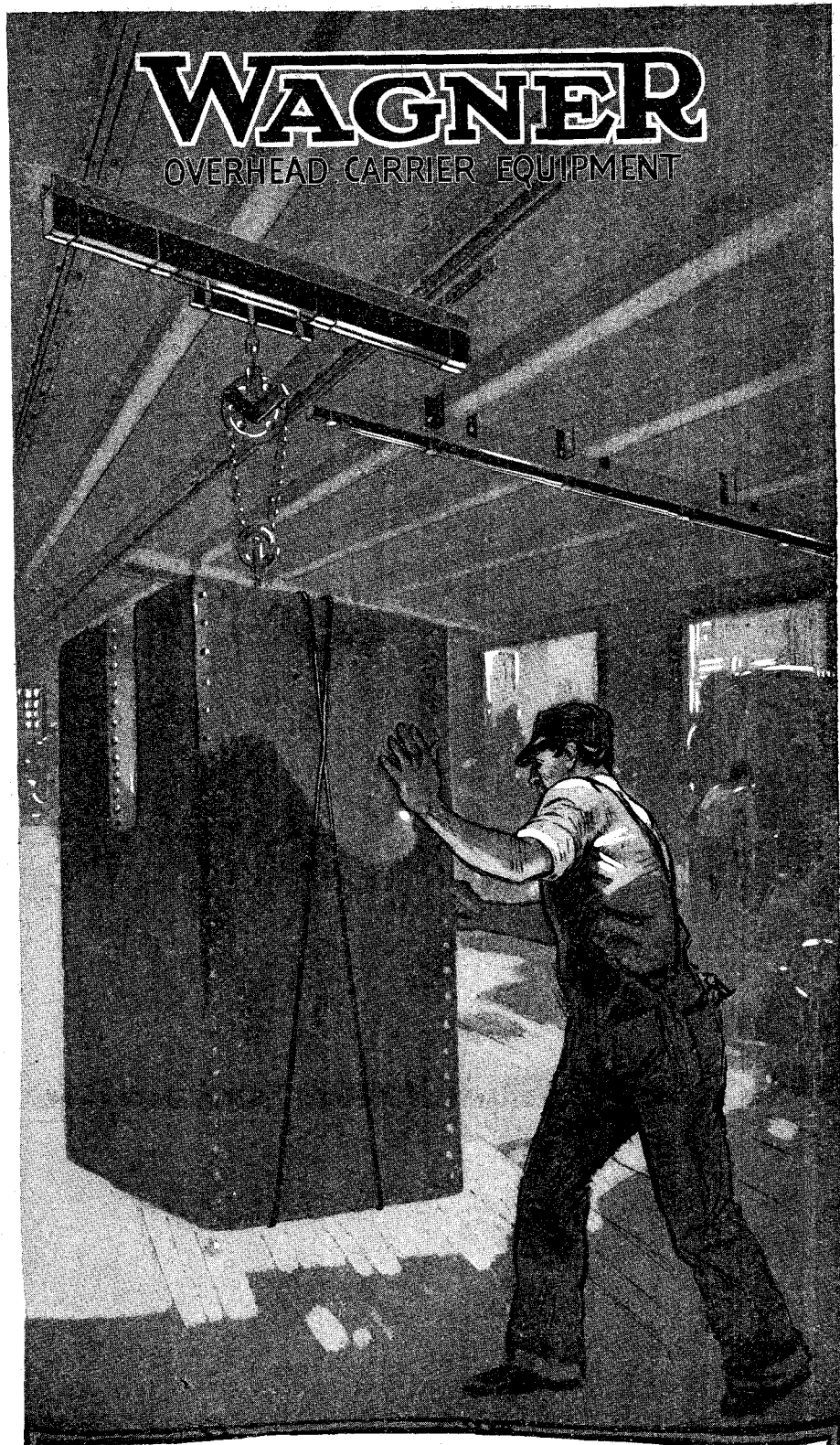
MICROSCOPIC MOVIES

SCIENTIFIC research is making more and more use of the moving picture, especially of such pictures in combination with some other device. The slowing-up of rapid motion so that it may be analyzed with the unaided eye is employed now, not only to enable spectators at a movie theater to see dogs float gracefully over a fence, but to aid the scientific investigator to study all sorts of swift processes. Coupled with the microscope, the moving-picture camera not only reveals mysteries to the research-worker, but enables him to show them on the screen to hundreds of students at once. Arthur G. Eldredge, writing on "Photography in Research" in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York, May 15), speaks of the motion-picture as surpassing all other photographic methods in science. He writes:

"In this instrument we have a tool outstripping the magic of Aladdin. It tells things we would not dare dream. It may prove beyond contradiction things beyond the wildest conjecture. Our eyes are something of a compensating instrument—they can interpret only slow motions, and by reason of the persistence of vision are a complete failure in splitting seconds. Not so the motion-picture; with it consecutive pictures of a moving object may be made with exposures varying from one-fifth of a second to one ten-millionth of a second. Pictures taken at excessive speeds, when projected at the normal rate of sixteen exposures per second, permit one to analyze the motions and to understand things entirely beyond ordinary vision.

"In the field of research men are endeavoring to uncover the unknown, to do the 'impossible,' but are far too slow in adopting photographic methods. The moving picture and the microscope can see a million times quicker and smaller than the eye. Unaided vision can recognize a two-hundredth of an inch, but not interpret it, while motions quicker than a tenth of a second run together; one can not separate them. How, but for the microscope and photography, could we know the vast world beyond? It can show what is happening right down to the bare bones of matter and force. . . .

"The little work which I have done in



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION Continued

this field and the consideration of other special problems lead me to think that the motion camera with and without the microscope offers a means of research the value of which we can hardly predict. The field of application is as wide as human knowledge. Processes and reactions in the natural sciences and phenomena in the physical sciences will unfold many opportunities as we search for new facts. Special apparatus has been constructed whereby consecutive exposures can be made, each in one ten-millionth of a second. With such a tool the transmission and reaction of sound waves might be quite readily photographed in motion.

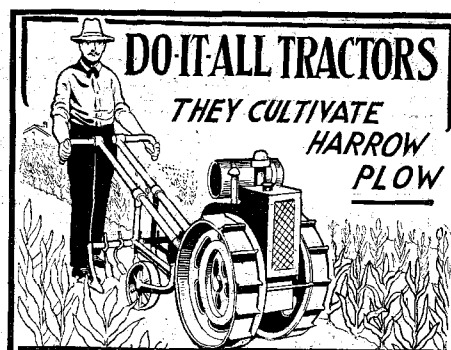
"One day some one may record the passage of electrons discharged across a vacuum. We can hardly set a limit."

COAL IN THE FIRELESS COOKER

A NEW process of making coke from soft coal has produced results "so significant as to be almost boundless in scope both as to utility and possible financial return," according to an article in *The Coal Age* (New York, May 1). The new feature of the process is that it is done at a low temperature, which saves many of the valuable by-products that are destroyed in the usual high-temperature manufacture of gas and coke. This low-temperature process is related to that generally used somewhat as "fireless" cooking is related to the usual processes of food preparation. As for the common method of dealing with soft coal—shoveling it into the furnace without previous treatment—that, the writer would doubtless say, is comparable with burning raw food to a crisp, to the utter waste of whatever is good in it. Burning coal in this way he calls "burning it raw"; and he insists that there is much in coal of far higher value than the mere heat that may be obtained from it. He tells how by treating the coal in a partial vacuum these things may be obtained in their full variety and value. We read:

"Coal in most instances is burned to-day just as it was when first discovered hundreds or thousands of years ago—that is, it is burned raw. In its natural or raw state bituminous coal burns under ordinary circumstances and manipulation with ease and inefficiency, with smoke and incompleteness. It is difficult, except by means of special furnaces and careful manipulation, to burn raw bituminous coal under a boiler smokelessly; in the ordinary house-furnace or the kitchen-range it is next to impossible. . . .

"That the burning of raw bituminous coal is an expensive luxury has long been recognized—and the more 'bituminous' the coal the more expensive the luxury. In other words, it has long been known that high-volatile coal contained other products of greater value than its heat. These substances are extractable only by distillation. This distillation ordinarily yields a solid residual fuel or coke of low-volatile content, a large volume of gas, a small amount of ammonia, and a variable

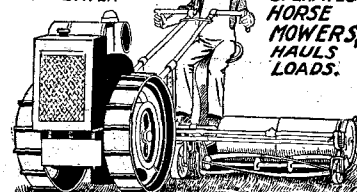


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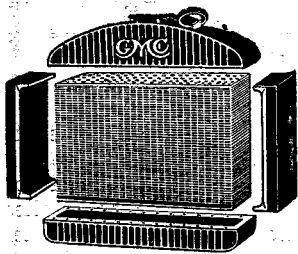
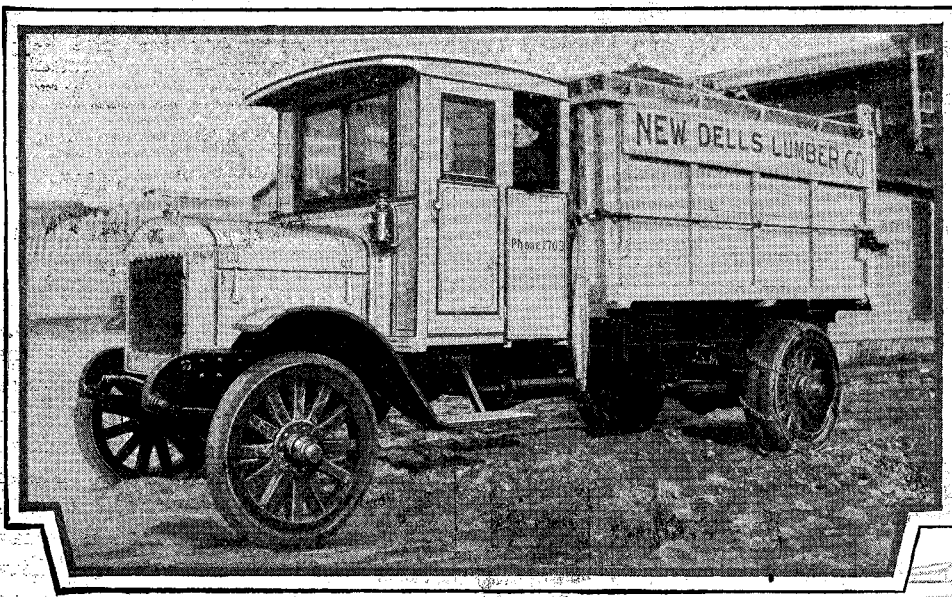
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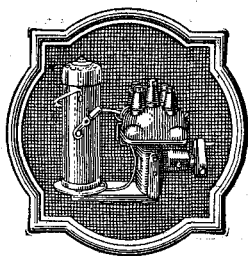


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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

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"The ordinary by-product coke oven operates at high temperature and yields large volumes of gas together with comparatively small quantities of oils. As a result this process of coking has found most favor where large quantities of gas are or may be consumed in industrial processes such as steel-manufacture, or where existing density of population entails a demand for gas for domestic purposes.

"Many experiments have been made in low-temperature distillation processes, but these heretofore have presented many difficulties, chief of which has been the length of time required for heat to penetrate any considerable thickness of a coal charge.

"The Denver Coal By-products Company, of Denver, Col., . . . has had a low-temperature carbonizing plant in commercial operation for some time, and the results obtained are so significant as to be almost boundless in scope both as to utility and possible financial return. . . .

"The retorts used are . . . of cast iron, about 18 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, and are set on end. A spiral fin is cast on the outer surface of each retort, which is incased in a fire-brick setting. This fin . . . breaks up the currents in the ascending heating gases and assists in absorbing the heat and conveying it to the contents.

"Coal, ground to pass a 20-mesh screen, is fed continuously into the top of the retort. Centrally mounted within the retort is a hollow-stemmed worm. This is revolved slowly by machinery and both agitates the coal charge and forces it downward, thus maintaining an operation which is automatic and continuous. Gas-burners external to the retort but within the fire-brick setting furnish the requisite amount of heat necessary for the carbonizing process. . . .

"Every one knows that the less pressure maintained on water the lower is the boiling-point. The same rule appears to apply to coal; or, in other words, the higher the vacuum that is maintained in the coking chamber the lower will be the temperature that will induce complete carbonization. In the G-L process, which is closely analogous to boiling in a vacuum, the gases, oils, and tars are liberated from the coal at a comparatively low temperature, the maximum within the retort seldom if ever exceeding 1,200° F. The oils are thus expelled as vapors without being broken down by heat into gases. Escaping as vapors, they are readily condensable into liquid oils after their removal from the retort. . . .

"This process of coking is continuous, with never more than 250 pounds of coal in any one retort at any one time. . . . The speed of the treatment is adjustable within limits permitting of a variation in the length of time that the coal within the retort is subjected to the action of the heat from without. The quality of the coke—that is, its volatile content—may thus be governed as requirements may dictate. It is thus possible to make either a metallurgical coke containing 2 per cent. volatile or a high-grade domestic fuel, one that is comparable to and that will behave

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

almost exactly like anthracite, containing 10 per cent. volatile matter. The domestic fuel made by this process is, of course, lighter, volume for volume, than is anthracite coal. It ignites much more readily. Chemically the fuels are almost identical, and their actions in furnace or stove are exactly similar except that this fuel yields a fire somewhat more flexible—that is, one that will respond more quickly to a variation in drafting. Fuel of this kind made from Western coals burns to a fine, powdery, white ash without the least suggestion of clinkering."

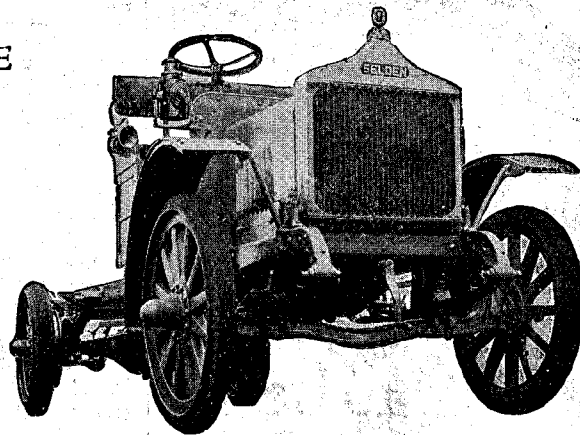
DRYING WOOD BY SOAKING IT

THE ordinary "seasoning" of wood is a tedious process, altho the superior strength of dried wood makes it desirable for building purposes of all sorts. Curiously enough, wood that has been soaking in water for a long time dries out quicker, tho it may contain vastly more moisture, than fresh or "green" wood. The reason is that in green wood the pores are obstructed by resins and other semisolids, and when these are dissolved or washed away the drying-out process is quick and easy. We learn from *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 21) that an attempt is being made to utilize these facts in seasoning railway-ties. Kiln-drying, we are told, is satisfactory only with small sticks. Beyond certain dimensions, the outside layers dry first and shrink, causing cracks and spoiling the wood. Says the writer:

"In early English practise the seasoning of large sticks was carried on by immersion in sea-water for a period of three years, more or less, the saps and resins were dissolved and washed out, and the pores of the wood left open and filled only by water. The subsequent drying was then easily, quickly, and uniformly carried on throughout the stick, and the resultant deposit of salt acted as an antiseptic just as the creosote does in the modern process. This was perhaps the most perfect seasoning possible, or ever accomplished.

"In experiments made in the last two years involving an entirely new process of drying timber an effort was made to use the same process that nature does, and dissolve, neutralize, or wash out the sap and other liquids or semiliquids which obstruct and close the pores, and to do this within a reasonable time, much faster than nature unassisted can accomplish the work. Hot water is more effective than cold water, and hot vapor of water is, in some cases, still more so. In the new process, which is simplicity itself in theory, altho the best form of mechanical application took much time and thought to study out, warm vapor, or, in other words, warm air, saturated with moisture, is circulated among the ties. The liquid components of the saps and resins, filling the vesicles themselves, expand with the heat and force their way out, to be diluted and carried away by the warm vapor. After some hours of this treatment, the amount of moisture is reduced by very slow degrees, until, at the end, it is practically dry and the timber is removed with not more than 5 per cent. of moisture left in it. The

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Widely different kinds of industry are represented in the flood of orders which we have received—which is an indication of the adaptability of the SELDEN SPECIAL to every conceivable kind of a hauling problem

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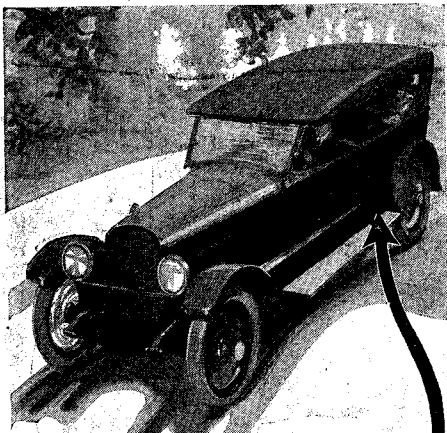
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The outfit includes the Vulcanizer—12 Patch-& Heat Units (6 round for punctures and 6 oblong for cuts)—price complete \$1.50. Extra Patch-& Heat Units, 75 cents a dozen. Prices are slightly higher west of the Rockies and in Canada.

All Accessory Dealers Sell It

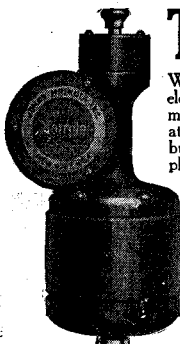
C. A. SHALER COMPANY
1204 Fourth Street Waupun, Wisconsin

Ask your dealer or write for booklet.



Tennis Taught by an Expert

in *Modern Tennis*, by P. A. Vaile. A thorough, expert description of the principles and methods used by the International champions. 48 photographs of McLoughlin, Brookes, Williams, etc., in action. Cloth, by mail, \$2.16. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.



The Motrola

Winds any make or model phonograph electrically. Easily attached without marring woodwork—positive in operation. Simply touch a button to wind your phonograph.

Write us today or ask your dealer.

JONES-MOTROLA, Inc.

29 West 35th St. New York 57 E. Jackson Blvd. Chicago

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

rapidity with which this is done depends upon the size of the sticks and the nature of the timber, just as it does in other methods, but no subject has yet been found which did not, in the end, yield to treatment. Care is taken not to let the temperature of the kiln get above 160° F., so that no injury may be done to the fiber of the wood.

"It is believed that timber treated in this way is indestructible, except by fire, so long as it is kept dry; and even without further treatment it will undoubtedly long outlast unseasoned material. In this condition it is, of course, well-suited to receive the creosote treatment, but instead of this expensive treatment a water-proofing coating, costing much less, is used. . . .

"The prospect which is opened up by this process is something more than merely getting the equivalent of the creosoted tie at a less cost. It is, besides, the potentiality of using for ties timbers which are now useless for the purpose, or nearly so. The northern birch, for instance, is a strong reliable wood, used by the Indians for every purpose requiring a hard wood, but unavailable for ties or bridge-timbers on account of its superabundant sap and its consequent tendency to rot rapidly. The poplar and balsam are others for which there is at present practically no demand. These timbers are particularly interesting to us just now on account of the recent opening up by the railways of thousands of square miles of northern forests, of which, with spruce and jack-pine, these are the main constituents. The use of these woods for commercial purposes means millions of dollars to the railways in reduced cost of ties and in freight."

MAKING NEAR BEER

NEXT to making a drink with a vanishing alcoholic content comes the art of making an ordinary alcoholic drink, and then taking the alcohol out. As pure alcohol is tasteless, the residue retains the flavor of the original, altho, as the Pullman porter said, "it lacks the authority." As Uncle Sam, however, objects to authorities that come into conflict with his own, every brewer in the United States will soon have either to shut up shop or adapt his plant to changed conditions. Says *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June):

"Some of the brewers have already made radical changes, turning the costly equipment of their plants to work on new, unfamiliar, yet profitable products; others are preparing to quit business of any kind; a few believe that future legislation will permit them to brew 2 per cent. beer, and they are relying on the ingenuity of the expert industrial chemist to discover a way to save machinery that cost the brewer millions of dollars from going to the scrap-heap. The manufacture of wholesome soft drinks or of spirituous beverages with the alcoholic kick taken from them seems to be one way out of the situation. A new and improved process for removing or reducing the alcohol in any kind of alcoholic beverage, especially beer, has been invented by Herman Heuser, of Chicago. Broadly speaking, this process consists of continuously flowing the beverage in a thin sheet or film over the vertical or in-

clined zone of an evaporator, preferably a vacuum pan, all the while subjecting the liquor to intense latent heat of steam between the walls or shells of the container. By this means the beer is boiled momentarily and its alcoholic content is instantaneously reduced. In the case of beer, in prior processes, prolonged boiling at high temperatures results in a brew which, tho' safely dealcoholized, has a distinctly unpleasant taste and odor. By the Heuser process, it is claimed, the original quality and characteristics of the beverage—such as taste, odor, and foaminess—are retained, owing to the quickness of exposure to the boiling action."

ROAD-BUILDING BY WIND-POWER

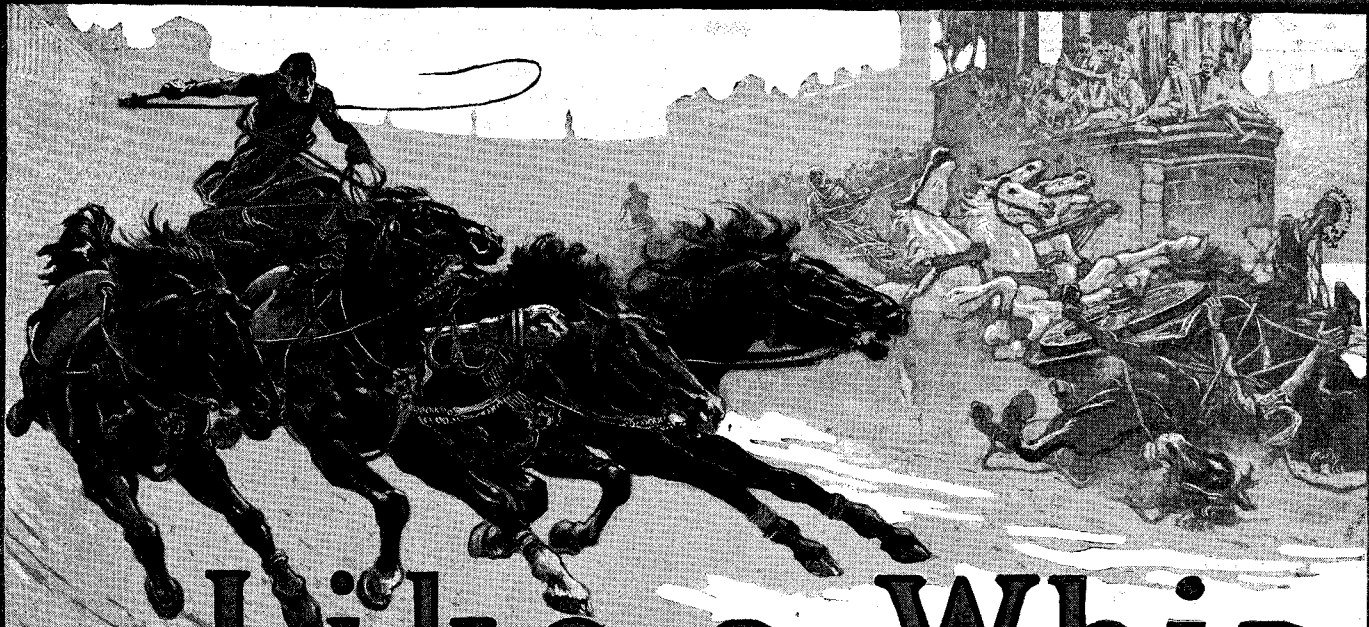
IN the New-Mexican deserts, county road-builders are enlisting the aid of the winds in their work, with notable success, we learn from an article in *The Compressed-Air Magazine* (New York, May). The ingenious author of this method is said in this magazine to be D. W. Jones, district highway superintendent, of Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, and Roosevelt counties. Ignoring all conventional methods of road-building across sand wastes, he has constructed about eighty miles of highway simply by making a trench through the sand, extending it down to the clay bottom, and then letting the desert winds finish the job. We read:

"First, tests of the Jones system were made on the Delphos road, in Roosevelt County. This experimental strip included a nine-mile sand stretch, seven miles of which consisted of sand more than thirty inches deep, with pockets of unknown depth. The work was handled by a State highway crew under Jones's supervision.

"Following the clearing of the right-of-way of grass and weeds, the first step in the experiment, the sand was taken out down to hard-pan. Removal was accomplished with Fresno scrapers, and deposited in waste stacks at some ten feet from either edge of the cut. Bottom width of the cut was approximately twelve feet. Between high walls of loose sand a narrow strip of clay road was constructed and left to wind action. Spring and fall winds swept away the sand remaining on the surface of the clay and widened the strip from its original twelve-foot span to thirty-five feet over all for the entire nine-mile length.

"Unusual irregularity marked the clay surface, while sand-pockets ranged from thirty inches to five feet in depth. Grading of the surface was delayed until the waste stacks by the roadside had disappeared and the widening of the surface by wind action had taken place. Where pockets were less than thirty inches deep they were left to wind action and vehicle-travel to eradicate. Where pockets greater than thirty inches in depth existed, clay was hauled to fill them.

"After three years' test the Delphos road experiment proved so successful that the Jones plan was adopted on a dozen different sand-beds in eight other counties of the State. . . . Two stretches included more than thirty miles of sand-beds, sand-hills, and sand-dunes, and other obstacles of this nature. At present all of these roads are open to traffic, and in almost every instance the worst stretches previous to the Jones treatment now are the best."



Like a Whip To a Spirited Horse

The GASOLATER "whips up" your gasoline engine and gets more action out of it than was ever thought possible. It is a metallic gasket, bearing a crossbar carrying a Turbine, which is placed between the Carburetor and the Intake Manifold. This Turbine is rapidly whirled by the suction from the Intake; completely shattering the gasoline globules in the mixture before it reaches the combustion chamber.—Result, practically 100 per cent combustion, leaving nothing to form carbon and increasing mileage more than 30 per cent.

All the argument in the world will not be as convincing as a trial. The GASOLATER is made for all makes of cars and we guarantee its performance to your entire satisfaction, or refund your money.

Prices: 1-inch size (Fords), \$7.50; 1¼-inch size, \$10.00; 1½-inch size, \$12.50; 2-inch size, \$15.00

Get a GASOLATER—test it on your own car for 10 days and if it does not "prove out," we will refund your money. There are absolutely no "strings" to this offer. We know it will do what we claim.

The elimination and prevention of carbon alone is wonderful—the guaranteed increase of over 30 per cent in mileage per gallon saves *much* money.

Our patents have just been allowed. We are supplying the dealers as fast as possible. If they have not yet reached your dealer, fill out the coupon and we will see that you are supplied.

Martin-Lumaghi Mfg. Co.
Saint Louis, U. S. A.

The GASOLATER is just as effective on any Gas or Gasoline Motor, whether in Car, Truck, Tractor, Motor Boat, Airplane or Stationary Engine.

Here's What It Does

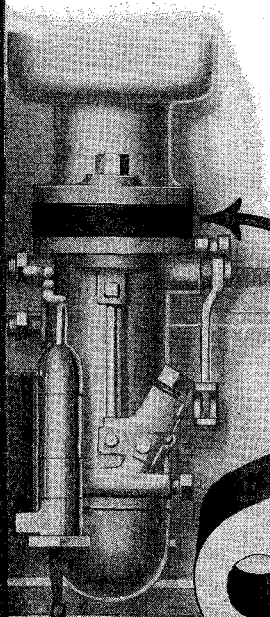
1. Eliminates and prevents carbon.
2. Eliminates, to a large degree, the grinding of valves.
3. Eliminates the necessity of cleaning spark plugs.
4. Eliminates carbon from piston rings, thus assuring high compression.
5. Brings combustion in cylinders to highest point.
6. Saves more than 30 per cent in gasoline bills.
7. Brings your engine to the highest possible efficiency.

Here's Our Guarantee

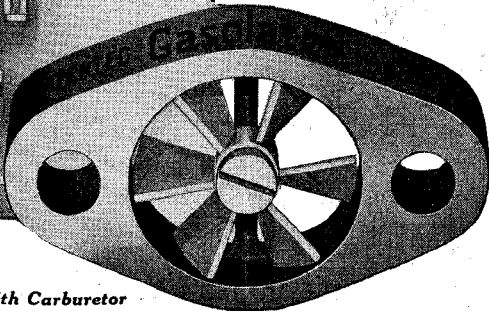
The GASOLATER is sold under positive **Guarantee of Satisfaction**. Your money will be cheerfully refunded, *without question*, if you are not satisfied after 10-days' trial that it will do all we claim. **You** are made the judge. You risk *nothing*.

To Attach the GASOLATER

The GASOLATER can be attached to any car, by anyone, in a few minutes. No special tools needed. No drilling, defacement or disarrangement of the motor. Simply remove the two bolts binding Carburetor to Intake Manifold, insert the GASOLATER and rebind with the two longer bolts furnished with the device. To remove GASOLATER—simply reverse the process and the motor stands exactly as at first.



Showing
Installation of a
Gasolater on Zenith Carburetor



MARTIN-LUMAGHI MFG. CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.
I want more information about the GASOLATER.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
Make of Car _____
Model _____
State _____

Name of Dealer _____

Real Co-Operation With Advertisers

CO-OPERATION! As applied to the relations between Southern newspapers and "foreign" advertisers, the word "co-operation" means active, **ACTUAL** assistance by the business department of the newspaper in helping the advertiser to introduce his goods to the retail **DEALER**. Perhaps no two papers have exactly the same plan. But the result is the same. The goods get into the local stores; the advertising gets them out to the consumer.

If you want to market your products among the prosperous, worth-while people of the South, you will be interested in hearing about the co-operation these newspapers offer advertisers. Inquiries will bring prompt responses.

ALABAMA

Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham News
Mobile News-Item
Mobile Register
Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Journal

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith Southwest American
Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA

Jacksonville Florida Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA

Albany Herald
Athens Herald

GEORGIA—Contd.

Augusta Chronicle
Augusta Herald
Columbus Enquirer-Sun
Macon Telegraph
Savannah Morning News
Savannah Press

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen
Asheville Times
Charlotte News & Evening
Chronicle
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News & Observer
Raleigh Times
Winston-Salem Twin-City
Sentinel

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston American
Charleston News & Courier
Charleston Post
Columbia Record
Columbia State
Greenville News
Greenville Piedmont
Spartanburg Herald
Spartanburg Journal &
Carolina Spartan

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News
Knoxville Sentinel
Knoxville Journal & Tribune
Memphis Commercial-Appeal
Memphis Press
Nashville Banner
Nashville Tennessean &
Evening American

(PREPARED BY MASSENGALE ADVERTISING AGENCY, ATLANTA, GA.)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

COAL'S FAMILY TREE

AMMONIA, aspirin, carboic acid, indigo, oil of wintergreen, saccharin, toilet-water—this is not a druggist's catalog, but just the first names of a few of the members of the Coal family. The Chemical Department of Barrett & Co., of New York, has just presented to the American Museum of Natural History a chart showing this family tree. Over 200 direct descendants of old King Coal are indicated on the chart, and, each in its proper place, the descendants are represented by typical specimens. Stated in the form of the Biblical genealogies, says a recent press-bulletin of the Museum, the tree would run somewhat in this way:

"Coal begat Gas, Gas Liquor, Tar, and Coke.

Tar begat Light Oil, Middle Oil, and Heavy Oil.

Heavy Oil begat Crude Carboic Acid (which begat Phenol, Cresols, and Disinfectant), Lamp Black, and Anthracin Oil.

Anthracin Oil begat Crude Anthracin and Anthracin Lubricating Grease. Crude Anthracin begat Anthracin, which begat Anthraquinon, which begat Quinazarin, which begat Aleazarin Astrol.

"Of course, these relationships might be more lucidly exprest in modern fashion. We too often hear: 'Your father was my father's cousin, and their uncle married your father's sister-in-law's mother.' So, on the whole, it may be less confusing to say simply of a branch of the Coal family: 'Aniline Black descended from Hydrochlorid, which came from Anilin, which came from Nitrobenzol, which came from Pure Benzol, which came from Crude Benzol, which came from Light Oil, which came from Tar, which came from Coal.

"To the average observer, however, the exact sequence of relationship is less important than the surprizing inequality of attainment exhibited by the members of the Coal family. There is the plain and unpretentious side of the house, which is represented by such sober, if useful, members as Paint, Pipe Coating, Paving and Roofing, Insulation and Waterproofing. Arrived at a higher plane than these are Prussian Blue, Ammonia, Indigo, and Anilin Dyes. And holding so enviable a position, socially, that the uninitiated do not guess their lowly origin, fragrant Toilet Waters and Perfumes reign elegantly.

"Differences in temperament, too, run the whole gamut from the slow Pitch to the volatile Naphtha, from the dull but diligent Graphite to the brilliant Orange and nearly as brilliant, but also 'fast,' Red Dye.

"But, of course, in so large a family, marked individual differences are to be expected. Evolution performs its marvels here as elsewhere, working through such agencies as distillation, combination, precipitation, and condensation. And liquid, powder, crystal, or solid, from tar to perfume, these all have equally legitimate claims to one royal lineage."

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

June 11.—The investigation of the United States Senate into the "Treaty leak" comes to an abrupt end when Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., states that while representing the United States Treasury Department at the Peace Conference he gave another partner of the firm a copy of the text.

June 12.—A complete accord has been reached in principle on all questions connected with the reply to German counter-proposals. Among other things it is agreed that Germany may be admitted to the League of Nations, upon the establishment of a stable government, the signing of the Peace Treaty, and the loyal execution of the same.

A note is sent by the Council of Four to Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government at Omsk, extending to him and his associates the support of the Allies upon condition that he fulfils certain demands made by the Council of Four, chief among which is that requiring the summoning of a constituent assembly.

The Foreign Relations Committee in the United States Senate by a vote of 8 to 7 orders a favorable report on the Knox resolution demanding that the League Covenant be separated from the Treaty.

June 13.—Holland notifies the Peace Conference that she will not participate in the blockade against Germany in the event of the refusal of Germany to sign the Peace Treaty.

June 14.—President Wilson says that the demand of the United States Senate, contained in the Knox resolution, that the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations be separated, is impossible of fulfilment.

June 15.—Germany is to be allowed an army of 200,000 men for three years, according to one of the concessions embodied in the revised Peace Treaty which will be presented to the German delegation soon.

June 16.—The reply of the Allied and Associated Governments to Germany's counter-proposals in the Peace Treaty, and a revised copy of the Peace Treaty, are placed in the hands of German Peace delegates. Germany is given seven days in which to act, which extends the time-limit to June 23.

Among the changes in the revised Peace Treaty are included a plebiscite for Upper Silesia; frontier rectifications in West Prussia; temporary increase of the German Army from 100,000 to 200,000 men; declaration of the intention to submit within a month of signature a list of those accused of violations and customs of war; assurance of membership in the League of Nations in the near future if Germany fulfils her obligations.

June 17.—The German Cabinet sitting at Weimar to consider the Peace Treaty is said to be evenly divided for and against signing, seven being willing to sign and seven declaring they will not sign. The opinion prevails in Berlin that it is impossible to sign the Treaty. In anticipation of a possible refusal on the part of the Germans to sign, the Allies have 600,000 men ready to begin an invasion of Germany.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

June 11.—Germans in cities and towns within a radius of fifty miles from the bridge-heads occupied by the Allied

Which is the Cheap End of Your Car?



"Every time I see a man driving without bumpers I know it's his first car."

JEM COE
The Traffic Cop

You are right—it has no cheap end!

If there is no Bumper in front, even a minor collision can easily smash up \$25 worth of fenders and lamps. Double that if the radiator is jammed!

And in rear, there are fenders and gas tank to suffer—even if the body is untouched.



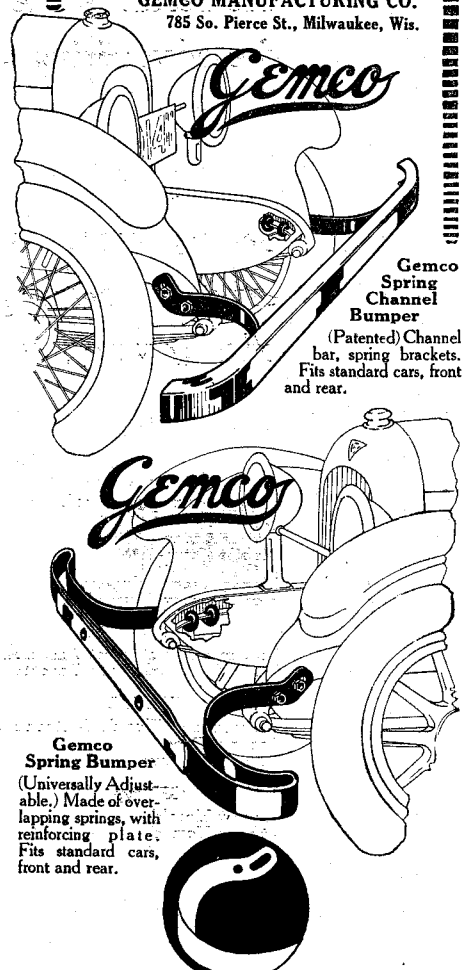
Collision-Proof Bumpers

belong on your car, front and rear. They won't cost you a cent—in fact, they will show you a profit in damage prevented before you have had them a season.

Bumps, even very severe ones, don't injure these Bumpers. Blows are tossed off by lith, supple, unbreakable springs. Attachments can't rattle.

Your dealer can supply you. If not in stock, write for illustrated catalog.

GEMCO MANUFACTURING CO.
785 So. Pierce St., Milwaukee, Wis.



Gemco Spring Bumper
(Universally Adjustable.) Made of overlapping springs, with reinforcing plate. Fits standard cars, front and rear.

A Curved Spring Absorbs the Bumps

Westinghouse

STARTING, LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT



"More than Twice as Many Makes are Westinghouse-Equipped"

Stand on any busy street corner and watch the stream of traffic flow past. Automobile after automobile, first one make, then another, the line seems endless.

How unlike they are for all their similarity to one another. Certainly car and truck builders differ in their ideas of design and construction.

Yet if the electrical equipment of those cars and trucks were on the outside instead of under the hood, you would discover unusual agreement among builders of automobiles on one point—the use of Westinghouse units for this important task.

Big cars and small cars, light trucks and heavy trucks, you would see the name "Westinghouse" pass with a frequency that would probably be surprising.

For while you doubtless appre-

ciate that Westinghouse occupies a pre-eminent position in the electrical world, you perhaps do not realize how far it has carried its leadership into the field of electrical equipment for the automobile.

If all the makes of electrically equipped cars and trucks produced in America were to pass as you watched, you would see the name "Westinghouse" on the automobiles of more than twice as many builders as use any other starting and lighting system.

This, perhaps, would not be remarkable were Westinghouse cheaper than other electrical equipment, but, on the contrary, it not only doesn't cost less but it costs more.

Could you ask any better evidence of Westinghouse superiority than this?



Westinghouse

STARTING. LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT

These 52 Automobiles Depend on Westinghouse

In the following list you will find the names of such high-priced cars as Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Mercer and Cunningham, and of moderately-priced cars, such as Chandler, Hupmobile, Chalmers and others. This is evidence not only of the quality of Westinghouse Equipment but also of the fact that whatever the price of the car, the automobile manufacturer who is interested in performance first doesn't hesitate to pay a little more to insure starting and lighting satisfaction.

PASSENGER CARS

American
Anderson
Case
Chalmers Six-Thirty
Chandler
Climbers
Crawford
Cunningham
Daniels
Dort
Dorris
F. I. A. T.
Glide Light Six
Gray-Dort

Halladay
Hupmobile
Jones
Kline Kar
Lexington
Locomobile
McFarlan Six
Mercer
Metz
Murray
National Highway Six
Pan American
Pennsy
Pierce-Arrow
Revere
Rock Falls

Standard Stearns

MOTOR TRUCKS
Durable
Garford
Gersix
Gramm-Bernstein
Indiana
Master Trucks
Oneida
Pierce-Arrow*
Republic*
Riker*
(Locomobile)
Service*

Parker
Titan
Vim

FUNERAL CARS

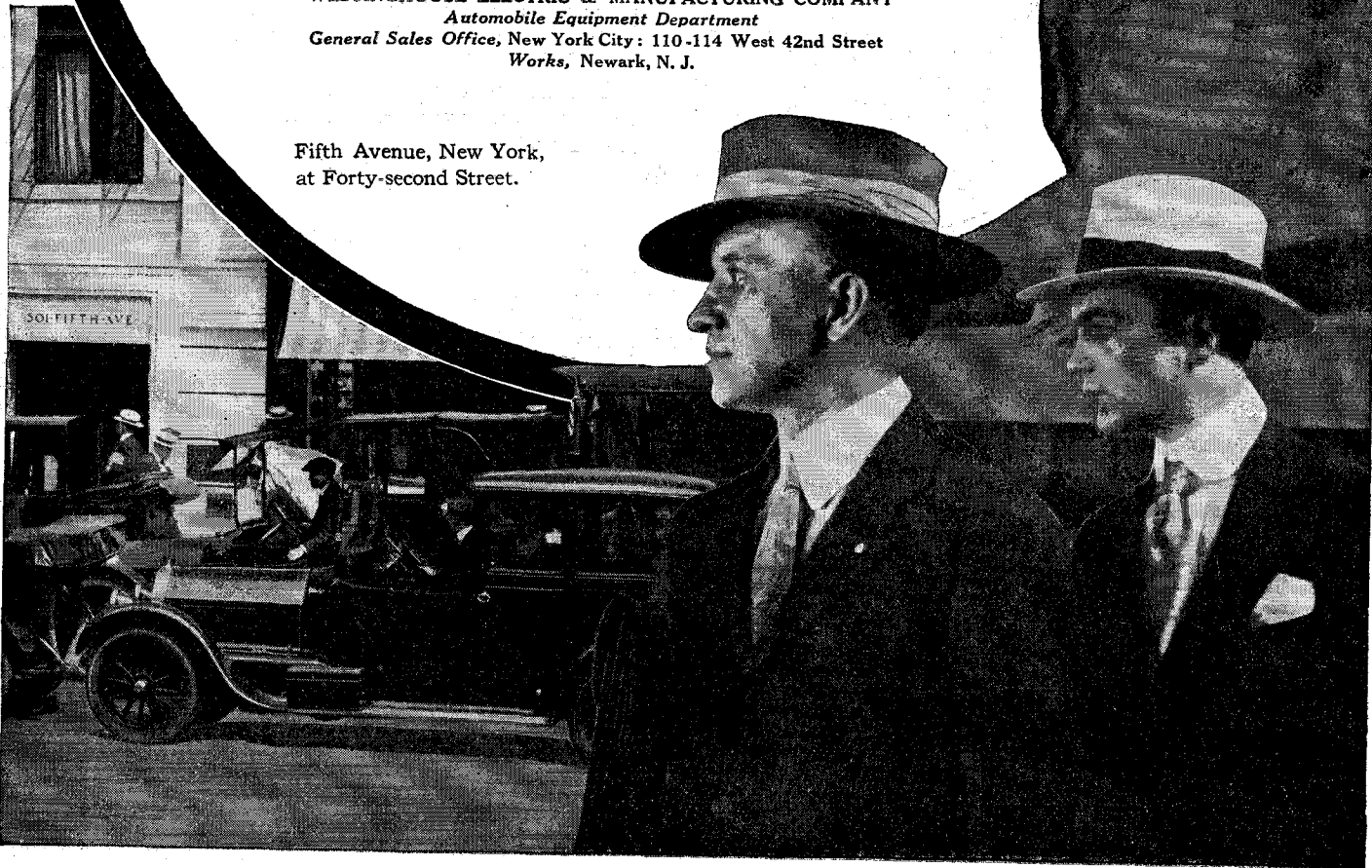
Bradley Ford
Cunningham
Riddle
Rock Falls

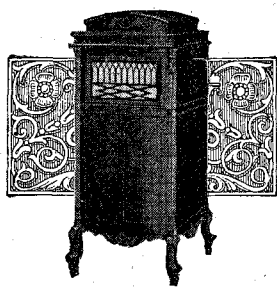
FIRE APPARATUS

American-La-France
Seagrave
*Optional

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Fifth Avenue, New York,
at Forty-second Street.





STEGER

the finest reproducing
phonograph

ALL of the world's
greatest artists sing
best for the Steger
Phonograph. It plays all
records correctly—without
change of parts.

This Steger masterpiece—
its principles of construction
—the patented Steger tone
arm and wonderful Steger tone
chamber bring to you a genu-
ine reproduction—the true
voice of the artist.

Of elegant design and ster-
ling construction, the Steger
commands the attention of all
music lovers. See it—hear it,
play it yourself. Steger
dealers everywhere. Style
book sent on request.

Prices \$60 to \$1250

STEGER & SONS
PIANO MFG. COMPANY
Founded by John V. Steger, 1879
Steger Building, Chicago, Ill.

Factories: Steger, Illinois, where the
"Lincoln" and "Dixie" Highways meet



INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor
for Auto Tyres. Double mileage, prevent
blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any
tire. Used over and over in several tires.
Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted.
American Accessories Co., Dept. 316 Cincinnati, O.

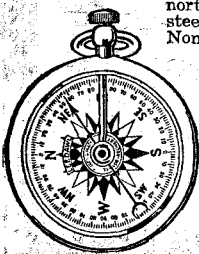


Ask Old Bill
about the

**LEEDAWL
DOLLAR COMPASS**

He knows! "Take one wherever you go,
Son," says Old Bill. "It's a mighty com-
forting thing to have along."

The LEEDAWL is the only guaranteed Compass
at \$1. Sensitive arrow-shaped needle—no mistaking
north and south, heavy tempered
steel point, silvered metal dial.
Non-tarnishing white metal case.



Other Taylor Compasses
shown by your dealer:

Flodial	\$2.00	Meradial	\$2.50
Magnapole	\$1.50	Ceebynite	\$3.00
Aurapole	\$2.50	Gydawl	\$2.25
Litenite	\$2.00	Usanite	\$5.50

Prices in Canada and Far West pro-
portionately higher.
If not obtainable locally, remit direct
to us, sending dealer's name.

Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y.

armies are reported to be preparing for
Allied invasion in the event of the
failure of Germany to sign the Peace
Treaty.

June 12.—According to advices from Lon-
don, indications are that a Communist
government will be proclaimed in
Austria soon. The best available in-
formation is to the effect that forty per
cent. of the Austrian Army is Bol-
shevik. The Communists are expected
to ally themselves with the Hungarian
Reds.

June 14.—On the expiration of the ulti-
matum of the Allies to the Hungarian
Soviet Government, the former im-
mediately began military action, French
troops having arrived at Pressburg,
southeast of Vienna.

Russian Bolshevik troops are said to have
crossed the Galician boundary with the
evident intention of joining the Hun-
garian Reds when the Hungarian
frontier is reached.

According to a well-informed German
source in Amsterdam the former Kaiser
and former Crown Prince will return
to Germany as soon as the Peace Treaty
is signed. Demonstrations in favor of
the restoration of the monarchy take
place in Posen.

The German Majority Socialist party
will establish an international press
agency immediately after peace is
concluded. It will maintain special
correspondents in the various political
world-centers, including Washington.
Its purpose is to cover news events from
the standpoint of the Socialists.

An ultimatum demanding the immediate
continuation of the movement of
Polish troops across Germany is sent
to the German Government by Marshal
Foch. Orders were issued several days
ago in Berlin to hold up the Polish
troop-trains.

June 15.—Czecho-Slovak efforts against
the Hungarian Soviet troops appear to
have halted the latter, altho much
sanguinary fighting is still going on,
no quarter being given by either side.

June 16.—A riot takes place in connection
with a Communist demonstration in
Vienna, a number of persons being
killed and wounded. There were
6,000 participants in the demon-
stration, which was for the purpose of ob-
taining the release from prison of the
Communist leaders.

June 17.—A counter-offensive against the
Hungarian Soviet troops has been be-
gun by Czech forces, in which the Reds
were beaten back, several villages being
captured by the Czechs after ten hours'
fighting.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

June 12.—Vigorous attacks by the Lithu-
anians all along the front have resulted
in the capture of a number of villages
from the Bolsheviks. The Reds were
dispersed and energetically pursued.

June 13.—A British squadron is bom-
barding the Bolshevik base at Cron-
stadt with heavy guns, says a Stock-
holm report. It is also said that the
Bolsheviks are trying to evacuate the
town.

June 16.—Active preparations are being
made for the evacuation of Petrograd,
according to a wireless dispatch from
Moscow to London. The fall of
Cronstadt is imminent, it is said.

June 17.—The fortress of Cronstadt is
reported to be on fire, according to a
Helsingfors dispatch. Seven Bolshevik
war-ships have hoisted the white flag,
it is further reported, and will surrender



The most impressive
the profound writings
Emanuel Swedenborg
the renowned theo-
logian, philosopher,
and scientist.

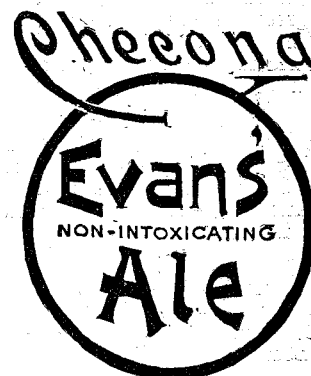
Heaven and its Wonders and Hell

This 632-page book,
well printed, substan-
tially bound, treating
of the life after death,
sent without further
cost or obligation on
receipt of 5 cents.

Write for complete list of publications

The American Swedenborg
Printing and Publishing Society
Room 772, 3 W. 29th St., N. Y.

A Good Home Drink for Everybody



Soon to be named "Evans' Cheeona Beverage" by Gov't ruling
Affords special delight to those who enjoy a full
bodied, substantial, nourishing, satisfying soft drink
with a flavor, tang and smack all its own.

Grocers, Druggists and Dealers

C. H. EVANS & SONS, Estab. 1786, Hudson, N. Y.

**BECOME A
TRAFFIC MANAGER**

Over half a million large shippers and
all railroads need trained Traffic Men
who know how to route
shipments, obtain
shortest mileage, se-
cure quickest deliv-
eries, classify goods,
obtain lowest rates.
Demand is greater than
the supply. Big positions
await competent men at

\$35 to \$100 a Week

Fit yourself for a Traffic
Manager's position. We teach you by mail—in spare
time—at home to qualify for one of the BIG jobs. Our
course is thorough—is endorsed by railroad officials
and large concerns everywhere. Small cost—easy pay-
ments. Write for full details concerning the LaSalle
Home Study Course in Traffic Management. Learn how
you can qualify for a big traffic job while holding your
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Dept. L. D., The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co., Dayton, O.

the British squadron operating in the Gulf of Finland.

FOREIGN

June 11.—A movement is started in Schleswig-Holstein for an independent republic.

Military forces have been ordered to prepare for any emergency in the strike in Winnipeg. Mayor Charles F. Gray announces that further street-rioting will be the signal for calling out the militia.

The City of Juarez, Mexico, is attacked by Villista forces under General Angeles.

June 12.—Several Japanese war-ships have been hurried to Shanghai on account of the serious spread of the anti-Japanese agitation in that section of China.

The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

June 14.—Costa-Rican government troops fighting the revolutionists are within five miles of the Nicaraguan border. Nicaragua, fearing a Costa-Rican invasion, has appealed to the United States to land troops to cope with the situation.

A battle begins at Juarez as Villa's forces encircle the city. A panic breaks out and hundreds flee to the American side.

June 15.—American troops to the number of 3,600 cross the international border at Juarez, Mexico, where a battle is in progress between Villista forces and Federal troops. The purpose of the Americans is to prevent firing from the Mexican side on El Paso, Texas.

Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown make a non-stop flight in a Vickers-Vimy biplane across the Atlantic Ocean, from Newfoundland to Ireland, in a little over sixteen hours, the distance traversed being approximately 1,960 miles.

Serious anarchist and Bolshevik disorders break out in Zurich, Switzerland, in which two persons are killed and a number injured.

June 16.—Italian forces advance on the frontier between Italy and Jugo-Slavia to counteract action of the Jugo-Slavs in the Klagenfurt region. According to the decision reaching Paris, Klagenfurt was to be a neutral zone and the population was to decide its own fate by a plebiscite.

Villa troops are driven from Juarez by United States troops, and are in flight toward Guadalupe.

June 17.—President Carranza's confidential ambassador to the United States sends a note to the State Department to the effect that Mexico considers as a violation of the sovereignty of that country the crossing of United States soldiers into Mexican territory, and suggesting that a satisfactory adjustment be had.

DOMESTIC

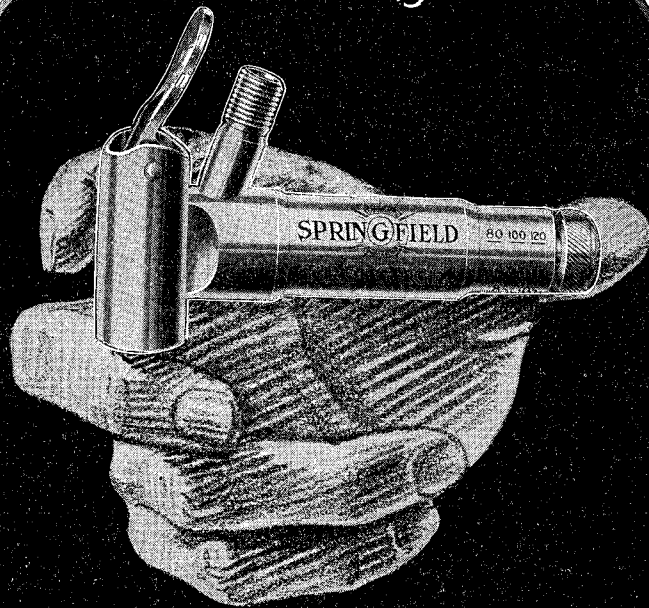
June 11.—The House of Representatives votes to cut down the Army to 300,000 men and to reduce the Navy personnel by a third.

The American Federation of Labor in convention at Atlantic City decide in favor of 2.75 per cent. beer by a vote of 26,475 to 4,005.

Between 15,000 and 25,000 telegraphers are said to have quit their posts as a result of the nation-wide strike called by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

June 12.—Demands of the striking commercial telegraphers include among other things the right to belong to a trade-union without restriction, increases in pay, and reinstatement of all

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Springfield Products Corporation
Springfield Massachusetts



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Be sure you get genuine New-Skin, not an inferior substitute.

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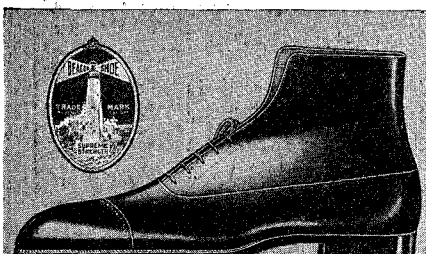


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FOR FIT FOR STYLE FOR WEAR

P. H. Hoyt Shoe Company, Makers, Manchester, New Hampshire

workers discharged in 1918 and 1919 for membership in a trade-union.

June 14.—A movement starts for a nationwide campaign to obtain full equality for women in every line of work, with particular reference to securing more equitable treatment and just recognition for women in business and affairs.

The American Federation of Labor and the American Institute of Architects have entered into an agreement by which it is expected to do away with jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes in the building trades. Under the terms of agreement all differences will be referred to a board, created to hear such differences.

A demonstration is held on the steps of the National Capitol at Washington by representatives of labor as a protest against the dry amendment.

June 16.—The American troops which crossed the Rio Grande to put a stop to the firing on El Paso have returned to American soil. They broke up the battle between Villa rebels and the Carranza federals at Juarez, and brought back with them seven prisoners. In the engagement it is unofficially reported that fifty Villistas were slain.

The United States Shipping Board has sold to seven firms of ship operators nineteen of its new steel ships, the total amount involved in the transaction being \$27,821,120. This is said to be the largest sale of steel ships ever made in the history of the shipping industry.

June 17.—According to reports from Washington President Wilson hopes to leave Paris for home on June 24 or 25. He expects to arrive in Washington about July 3, and soon thereafter will make a three weeks' speaking tour explaining the Peace Treaty and the League Covenant.

Three Salers

Three Salers went sale-ing out into the West;

Out into the West as the sun rose high.
Each thought of the bargain that she would love best,

And wondered what marvels her money would buy.

For men must work, and women must spend,

Tho money is scarce, and no one will lend,

And the Bargain Sales be raging.

Three wives sat up in their bedroom dim,
And they turned up the gas as the sun went down.

They looked at fat parcels, and purses so slim;

And happily planned their next journey to town.

For men must work, and women must spend,

Tho ruin be sudden, and credit will end
And the Bargain Sales be raging.

Three husbands still gaze on the silks and lace,
In the morning gray, when all hope has flown;

But the women are sleeping and dreaming in peace

Of a land where the sale-bills are never torn down.

For men must work, and women must spend,

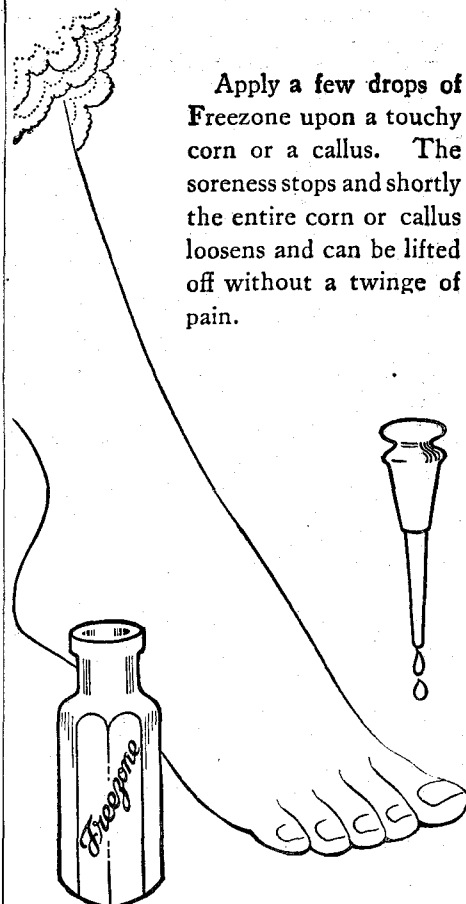
And the sooner 'tis over, the sooner the end,

And good-by to the sales and their raging.

—Blighty (London).

Lift Corns Out With Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they lift off



Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a touchy corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Tiny bottle costs few cents at drug stores—anywhere
Adv.

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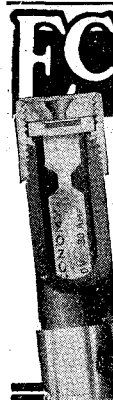
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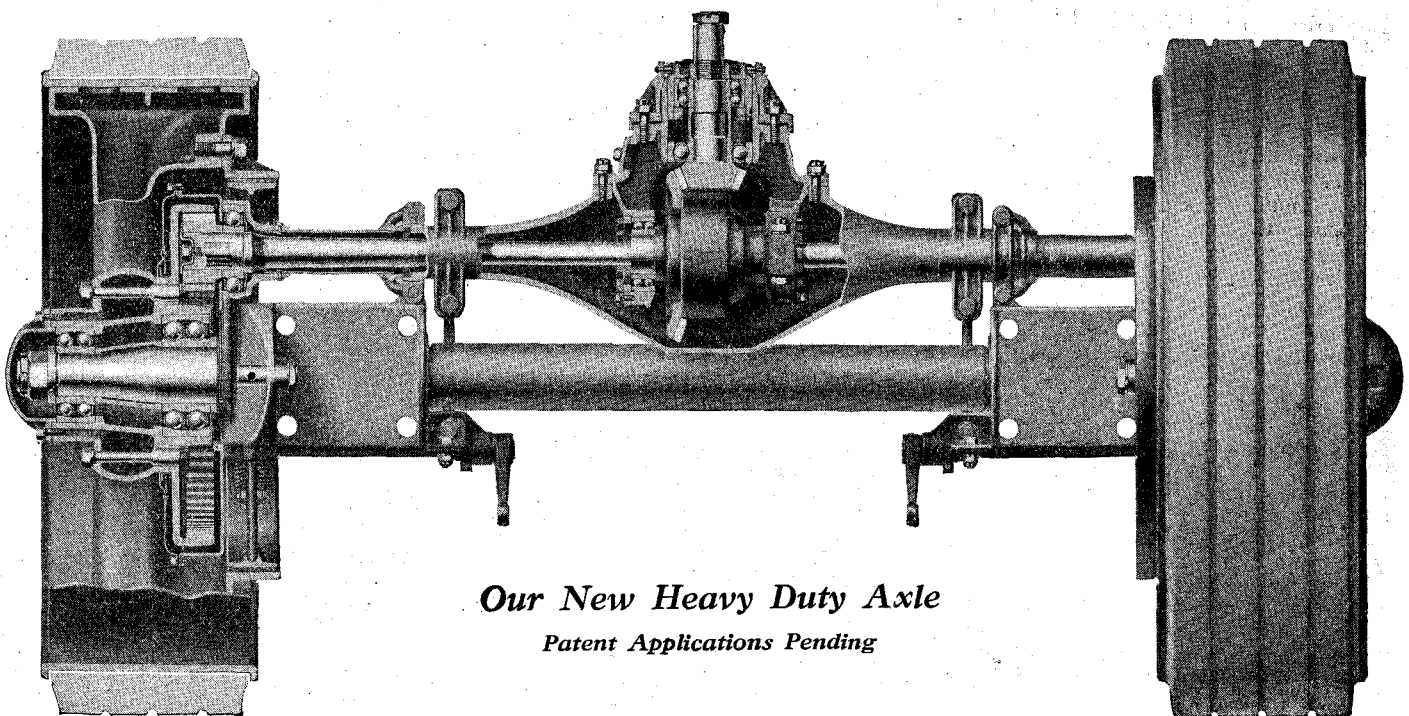
THE most important factor in economy of truck operation is the weight of a truck in proportion to its pay load.

The saving of one pound of weight in the rear axle is equivalent to many pounds on the chassis weight over the springs.

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Russel Motor Axle Company, Detroit, Mich.



Our New Heavy Duty Axle

Patent Applications Pending

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

RISING LIVING-COSTS AND RISING INCOMES DURING FOUR WAR-YEARS

FROM the beginning of 1915, when the war first became a factor in our own economic life, "there has been written a new chapter in the perennial contest between wages and other income, on the one hand, and the cost of living on the other," says a writer in the *New York Times Annalist*. He notes how the European countries were embroiled in the war for three years before we entered it, and thus felt the effects of the struggle before we did, while in the entire period since the Germans invaded Belgium they felt it probably to a greater extent. But before the United States was drawn into the war its influence here "was a most positive factor, and probably nobody escaped it," until now, when the rise in the cost of living "has been tremendous," so that "there is hardly a commodity that has not appreciated upward of one hundred per cent. in four years."

But if, for purposes of comparison, we go back to days before the war, "the rise is even greater." In the case of wheat, one does not have to go back very far to recall days when "dollar wheat" was considered exorbitant. The writer recalls that on one occasion seventy-five cents a bushel for wheat "caused wild excitement in the Chicago Board of Trade, and when the famous Leiter pool sent the price to around \$1.80 a bushel, only to have the pool collapse, and the price fall back to well under the dollar mark, it was confidently predicted that never again would any such price be seen." As a result of the war-demand, wheat in Chicago has sold at \$3.25 a bushel, and at the present time the Government is "stabilizing" the price on the basis of \$2.26 a bushel at Chicago. What has been the case with wheat has also been the story of meat and other foods; while mineral products, clothing, all necessities, as well as luxuries, have risen.

Contemporaneously with these rises there has come a nation-wide agitation over high rates for rent, just as there is in England, France, and other European belligerent countries. Necessarily the rise has had to go into wages, but there it has not been as great—save in relatively few instances. Mechanics, with their organizations, have been able to keep better step with the mounting costs of commodities than have the professions in which, "while incomes have risen, they have fallen far behind the commodity index-number." On this point of professional incomes the writer says:

"Your doctor, who charged a dollar for an office call, and two dollars for a visit to your house, now gets, maybe, \$1.50 or \$2 for an office visit, and charges \$2.50 to \$5 for a call at the home of his patient. Lawyers' fees, as well as may be gaged, have not gone up. It is difficult to figure the relative income of lawyers, tho, for there are rarely two cases alike. The lawyer who was worth a certain retainer in 1915, if he has progressed at all in his profession, is able to command much more now. Lawyers who specialize along certain highly technical lines, such as patent attorneys, who are able to arrive at some sort of definite figure for their time, have advanced prices, but here the advance is

gross, and is affected by their own costs of doing business, and some of these men estimate that their actual incomes—the net after paying necessary expenses out of the gross—have actually decreased. This also applies to doctors and to most other professional men."

The writer remarks that, while school-teachers "have suffered," in some of the large cities advances have been granted, and in not a few colleges bonus systems have been adopted which have tended to alleviate the situation, "but the average wage paid to all school-teachers is approximately what it was ten or fifteen years ago." As to some other callings, the writer says:

"With mechanics, the situation is somewhat different. In the iron and steel industry the workers have done rather well. Here there has been a tremendous demand of the most urgent sort. The nations at war needed steel, the need was vital, and expense was of secondary importance, or, rather, of virtually no importance at all. Iron- and steel-workers, taken as a whole, have been able to obtain more in real wages—which are the wages which buy commodities, and not merely dollar wages—than they were getting when the war broke out. After falling far behind the index-number, up to the beginning of 1918, iron- and steel-workers have managed to pass it by a slight margin in the past year.

"Cotton-manufacturing employees, those who work leather goods, including the considerable number engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, have also been able to pass the index-number in the past year, but a long list of others have not.

"In trades like that of the bricklayer, the carpenter, the wireman, and so forth, there have been increases, too, but contrary to a very general impression, the increases have not kept step with the cost of living. There have been plenty of exceptional cases, of course.

"A year ago there were many sensational stories of the tremendously high wages mechanics were earning in the shipyards and the munition-plants. They were, in many instances, true. But for those who were 'beating the cost of living' there were many others who were not. Everybody had more money than before. Wages, measured in dollars, were greater, but, when it came to the purchasing power of the pay-envelope, it was a different story."

Remarking that there is a school of economists "which insists that the high cost of living, the deficiency between wages and commodity prices, is one of the things that must be expected as a direct result of the war," the writer adds:

"A great part of the world-population turned from useful productive pursuits to ways of destruction. The world stopt producing as many things as it did before the war, and went in for wholesale dissipation of many things already produced. Some 10,000,000 men, all more or less useful in the economic scheme, were mobilized into armies, and began the destruction of economic values, as represented by works and property, and of other economic values as represented by human lives. These armies, wholly and individually, consumed more than had been consumed in normal times. A man leading the vigorous outdoor life of the soldier, eats more than when he is engaged in a more sedentary occupation. And he wears out more clothing. He

was, in all probability, a producer of goods, or of services, which society needed before he became a soldier. After he entered the Army he stopt producing goods, or services, and, from an economic viewpoint, became a parasite, consuming more, and contributing nothing.

"A good many expedients have been adopted to relieve the situation. There has been 'inflation' of currencies, and of credit, in all of the belligerent countries. In most of them it has been inflation of paper, where more money was created than goods. In some of the neutral countries there has been gold inflation, due to the importation of gold in such quantities that the ratio of gold to goods has got beyond normal, and high prices have followed as a matter of course.

"Many economists say that in the discrepancy between wages and the cost of living lies part of the payment for the war. If this is so, then the discrepancy will gradually disappear, as the debt is liquidated, and, in time, as the world begins to catch up in the production of goods and services, the cost of living will decrease, and wages—which will also decrease, but probably not so much, nor so fast—will get back to a more normal basis. But that time, according to some of the ablest observers, is yet a long way off."

AS TO GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Dun's Review of June 7 remarked that notwithstanding some elements of a seemingly negative nature, a commercial revival was "being extended." It regarded the return of the wire systems to private operation as "significant of the further release of business from governmental domination." While there were certain statistical measures that appeared to "cast doubt upon the reports of economic progress," yet the few adverse barometers "do not present a faithful picture of general existing conditions and are overshadowed by the multiplying evidences of decisive improvement."

The Review has found it "increasingly difficult each week to single out an important trade or industry in which there has not been a distinct turn for the better, either in sentiment or in actual transactions." The change is not limited to any one geographical section or locality, but "embraces the whole country." Behind the recovery, it has found "promise of another year of notable prosperity in the agricultural regions," while the requirements of consumers, repressed by the exigencies of the war-period, are, in fact, "now developing in a way that is putting a strain on some manufacturing facilities." Moreover:

"Not only is producing capacity being engaged further ahead as buyers reverse their former policy of confining commitments to the barest necessities, but some sellers, finding themselves unable to accommodate all orders, have temporarily withdrawn from the markets. Hot weather coming suddenly, after a backward spring season, has greatly accelerated distribution of summer merchandise, and the already large retail demands are augmented in no small degree by the demobilization of the military forces. The price situation is such as to compel wide-spread attention, *Dun's* list of wholesale quotations this week, for the tenth consecutive week, disclosing more increases than recessions, and some staple articles have risen above even the extraordinary war-time levels. With costs of manufacture



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It offers all the essentials of motoring satisfaction at a minimum price—60-horsepower motor, 126-inch wheelbase, perfectly-balanced chassis, genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery, Gypsy top with oval plate glass windows, glove box and extension light in tonneau, silver-faced jeweled clock and magnetic speedometer, and many added features of comfort and convenience.

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mounting as raw materials and wages go still higher, expectations of commodity-price declines are steadily diminishing, and there is a rush in some quarters to secure supplies in anticipation of additional advances.

"Variable conditions in lines allied with the building industry, yet with a strongly defined tendency toward improvement, are indicated by a special survey of the general situation made by correspondents of *Dun's Review* in the country's leading centers. That high costs of labor and supplies have been a restraining influence is the report from many cities, but expectations of appreciable declines in wages and in prices of materials are steadily diminishing and construction operations, under a great demand for housing accommodations, are now broadening decisively in nearly every quarter. With comparatively few exceptions, stocks of hardware, tools, electrical and plumbing articles, lumber, cement, and other building essentials are but moderate, and should any marked activity develop, would probably prove inadequate to meet requirements. Not only are most prices being firmly maintained, but in some instances where reductions had followed the armistice, recovery is now apparent, reflecting, in part, the increased costs of production.

"A pig-iron output of only 68,002 tons a day in May, the lowest since March, 1915, is not representative of general conditions, and affords no sound basis for doubt as to the genuineness of the reported commercial revival. For some time past, the iron and steel industry has not been keeping pace with many others, and recent experience has demonstrated that the production of iron in a given month is not always, as used to be commonly imagined, a reliable barometer of the state of the country's business. What is more, the existing iron and steel situation itself is better than the May statistics of output indicate, demand continuing to broaden in an encouraging way, and there are clear signs that decisive recovery will not be very much longer delayed. One of the best features is the renewal of export interest, and the firmness of most prices suggests sustained confidence among sellers.

"Maintenance of a condition of great buoyancy in leather has not been surprising in view of the continued rise of hide prices, and further advances in footwear costs appear to be inevitable. With both domestic and export buyers anxious operators, values of shoe leathers are easily influenced toward new high levels, reports stating that some upper stock has brought as much as \$1.25 per foot in Boston, and tanners are not keen to sell unless they are protected by fresh supplies of raw material. Not only has the hot weather stimulated trade in summer lines of footwear, but there is a steady influx of orders for fall merchandise and manufacturers now have sufficient business in hand to assure active running of factories for some time into the future. It is evident that extreme prices for shoes fail to discourage buying, consumers apparently realizing that even higher costs are foreshadowed by the rapidly advancing hide and leather markets.

"The noteworthy revival in dry-goods lines has met with no setback, altho buying in primary channels has been rather quieter since the holiday and many of the larger jobbers maintain a conservative attitude toward future commitments. Yet prices have advanced to still higher levels, Fruit of the Loom bleached muslins, to cite a conspicuous instance of the prevailing buoyancy, rising five cents a yard in a week, and reports from retail circles tell of an unusual demand for high-cost merchandise. The clothing trades are especially active, largely in consequence of the demobilization of the army and naval forces and some of the more important manufacturing firms, being unable to handle all the business tendered, have temporarily withdrawn from the markets."

MILLION-SHARE-DAY RECORDS BROKEN ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

By June 11, there had been (except for Saturdays) on the New York Stock Exchange forty-six consecutive days when transactions reached a million shares. The former record was forty-four days, which was reached in 1901, while forty-three were reached in 1904 and in the winter of 1905-06. In this activity the average price of twenty industrial stocks moved from 90.18 to 107.55, a spread of 17.37 points. Twenty rails advanced from a low of 83.36 to 91.13, or 7.77 points. The high for the industrials was 107.55, made on June 5 and repeated on the 7th, at which price they were only 2.60 points below the high record of 110.15, made in the war-market of November, 1916.

Following is a table prepared by *The Wall Street Journal*, and giving daily transactions and average prices of rails and industrials from April 7 to and including June 11:

1919		Sales	20 Ind.	20 Rails
Monday	Apr. 7	1,041,000	90.18	84.78
Tuesday	Apr. 8	1,326,200	90.59	84.50
Wednesday	Apr. 9	1,255,000	91.01	84.00
Thursday	Apr. 10	1,413,500	90.11	84.25
Friday	Apr. 11	1,310,500	90.11	83.76
Saturday	Apr. 12	533,400	89.61	83.66
Monday	Apr. 14	1,116,900	90.48	83.88
Tuesday	Apr. 15	1,222,100	91.47	83.39
Wednesday	Apr. 16	1,318,500	91.07	83.62
Thursday	Apr. 17	1,022,300	90.88	83.36
Friday	Apr. 18	Holiday		
Saturday	Apr. 19	700,200	91.67	83.50
Monday	Apr. 21	1,601,400	92.21	83.53
Tuesday	Apr. 22	1,544,600	92.24	84.51
Wednesday	Apr. 23	1,727,500	92.36	84.46
Thursday	Apr. 24	1,295,600	91.65	84.24
Friday	Apr. 25	1,087,500	92.09	84.58
Saturday	Apr. 26	835,200	92.48	85.81
Monday	Apr. 28	1,550,800	93.17	85.57
Tuesday	Apr. 29	1,592,300	93.51	85.38
Wednesday	Apr. 30	1,743,500	92.88	85.03
Thursday	May 1	1,379,900	93.26	85.63
Friday	May 2	1,658,000	94.30	85.98
Saturday	May 3	753,700	94.78	86.15
Monday	May 5	1,384,000	94.92	87.28
Tuesday	May 6	Holiday		
Wednesday	May 7	1,524,100	96.16	87.48
Thursday	May 8	1,768,200	97.65	87.48
Friday	May 9	1,823,800	98.61	87.01
Saturday	May 10	1,016,700	98.19	86.78
Monday	May 12	1,550,600	98.53	86.75
Tuesday	May 13	1,494,200	99.23	87.27
Wednesday	May 14	1,928,300	100.37	88.53
Thursday	May 15	1,534,000	99.45	88.43
Friday	May 16	1,624,800	99.92	89.72
Saturday	May 17	743,600	100.10	90.50
Monday	May 19	1,600,800	99.16	90.10
Tuesday	May 20	1,351,400	99.88	90.35
Wednesday	May 21	1,509,500	99.65	89.53
Thursday	May 22	1,250,000	99.88	89.41
Friday	May 23	1,377,900	100.47	89.87
Saturday	May 24	881,900	101.60	90.33
Monday	May 26	2,023,600	103.80	91.13
Tuesday	May 27	1,839,000	103.58	91.13
Wednesday	May 28	1,611,700	104.00	90.82
Thursday	May 29	1,538,300	105.50	91.08
Friday	May 30	Holiday		
Saturday	May 31	Holiday		
Monday	June 2	1,779,900	106.92	90.78
Tuesday	June 3	2,219,600	103.83	89.41
Wednesday	June 4	1,566,800	105.66	89.63
Thursday	June 5	1,861,400	107.55	90.53
Friday	June 6	1,780,300	107.46	90.05
Saturday	June 7	785,800	107.55	90.19
Monday	June 9	1,615,900	107.35	89.91
Tuesday	June 10	1,893,300	105.43	89.63
Wednesday	June 11	1,400,500	105.16	88.85

OUR WHEAT THIS YEAR MAY APPROACH ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S TOTAL CROP

Such has been the growth in our production of wheat under the stimulus of high prices that in 1919 we seem likely to supply a larger percentage of the world's wheat crop than ever before. Our share of the world's wheat-production steadily increased in the twenty years prior to 1910, but then slightly declined from 1910 to 1914. With the decline which the war brought to wheat-production in Europe, and the stimulation of production in North America, our share of the crop rapidly

increased and now, in 1919, seems likely to be about 30 per cent. of the world's total as against 17 per cent. in 1890, 18 per cent. in 1895, 20 per cent. in 1900, 21 per cent. in 1909, dropping to an average of about 18 per cent. in the four years preceding the war. Europe has held first rank among the continents as a wheat-producer, North America being second, Asia third, South America fourth, Australasia fifth, and Africa sixth. Europe has produced in normal years about 52 per cent. of the world's wheat, North America approximately 25 per cent., Asia, 13 per cent., and the southern hemisphere about 10 per cent. Other interesting facts about wheat crops are set forth in a recent bulletin of the National City Bank:

"The wheat crop of the United States grew from 400,000,000 bushels in 1890 to a little over 500,000,000 in 1900, slightly more than 600,000,000 in 1910, about 1,025,000,000 in 1915, and is officially estimated as likely to be 1,230,000,000 bushels in 1919. Meantime, the world's crop grew from 2,400,000,000 bushels in 1890 to 2,610,000,000 in 1900, 3,575,000,000 in 1910, crossing the 4,000,000,000 line in 1913, and again in 1915, but dropping during the latter part of the war-period to an average of about 3,500,000,000 bushels per annum, this fall-off being chiefly due to a reduction in output in that greatest wheat-growing continent of the world, Europe.

"Europe, in fact, produces in normal years a little more than one-half the wheat of the world and also imports considerable quantities from other continents. Her wheat crop in 1910 was 1,927,000,000 bushels out of a world-total of 3,875,000,000, and in 1913, 2,156,000,000 bushels out of a world-total of 4,127,000,000. With the withdrawal of labor from the fields during the war-period and the lack of soil foods, the European production, which had crossed the 2,000,000,000 bushel-line in 1913, fell to 1,798,000,000 in 1915, 1,599,000,000 in 1916, and 1,400,000,000 in 1917, but apparently shows a slight increase in 1918, for which latest estimates suggest a total of about 1,600,000,000 bushels.

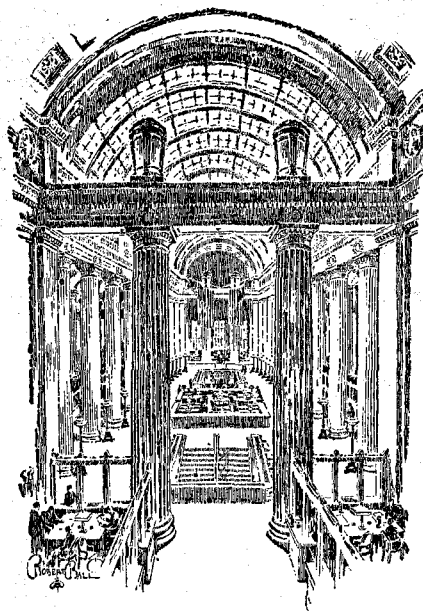
"North America ranks second among the continents as a wheat-producer, her total product having been in 1910 about 800,000,000 bushels, in 1914 slightly more than 1,000,000,000, in 1915 an abnormally large output of 1,450,000,000, in 1918 about 1,177,000,000, while the present estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture suggest that the crop of the entire continent in 1919 may total about 1,600,000,000 bushels, and thus possibly equal that of Europe, to which North America has always in the past held second rank as a wheat-producer.

"Asia ranks third among the continents in the production of wheat, her output having been in 1910 a little over 500,000,000 bushels, and in 1917 and 1918 about 550,000,000. South America ranks next with an output in 1910 of 158,000,000, crossing the 200,000,000 line in 1913 and 1916, while the 1918 output was apparently slightly below that of 1916, the complete figures may bring the total above 200,000,000 bushels. The crop of Oceania and Australasia (Australia and New Zealand chiefly) ranges from 100,000,000 bushels per annum upward, the highest figure having been 192,000,000 in 1916, while the crop of Africa ranges from 75,000,000 bushels to approximately 100,000,000 bushels per annum. The southern hemisphere produces but about 10 per cent. of the wheat crop of the world.

"The United States stands at the head of the great wheat-producing countries of the world, European Russia second, India third, France fourth, Canada fifth, Italy sixth, Germany seventh, Argentina eighth, Hungary ninth, and Asiatic Russia tenth, these figures as to the order of production being the annual average of the three years preceding the war."

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**STOCKS THAT ROSE SHARPLY IN
 RECENT MONTHS**

A writer in *The Financial World* believes that a reviewer of financial condition in the first half of 1919 "would be remiss in his duty to his readers if he did not give some space to the industrial and oil securities which have been the sensation of the New York Stock Exchange." Public and professional speculators have steadfastly adhered to these securities as the mediums through which to make the largest profits, "even tho the risk has been far greater than in any other line of speculative stocks." The central idea back of the speculation, the writer says, "has been that America was going to lead the world in supplying the material for the reconstruction of the waste places caused by the war, and that a phenomenal demand for all raw and finished products would last for years." This theory has had the full support of the speculative element. The writer presents a table of stock prices in which he believes can be found "much material for study as we look over the high, low, and high prices which were scored on June 3, which is now recognized as the day for the top of the four months' upward movement." The list is a long one, as follows:

	High 1919	Low	High June 3	Ad- vance
American Car & Foundry.....	108 $\frac{3}{8}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	22
Am. Hide & Leather.....	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{8}$
Am. Hide & Leather pfd.....	128 $\frac{7}{8}$	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	126	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Am. Beet Sugar.....	90	62	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
American Locomotive.....	87 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	86 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
American Smelting.....	84 $\frac{1}{8}$	62	82 $\frac{5}{8}$	20 $\frac{5}{8}$
American Woolen.....	130	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	130	85
Associated Dry Goods.....	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	38
Baldwin Locomotive.....	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{8}$	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bethlehem Steel "B".....	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	55 $\frac{3}{8}$	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{8}$
Central Leather.....	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Chandler Motors.....	201	103	201	98
Corn Products.....	68 $\frac{3}{8}$	46	67 $\frac{1}{8}$	22 $\frac{3}{8}$
Fisher Body (automobiles).....	88	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	83	44 $\frac{3}{4}$
General Cigar.....	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	81 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kelly-Springfield Tire.....	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lackawanna Steel.....	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Mexican Petroleum.....	205 $\frac{7}{8}$	162 $\frac{1}{4}$	205 $\frac{7}{8}$	43 $\frac{1}{8}$
Maxwell Motors com.....	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	32
Maxwell Motors 1st pfd.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	79	28 $\frac{5}{8}$
Maxwell Motors 2d pfd.....	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Midvale Steel.....	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$
National Lead.....	83	64	82	18
Nova Scotia Steel.....	97	46	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	48 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ohio Cities Gas.....	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pierce-Arrow (no par value).....	66 $\frac{5}{8}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 $\frac{5}{8}$
Republic Iron & Steel.....	95	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sinclair Oil.....	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
Studebaker Co.....	124 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	78
Royal Dutch, N. Y.....	119 $\frac{5}{8}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	117 $\frac{5}{8}$	46 $\frac{5}{8}$
Texas Co.....	292	185	283 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
U. S. Food Products.....	81	49	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Cigar Stores.....	142	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{4}$	26
U. S. Industrial Alcohol.....	165	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	164 $\frac{1}{4}$	67
U. S. Rubber.....	119 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	116 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
U. S. Steel.....	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{8}$
Utah Copper.....	85	65 $\frac{1}{8}$	82	16 $\frac{1}{8}$
Virginia-Carolina Chemical.....	80	51	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$

Attention is called by the writer to the fact that the list shows an enhancement of values all the way from twenty to two hundred and fifty per cent., which "would seem to have pretty well discounted the big things which the pools and promoters of stock speculation have been so busy in feeding the public on." The movement is described as "much like that of 1915 and 1916, but it did not extend over so long a period, nor have the gains been so large as they then were." The 1916 market culminated in a 2,000,000 share market, just as did the boom of 1919. The total of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange on June 3 was 2,199,285 shares of stock, as near as could be calculated. The ticker was so crowded that it "ran for twenty-five minutes after the close of the market at three o'clock." It had a similar run in the biggest day of 1916.

A GRAVE SHORTAGE IN LEATHER

Such has been the abnormal rise in leather since we got into the war, and even since the armistice was signed, that

the industry is threatened with serious shortage. The requirements of Europe, which have become very great, have placed United States tanners in a peculiar position. Reports received from all over the country since early in the year have indicated that the price was advancing every day, with the result that the leather situation has become unique in the history of the country. Men conversant with conditions believe, moreover, that the advance will continue. While few will venture to predict how much further prices will rise, there is practical unanimity among leather men that they will go higher. So says a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*, who adds:

"Those who sought to make an analysis of the conditions which produced such an abnormal market appeared to reach the conclusion that the large exportations were mainly responsible for the rapidity in the advance. As a matter of fact, the spirit among leather men is somewhat panicky. Stocks have evidently touched bottom, and information from various sources leads to the belief that there are plenty of buyers with practically no sellers.

"Figures which were compiled by the Tanners' Council show that value of leather exported during the month of April reached the sum of nearly \$21,000,000. The total value of exports was considerably over a third of the aggregate for the whole year of 1918, and about a quarter of that for the whole year of 1917. April was not only a banner month, it was also the largest month from the standpoint of exports in the history of the country.

"As showing the radical increases in exports, the figures of the Tanners' Council give the total value of exports for March at less than \$13,000,000, and for January and February between \$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000. During the best months of 1918 exports reached the neighborhood of only \$6,000,000. The quantity of cattle side-grains and splits exported during the month of April was nearly 250 per cent. greater than for March and in excess of the total shipments for the whole year of 1918.

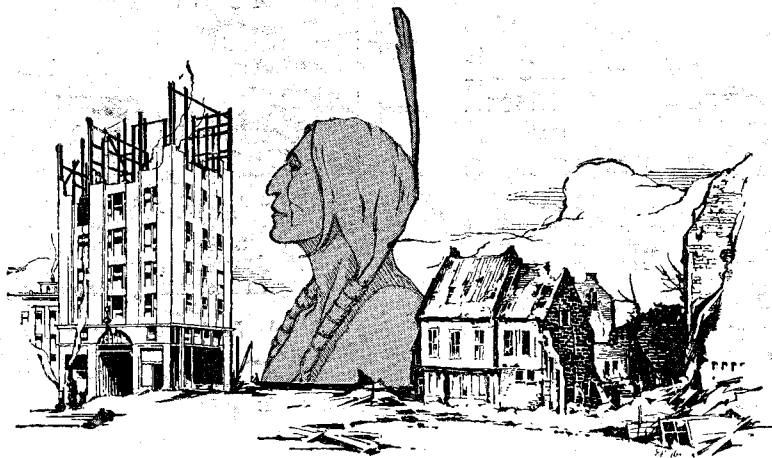
"The need of leather and leather goods in Europe is tremendous, according to those who know the export situation. The members of the leather trade are fully aware of this and they are asking and getting high prices for their products. The market for shoes in Europe is very broad. It is said that Europe can absorb all the shoe shipments from this country with ease.

"The prices of hides and skins are up, while the prices of the various materials which are used by the tanning industry have soared. All these factors contribute to the high prices which prevail and are responsible in no small measure for the figures placed on the finished products.

"Glazed kid prices have advanced to a great extent and there appears to be no let-up in the rise. The demand for glazed kid has never been so great in the history of the country. The market is full of prospective buyers. Those who have fairly large quantities of glazed kid on hand believe that prices will ultimately go higher. The exports of glazed kid have also increased by leaps and bounds.

"The demand for calfskin is described as being abnormal. Manufacturers all over the country have orders on hand which they can not possibly fill for some time to come. Certain grades of calfskin can not be supplied at any price, and buyers have ceased to make inquiries for the time being.

"This unsettled condition has naturally played havoc with the leather trade. The situation has never been so puzzling in the history of the trade. The opinion is generally held that the demand from Europe will increase after conditions have become more settled on the other



Helping Europe Rebuild

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side. At the same time, it is felt that something should be done to take care of the domestic requirements.

"There have been large exports of belting leather to Europe. For this kind of leather, it is said, there is bound to be an extraordinary demand from Europe for some time to come. The destruction of many factories in the battle area, which will have to be replaced, must give rise to large inquiries for belting leather in line with the plans for reconstruction in Europe. There has also been in evidence recently a demand for upholstery leather which Americans will be called upon to supply in increasing quantities."

Dun's Review of June 11 presented an interesting table of prices for hides in Chicago for twenty weeks ending on June 14:

Week Ending	Packer Native Steers	Packer Branded Cows	Country Buff Hides	Country No. 1 Steers	No. 1 Calf-Skin
Nov. 9, 1918.	29	22	21	24	30
Nov. 30, 1918.	29	22	21	24	34
Dec. 7, 1918.	29	22	20¼	23¼	34
Dec. 28, 1918.	29	22	20¼	23¼	34
Jan. 11, 1919.	29	22	20¼	23¼	34
Jan. 25, 1919.	29	22	20¼	23¼	42
Feb. 8, 1919.	29	22	20½	23¼	45
Feb. 22, 1919.	29	21	20	22	40
Mar. 8, 1919.	27	22	19	21	35
Mar. 22, 1919.	28	23	19	21	35
Apr. 5, 1919.	28	23	20½	22½	40
Apr. 12, 1919.	30	25	21	23	43
Apr. 26, 1919.	31	27	21	24	43
May 3, 1919.	32	29	23	25	50
May 10, 1919.	33	29	23	26	52½
May 17, 1919.	36	29	25	28	55
May 24, 1919.	37	35	28	29	58
May 31, 1919.	38	35	28	30	60
June 7, 1919.	40	40	32	32	65
June 14, 1919.	40	40	33	33	65

Missing Her.—A girl once sang a song where she asked, in the first line of the chorus, "I wonder if he'll miss me?" and she sang it with more force than expression or sweetness; in fact, she was slightly off the key. As she sang the first verse there was a restless shuffling of feet, the chorus brought out a buzz of voices.

The second verse did not add to the interest but increased the noise. She reached the chorus in safety, and once more noisily inquired, "I wonder if he'll miss me?" A man in the gallery said, "If he does he never ought to be trusted with a gun again!"—*London Blighty.*

Careful Cow.—BERTIE—"What's that bell around the cow's neck for?"

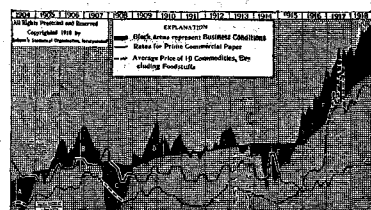
CHARLEY—"Oh, that's what she rings when she wants to tell the calf that dinner's ready."—*London Blighty.*

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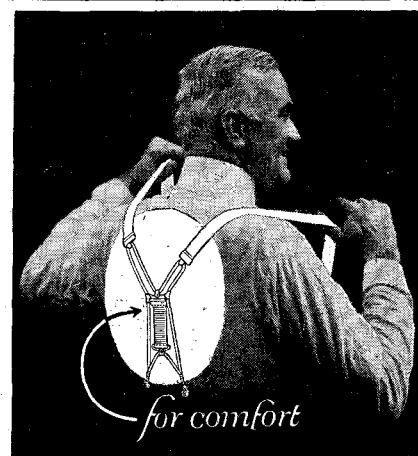
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Land of the Midnight Sun.—**ONE-EYE JAKE**—"Does the sun ever set in the east, Pete?"

PETE—"I don't know, Jake, I ain't been further east nor Denver."—*Widow.*

Too Natural.—**DAUBER**—"I made these sketches during a trip to the Rocky Mountains. Don't you think they are natural?"

CRITIC (glancing over them)—"Well, er - they're certainly rocky."—*Boston Transcript.*

To Make Sure.—"Were you very sick with the 'flu,' Rastus?"

"Sick, sick! Man, Ah was so sick mos' ebery night Ah look in dat er casualty list for mah name."—*Whizz-Bang (Boston Base Hospital).*

Unlucky.—**AGENT**—"But, my dear madam, it's a shame to let your husband's life insurance lapse."

"I'll not pay another cent. I've paid reg'lar fer eight years, an' I've had no luck yet."—*Life.*

One Man, One Collar.—**HABERDASHER**—"And will one collar be sufficient, madam?"

MRS. HIGGINS—"Do you insinuate, young man, as I 'ave more than one 'usbin?"—*London Blighty.*

Home Camouflage.—**NEIGHBOR**—"My dear, why are you covering your jam-pots with wall-paper?"

EFFICIENT MOTHER—"Camouflage. It's the same paper as that on the pantry walls."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

The Flexible Sex.—**Earl Akers**, former State treasurer, now a Topeka banker, relates that a man called at the bank the other day and said, "I want a check-book cover for a lady that folds in the middle."—*Kansas City Star.*

If Ever.—"What do you think of the League of Nations?"

"It's something like the new house we have been building. We are confident that if we can ever get it finished it will be worth all the trouble and expense."—*Washington Star.*

Preparedness for the Fisherman.—"By the way, Mary, did you put my cooking outfit in that basket? I'll want to fry some fish for lunch."

"Yes, dear, and you'll find a tin of sardines in there, too."—*Life.*

For Government Regulation.—"I presume you're mighty glad the war is over."

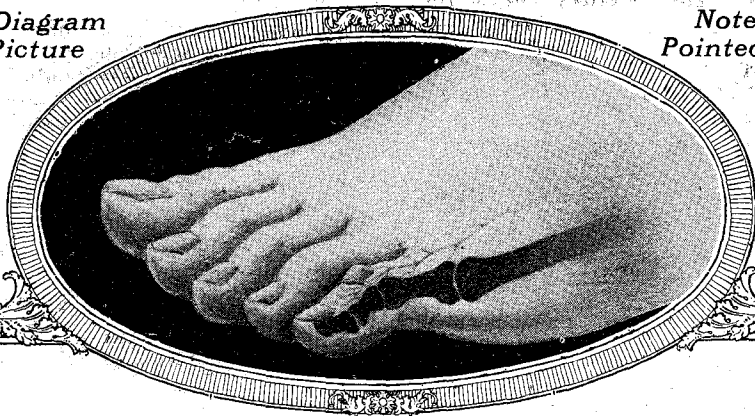
"Well, I don't jes' know about dat," answered Mandy. "Cose I'se glad to have my Sam back home an' all dat, but I jes' know I ain't never gwine t' get money from him so regular as I did while he wuz in de Army an' de Government wuz handlin' his financial affairs."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Safety First.—Our little boy was sent to the store by his mother for a half-dozen eggs and some sugar. When he returned his mother discovered he had brought the sugar, but instead of the eggs he had bought lemons. She asked, "Didn't I tell you to bring eggs and sugar?"

"Yes, you did, mother," answered the little fellow, "but I was afraid the eggs would break, so I got lemons."—*A. W. B. in the Chicago Tribune.*

A Diagram
Picture

Note the
Pointed Corn



Why Corns Hurt

Note this diagram picture of a corn. Note its conical shape. The cause of the corn is pressure. And pressure makes it hurt. The point of the corn is pushed into the nerves.

Applying a Blue-jay plaster instantly removes the pressure. Note the felt ring (A) in the picture below. We apply no anesthetic. The ring gives barefoot comfort in the tightest shoe.

But that is temporary. One should not continue a pad. The corn should be quickly ended.

The bit of B & B wax in the center of the ring does that (marked B in illustration below). In two days, usually, the whole corn disappears. Only rare corns need a second application.

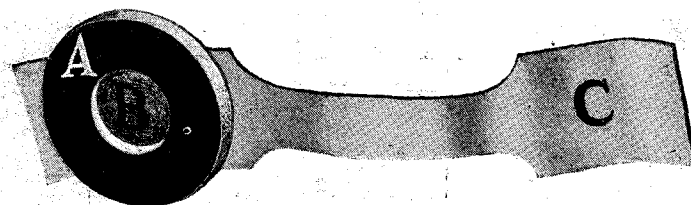
That's the great reason for Blue-jay. It stops the pain, then ends the corn. And it wraps the corn so the action is undisturbed.

Then the action of the B & B wax is centered on the corn. Held there by the rubber coated adhesive tape (C) which wraps comfortably around the toe. Healthy tissue is not affected.

Those are the reasons why millions of people have adopted the Blue-jay method. It is scientific, quick, comfortable and certain.

Keeping corns is folly when this easy way can end them. Treating them in cruder ways is inexcusable.

For your own sake, convince yourself by applying Blue-jay to one corn.



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Ends Corns Completely
The Scientific Corn Ender 25c—At Druggists

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, New York, Toronto

Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Lucky William.—William Hohenzollern has just had four hundred thousand dollars advanced to him to pay his board. He ought to be glad that he is not staying at an American summer resort.—*Life*.

Dropping a Passenger.—TRAVELER (on the aerial express)—“I want to drop into Hickville, conductor!”

CONDUCTOR (looking at watch)—“Strap on your parachute—you walk the plank in seven minutes!”—*Buffalo Express*.

A Matter of Real Importance.—FORTUNE-TELLER—“Do you want to know what your future husband will be like?”

FASHIONABLE LITTLE PARTY—“Good gracious, no! What I want to know is what the summer hats will be like!”—*London Opinion*.

Musical Effects.—“You have advanced your prices enormously,” complained the café proprietor.

“Only enough to meet overhead charges,” answered the orchestra leader. “We have a new jazz number in which we kick a hole into the bass viol at every performance.”—*Washington Star*.

Principles for Criticizing the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.—(Gathered from the Lucubrations of New Republicans, New York Nationists, Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath Bolsheviks, the Reed-Borahs, and all who are agin the Government.)

1. The Treaty must give full self-determination to all Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Danes, grave and frugal Transylvanians, Margarines, Letts, and Hindrances.

2. The ancient boundaries of Poland and

Bohemia, including its seacoast, must be integrally restored.

3. This must be done without taking an inch of territory from the German Empire.

4. France must have the coal of which she has been deprived by the destruction of her mines.

5. But it is robbery, infidelity to the Fourteen Points, just as bad as Prussia, etc., etc., etc., to take this coal from Germany.

6. Reparation must be made for all material damage committed in France and Belgium.

7. But it is outrageous, undemocratic, inhumane, and all the rest of it, to do it with German money.

8. We have to insure to the new and victim nations the peaceful enjoyment of their liberty.

9. The first step toward this must be for the Allies to disarm themselves completely.

10. The League of Nations is (a) a tyranny of the black and yellow races over the white; (b) a world-power trust of the “Big Four” (all white); (c) a surrender of American sovereignty; (d) useless because powerless; (e) the most potent instrument of tyranny ever devised; (f) insincere, because it doesn't involve immediate disarmament; (g) insane, because it may involve ultimate disarmament.

11. Any mandate under the League offered to Great Britain will be land-grabbing and camouflaged annexation on Britain's part.

12. Any mandate under the League offered to the United States will be an intolerable expense and responsibility that we can not think of accepting.—*B. L. T., in the Chicago Tribune*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

“W. A. C.” Omaha, Neb.—“Please tell me if the word *obtaining* is properly used in the following sentence, ‘On account of certain conditions obtaining in our territory, etc.’”

The word *obtaining* is correctly used in the sentence you give, for “to obtain” means among other things: “To be established by law or custom; be in vogue or fashion, or prevail or have place in any way within a given sphere.”

“L. B.” Americus, Ga.—“Kindly tell me just what the military term *bridgehead* means.”

A *bridge-head* is defensive work covering the end of a bridge nearest the enemy to prevent the enemy from crossing.

“A. C.” Jacksonville, Fla.—“What is the correct pronunciation of the name *Gil Blas*?”

The name *Gil Blas* is pronounced *zil bla*—*z* as in *azure*, *i* as in *police*, *a* as in *art*.

“K. H. K.” Burlington, N. C.—“Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Miami* (Fla.).”

Miami is correctly pronounced *mai-am'i*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*.

“A. L. A.” New York, N. Y.—“Please give the correct pronunciation of the names *Aileen* and *Eileen*.”

The name *Aileen* is pronounced *e-lin'*—*e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *police*. The name *Eileen* is pronounced *e'lin*—*e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *police*.

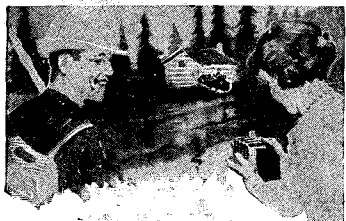
“W. M. C.” Oklahoma City, Okla.—“Please give me the proper pronunciation of *Joffre*, *Viviani*, and *Poilu*.”

Joffre is pronounced *zofr*—*z* as in *azure*, *o* between *o* as in *not* and *o* as in *go*. *Viviani* is pronounced *vi'vi'a'ni*—*i* as in *police*, *a* as in *artistic*. *Poilu* is pronounced *pu'a'lu*—*a* as in *art*, *u* as in *rule*.

“R. L. M.” Alma, Mich.—“Please give me the date of the entry of Japan in the world-war.”

Japan declared war on Germany August 23, 1914.

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"G. B. B., New York, N. Y.—"What is the exact meaning of a 'round robin,' and what is the origin of the expression?"

A round robin consists of a paper containing a petition, protest, complaint, or congratulations around which the names of the signers are written in a circle so as to avoid giving prominence to any single name, and so that no name heads the list. The term has been found in Coverdale's preface to his translation of Calvin's "Tract on the Lord's Supper," dated 1546, but it is there used by "scurrilous Protestants" as a term of reproach for the ciborium or pyx. Brewer claimed the term to be a corruption of the French *round (round) ruban (ribbon)*. Applied to persons, the term designated "a religious or political lawbreaker." It was used in this sense by Hackett in his "Life of Archbishop Williams" (1692): "These Wat Tylers and Round Robins being driven or persuaded out of Whitehall." The modern round robin is said to have originated with sailors who used the method in trying to secure redress of their grievances, and a record of this is to be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (I. 238) dated 1731.

"H. C. D., Houma, La.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *chivalrous*."

The word *chivalrous* is correctly pronounced *hev'al-rus—sh* as in *ship*, *i* as in *hit*, *a* as in *final*, *t* as in *but*.

"B. E. B., Pittsfield, Mass.—"Is it correct to use a preposition at the end of a sentence, and if so, when?"

Dr. James C. Fernald, in his "English Grammar simplified," says: "In English the preposition ordinarily precedes, but may at times appropriately, and very forcibly, follow its object, even when the preposition thus ends a clause or sentence. 'The soil out of which such men as we are made is good to be born on, good to live on, good to die for, and to be buried in.'—LOWELL, *Among My Books, Second Series*. Garfield. This usage may be supported by numberless quotations from the best authors."

"B. B. K., Van Buren, Ohio.—"(1) Is the word *it* in the following sentence superfluous, . . . for I have made a previous engagement which *it* will be impossible for me to break? (2) How can you distinguish between some of the modern poetry and highly polished prose?"

(1) It is not superfluous. (2) The characteristic elements of poetical form are those by which the art is most easily recognized: (1) Abundant imagery; (2) suggestive and revealing language; (3) a measured music of words. Poetry of a lower type may be weak in one or other of these elements and yet be included in poetic literature; but there are many critics who hold that metrical language is indispensable. Where poetry ends and poetic prose begins is a matter of opinion.

"J. E. G., Ralston, Pa.—"Kindly tell me if the following question is grammatically correct—'What does he do?'"

In the sentence "What does he do?" *does* is an auxiliary used as an interrogative, exactly as in "How do you do?"

"What does he eat?" is an ordinary construction with *does* used as an auxiliary. In "What does he do," *does* is used as an auxiliary, but *do* is a part of the ordinary verb *to do* (meaning to perform), used not as an auxiliary, but just as "to eat" in the first sentence.

"G. W. M., Portland, Ore.—"Please give me the meaning and pronunciation of the words *tenaille* and *counterscarp*."

Tenaille is a variant of *tenail* which (in fortification) means a certain low outwork, and in surgery a forceps. Also, a verb meaning "to equip with tenails." The pronunciation is *tu-nel*—*a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*—for both verb and noun. *Counterscarp* is the slope of a ditch opposite the parapet; sometimes, the entire covered way, with its parapet. The word is pronounced *koun'ter-skarp*—*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *over*, and *a* as in *art*.

"F. C. A., Anamosa, Iowa.—"Kindly inform me which is correct—'The funeral of . . . will be held at the . . . church,' or 'The funeral of . . . will be held from the . . . church.'"

Both are correct. "The funeral . . . will be held at the . . . church" indicates that the word *funeral* here refers to the service that precedes the formal conveyance of the body of the deceased to the grave. "The funeral . . . will be held from the . . . church" indicates that the procession of persons gathered on the occasion of the burial will start from the church. In the latter "start" should be used rather than "held."



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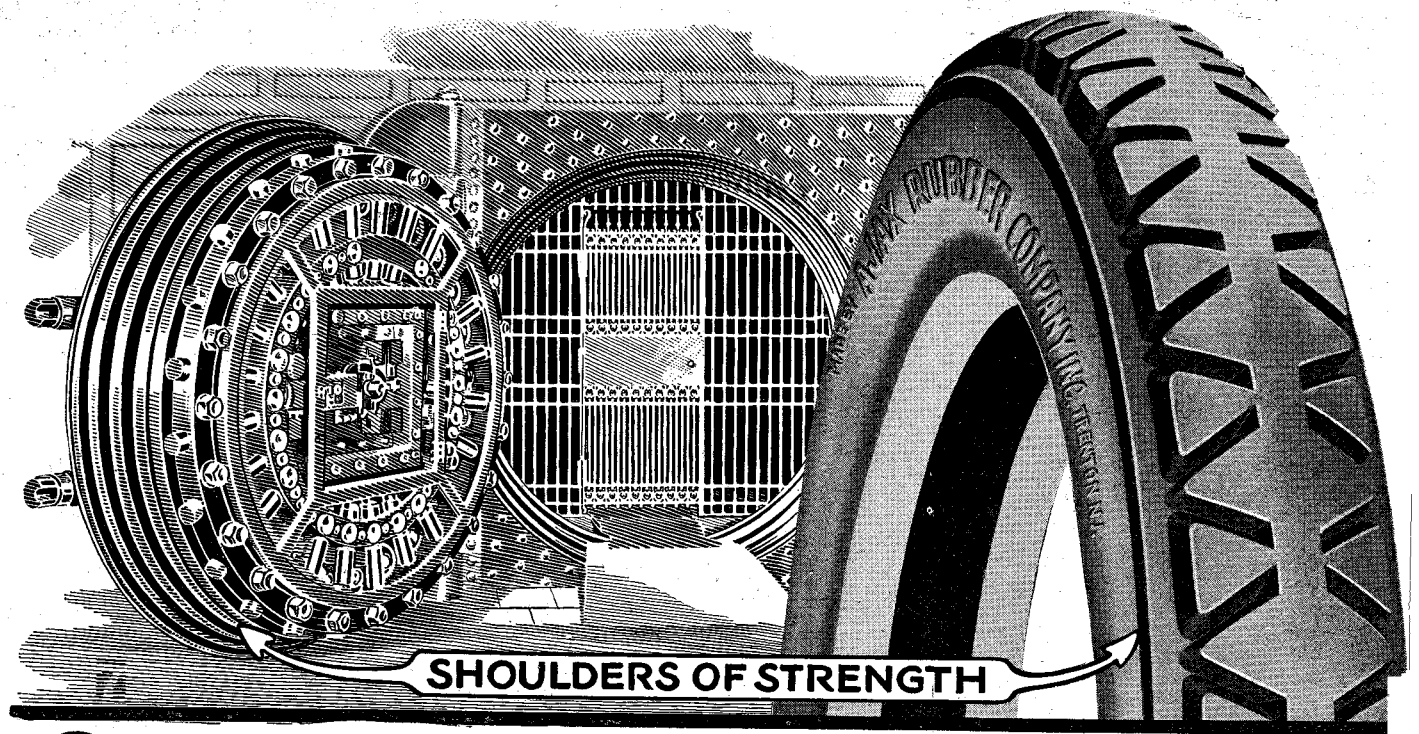
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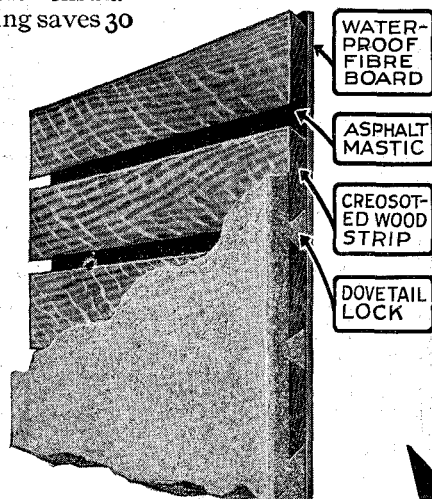
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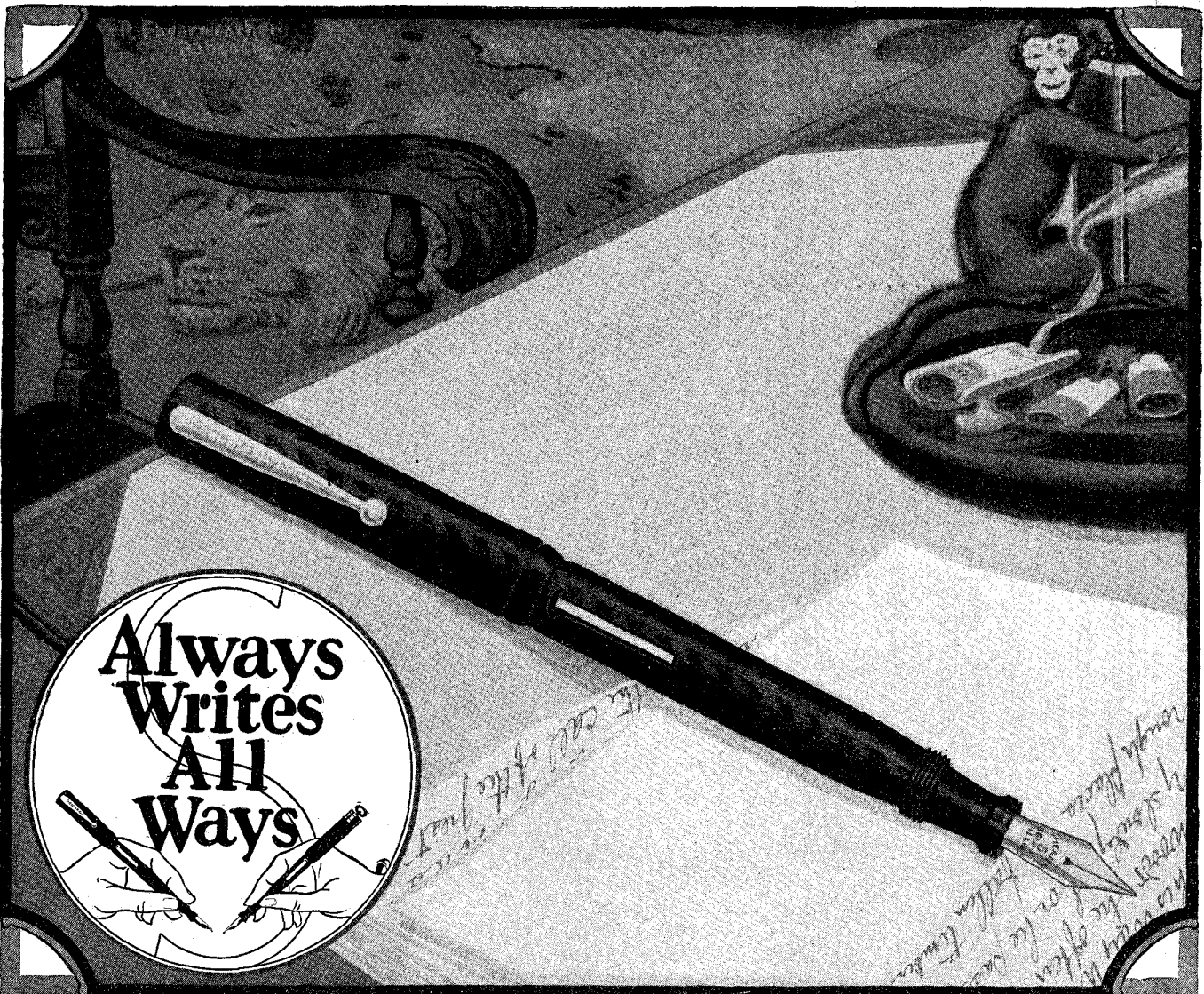
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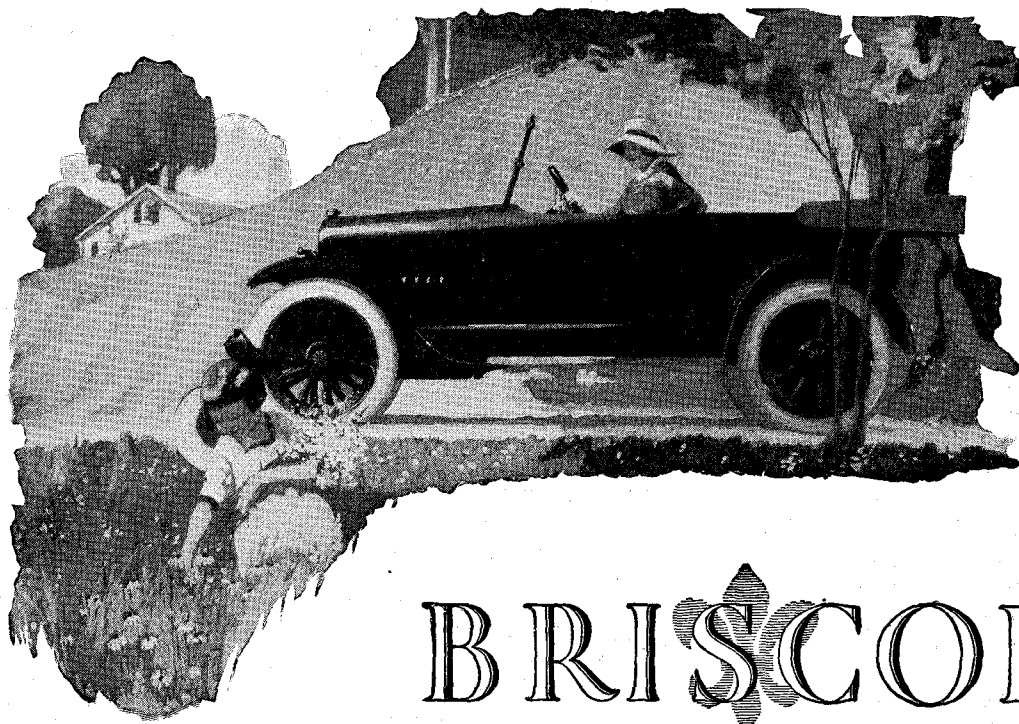
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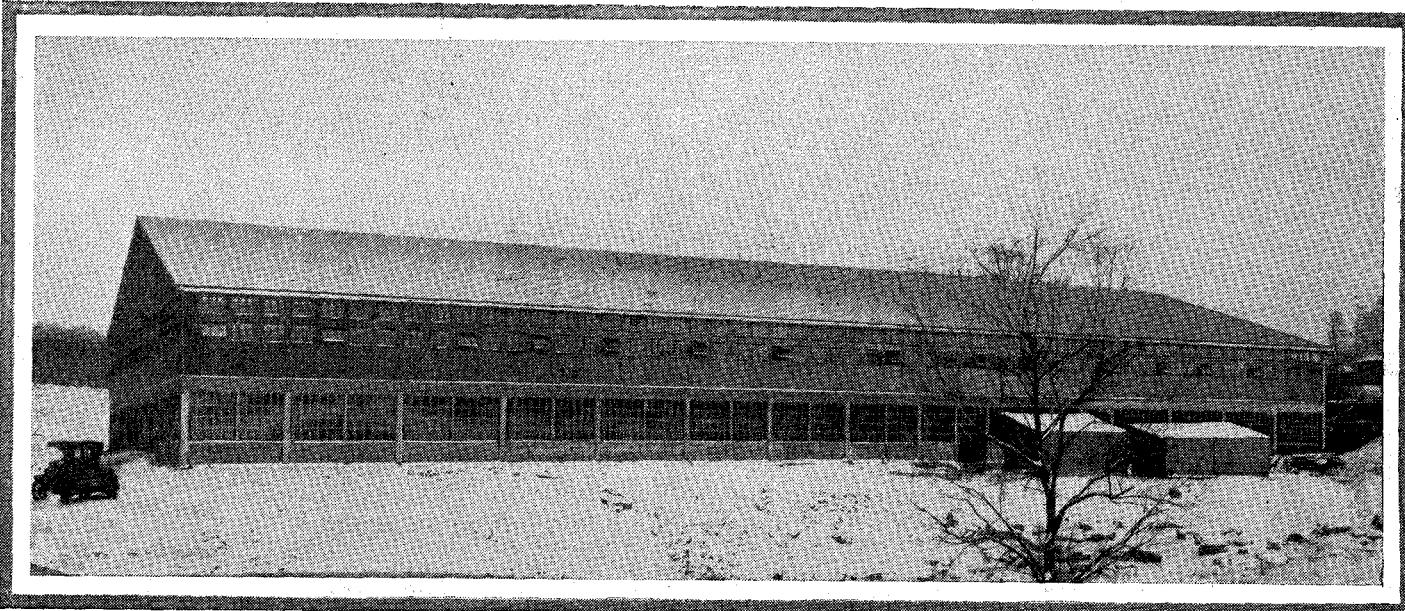
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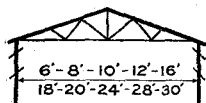
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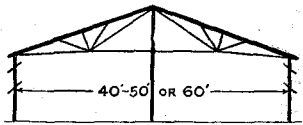


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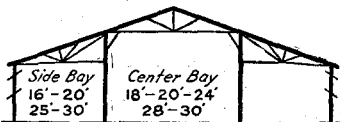
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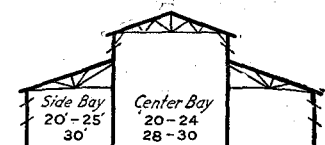


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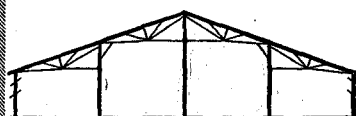
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68' 70' 74' 78' 80' 84' 90'



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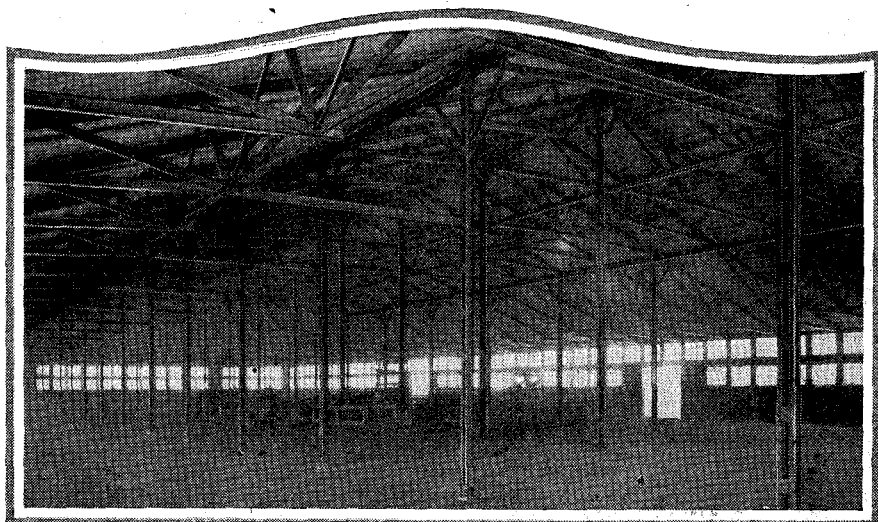
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Below: Interior of roof ft. wide Truscon Standard Building, Mahoning Foundry Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

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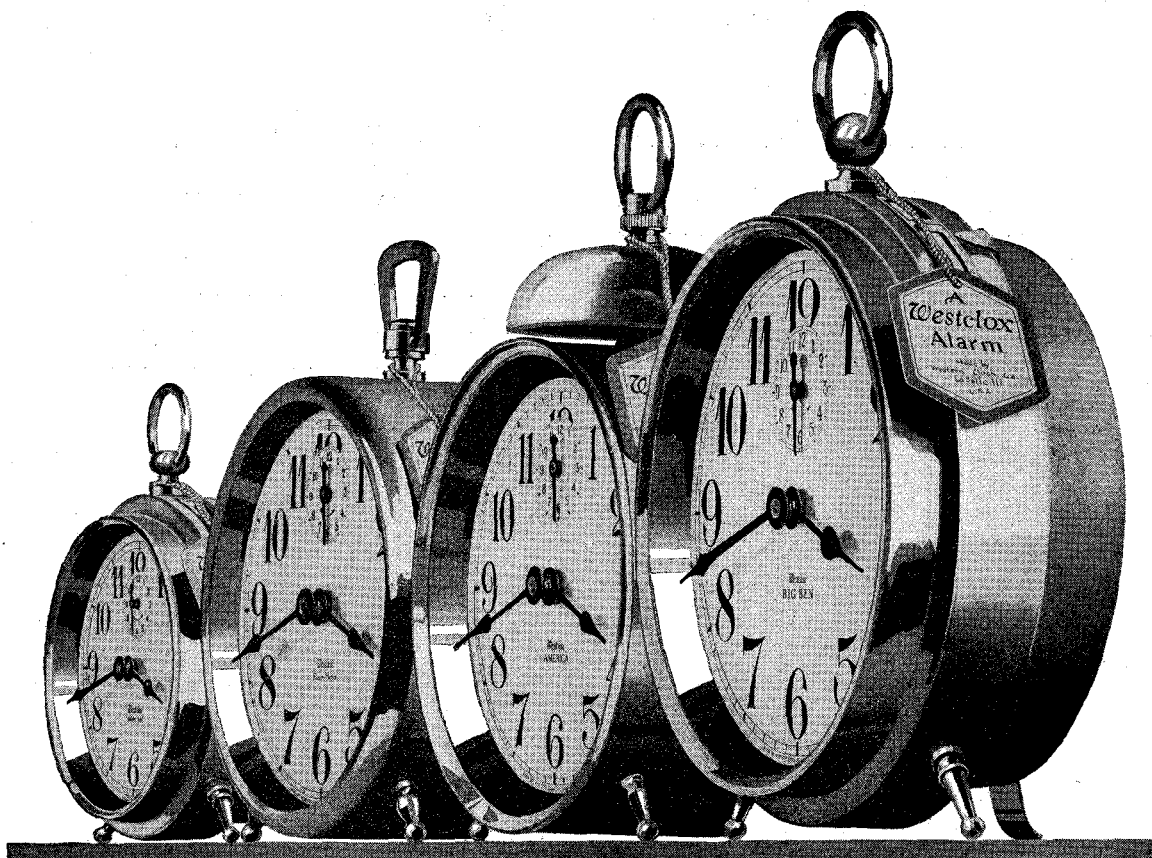
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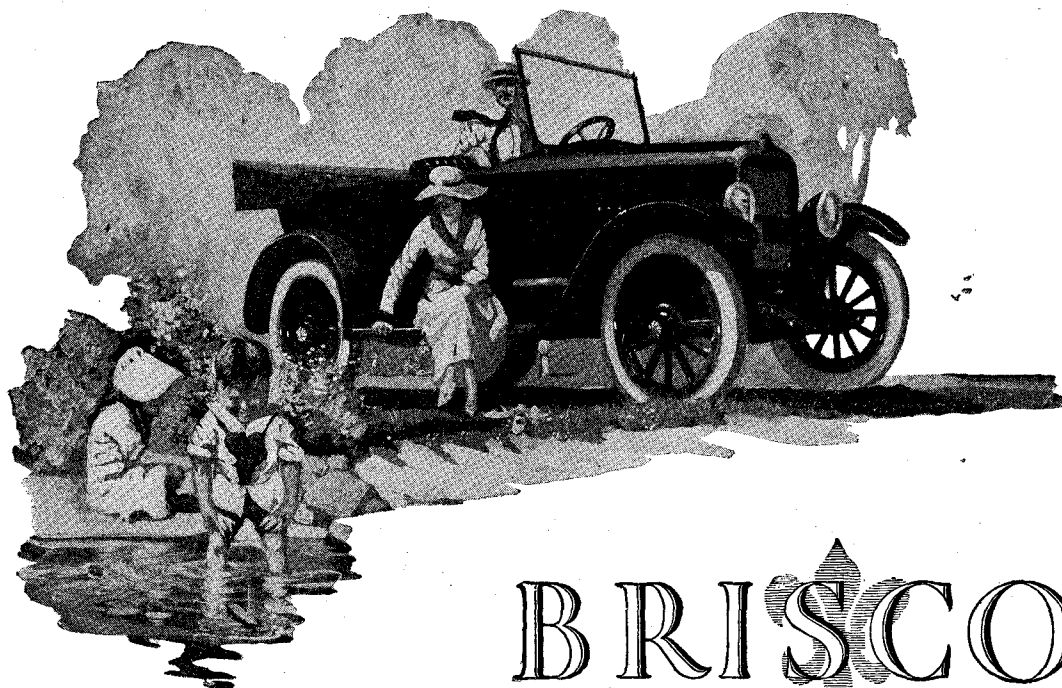
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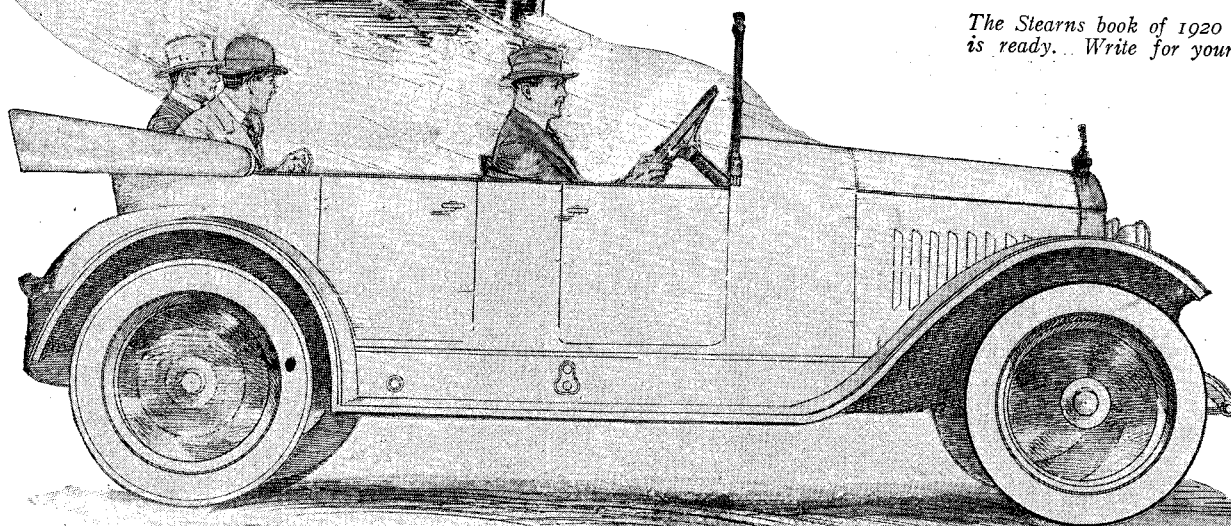
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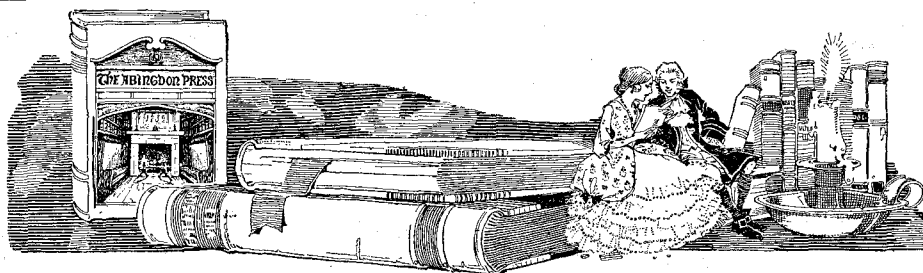
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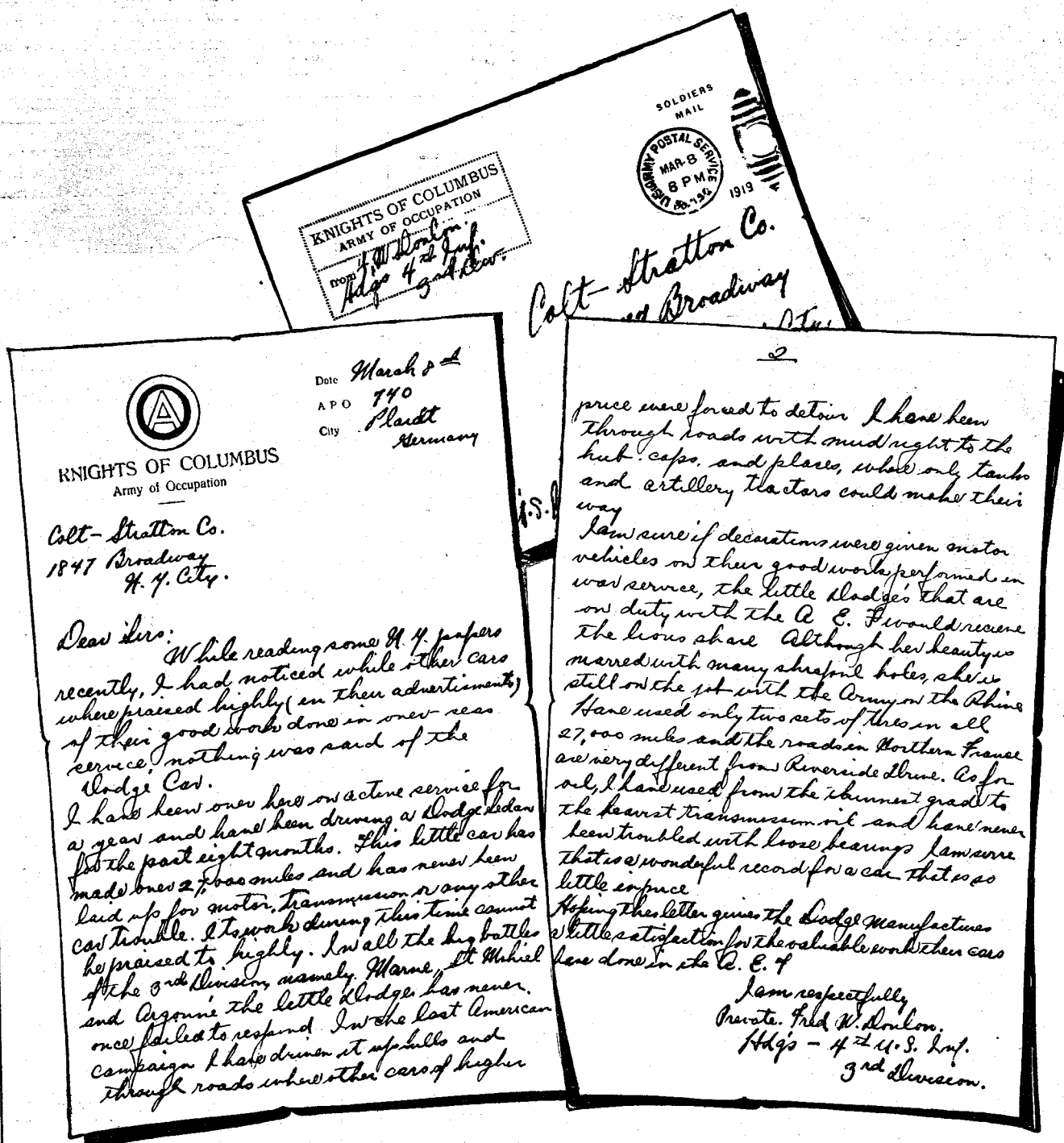
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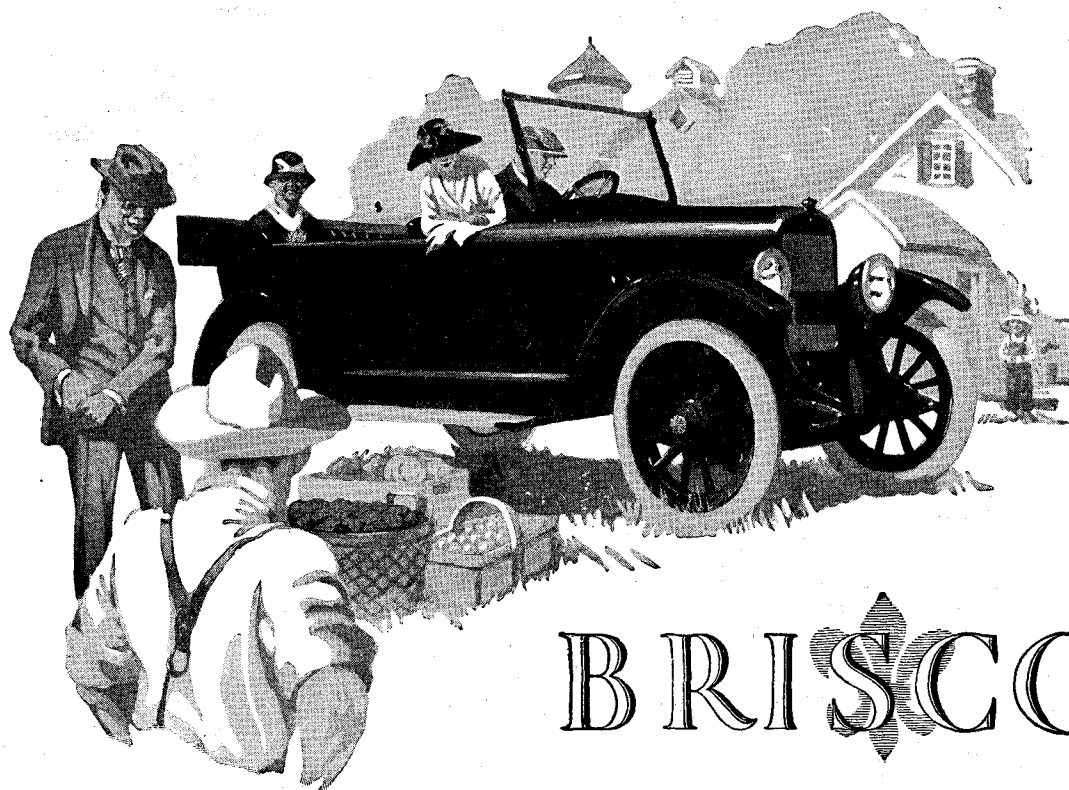
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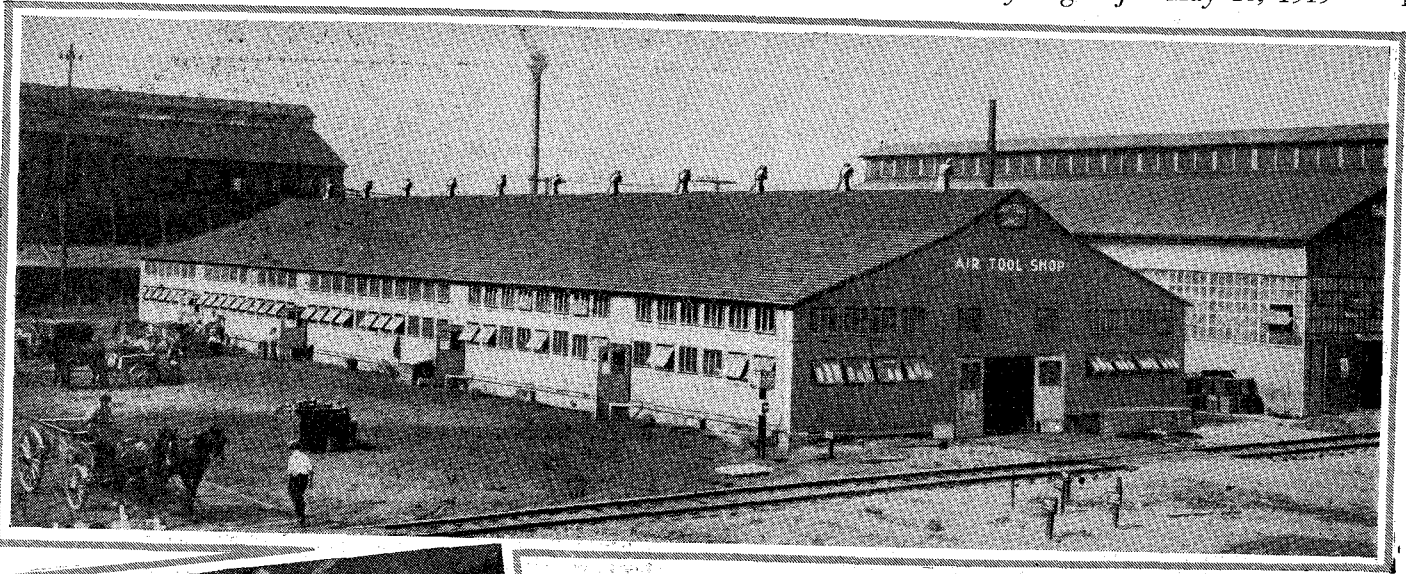
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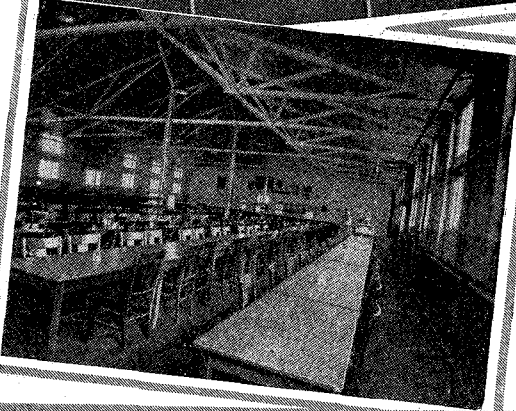


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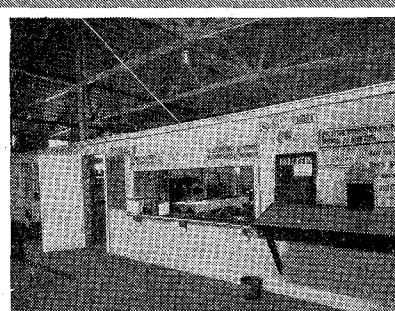
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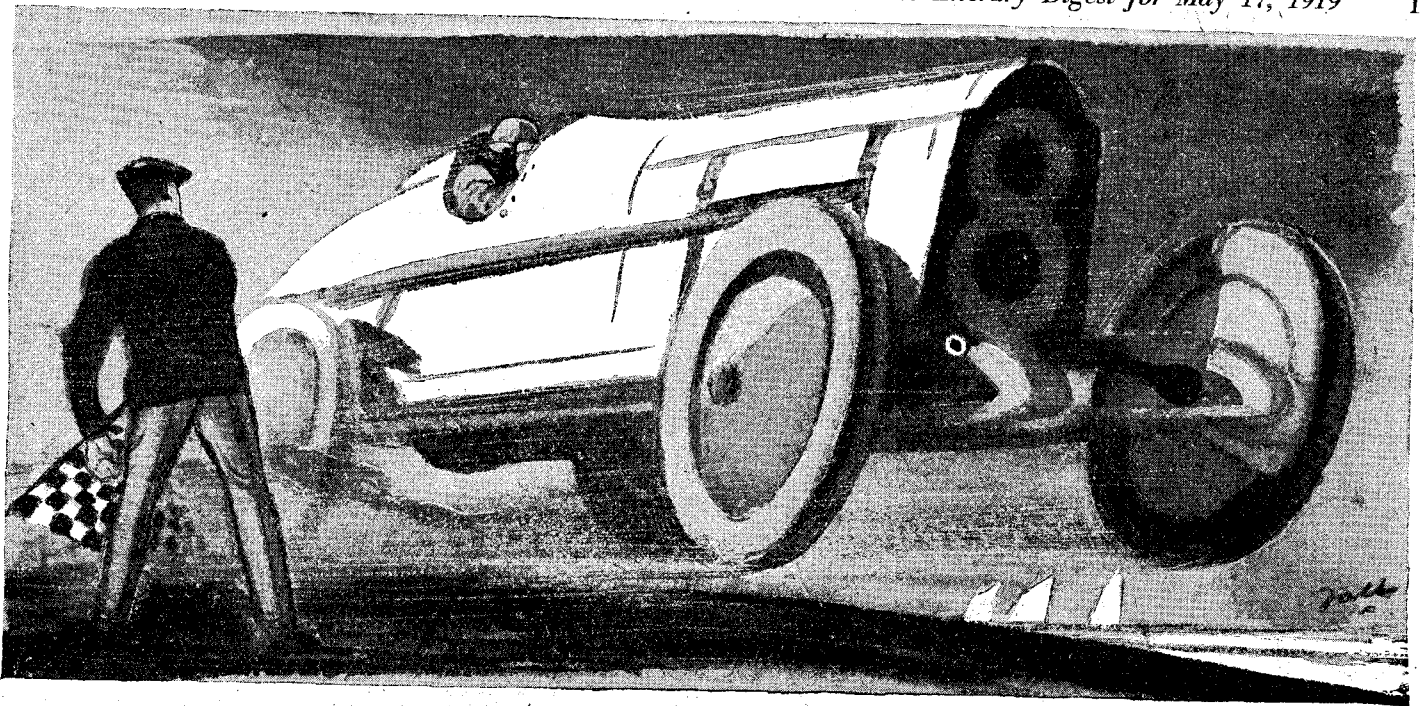
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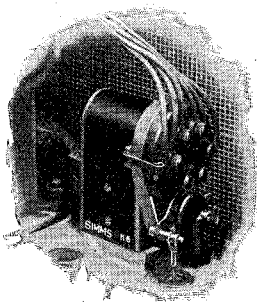
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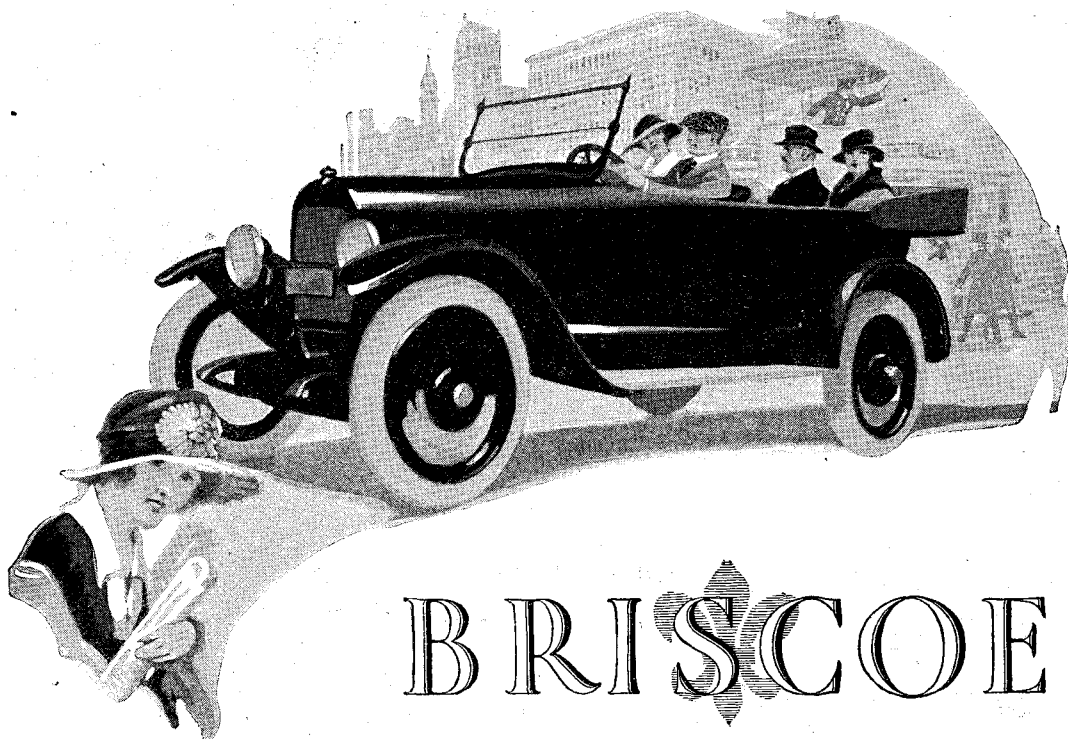
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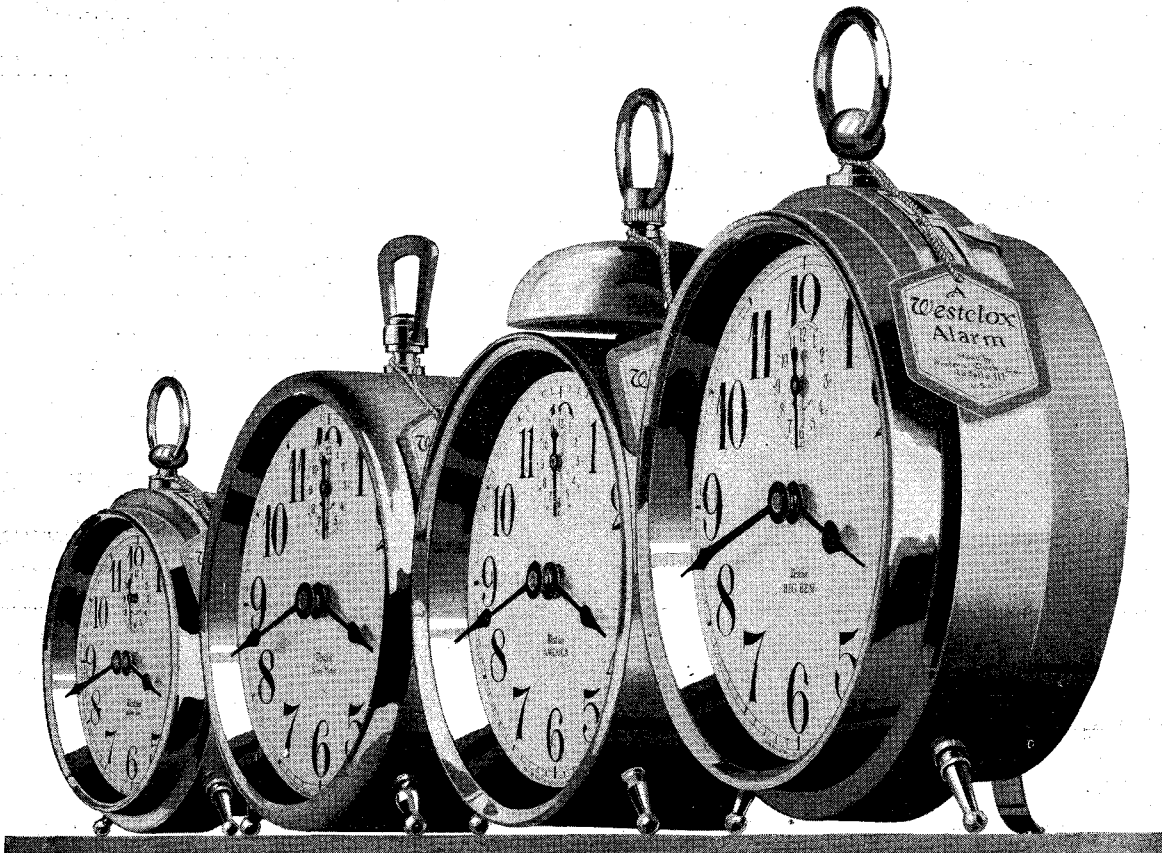
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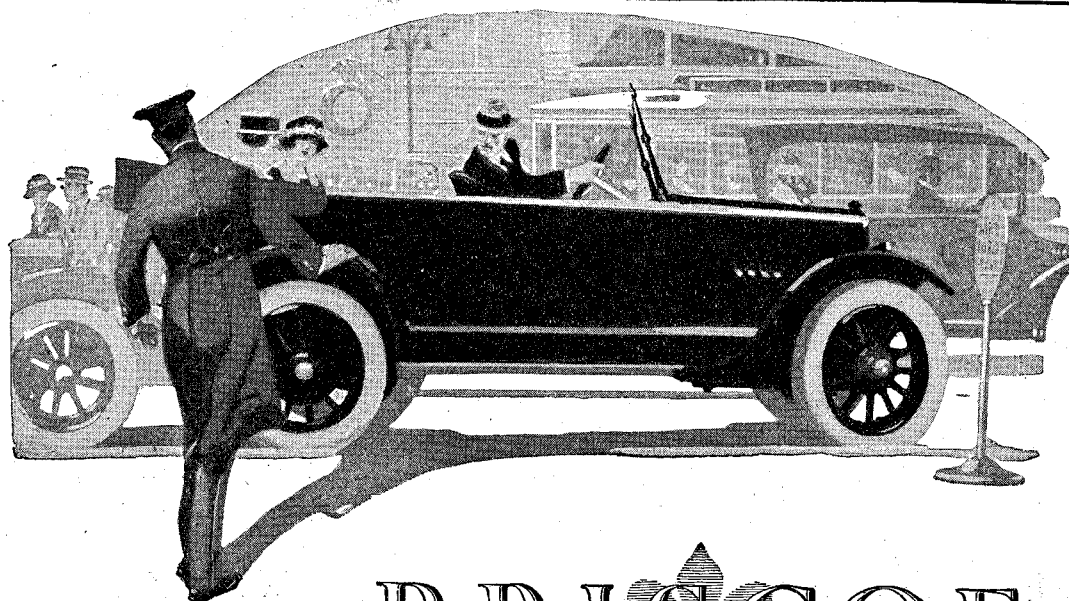
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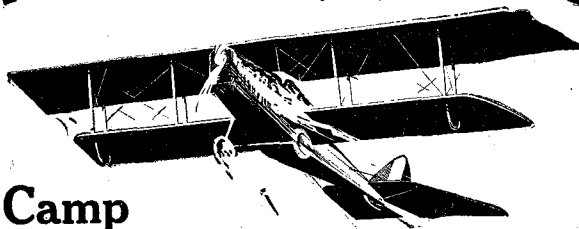
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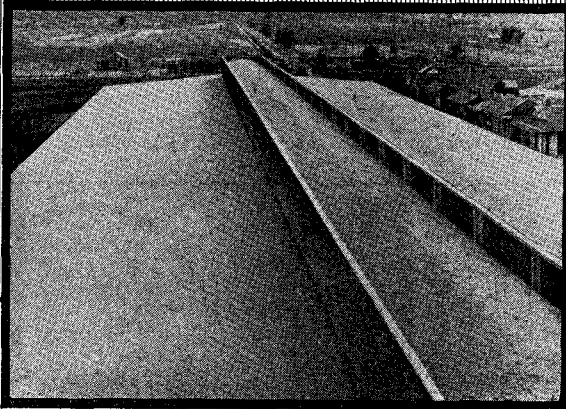
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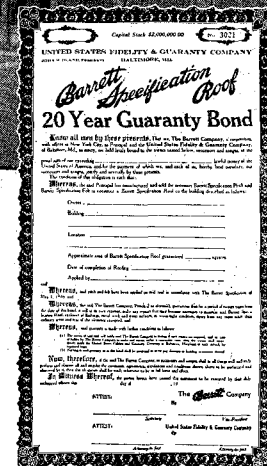
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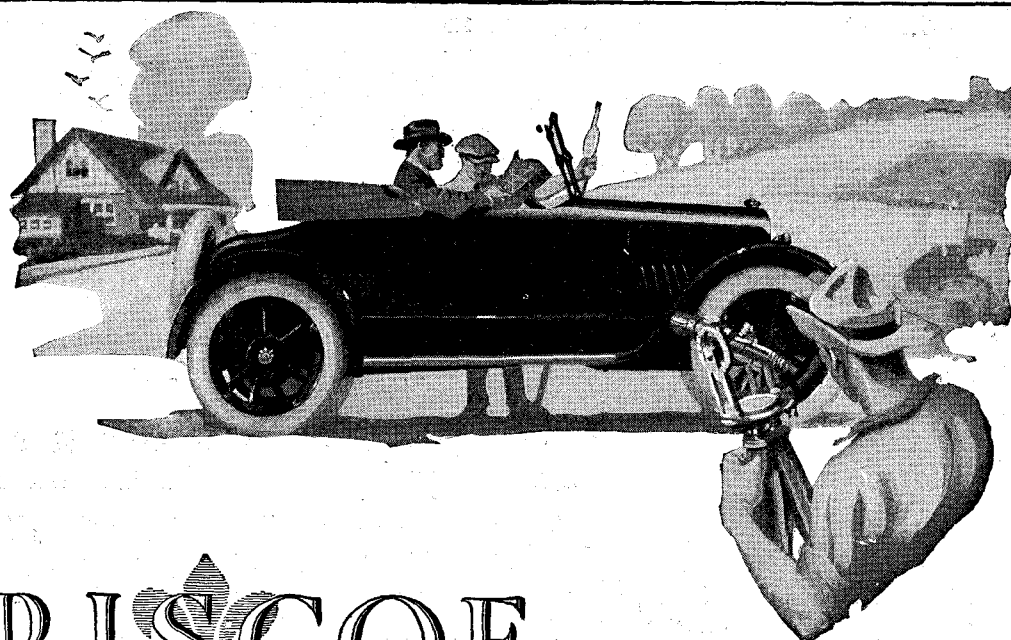
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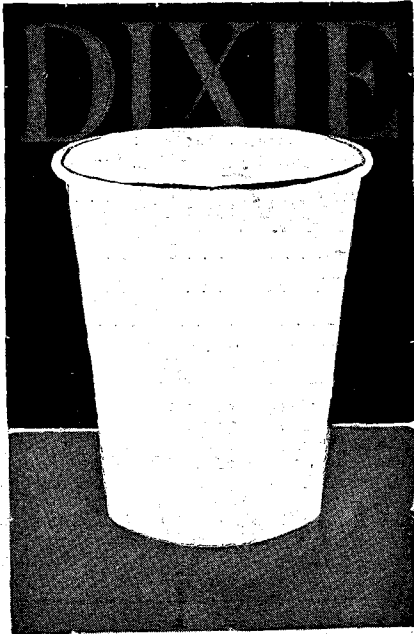
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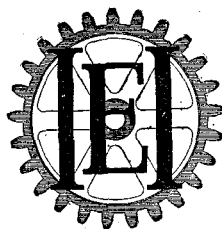
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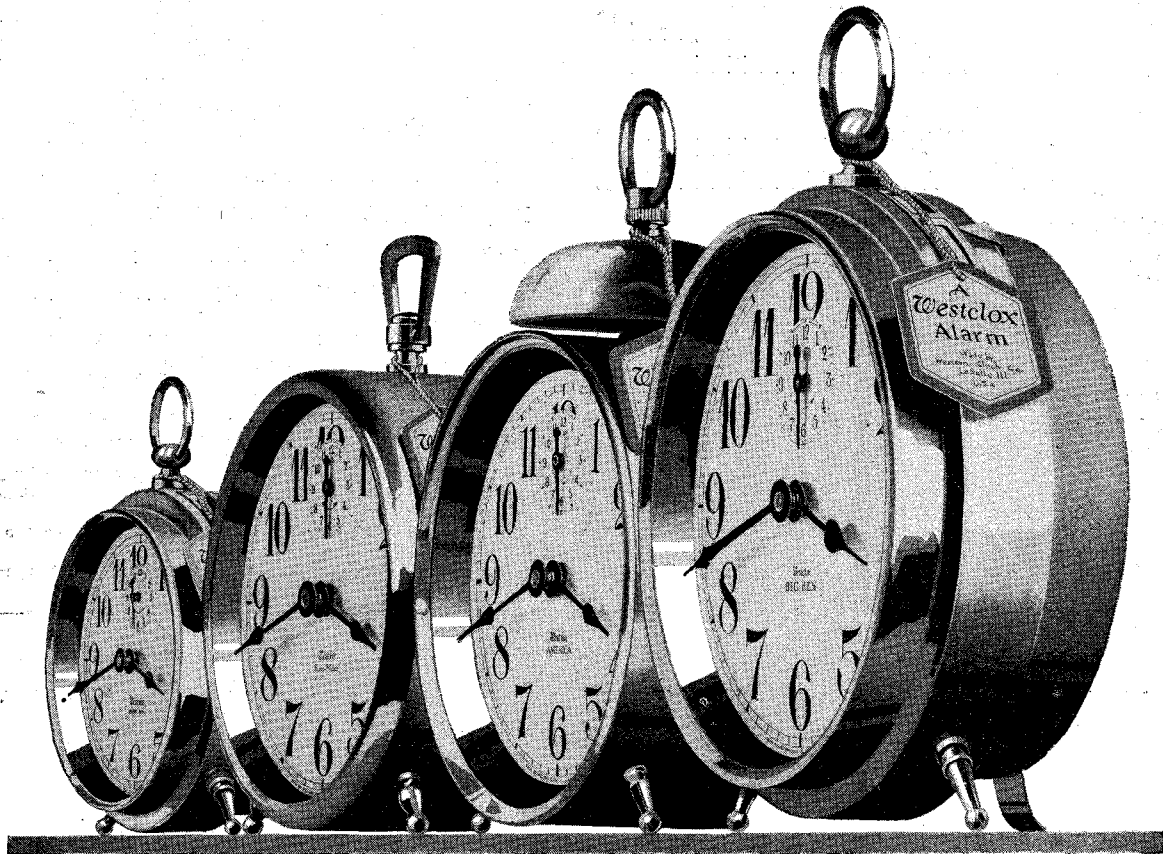
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